

**LAND REVENUE
SETTLEMENT
OF THE
GURGAON
DISTRICT**

F. C. CHANNING, ESQUIRE



Pung. Nd. 5/17(1)



LAND · REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

GURGAON DISTRICT;

BY

F. C. CHANNING, Esquire,

LATE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.



Lahore :

PRINTED AT THE CENTRAL JAIL PRESS,

1882.

J. Mahon, Manager.

19

From—The Hon'ble W. C. BENETT, C. S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Revenue and Agricultural Department,
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fanshawe's letter No. 33, dated 17th February 1890, regarding the orders of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council upon the settlement of the Gurgaon District.

2. With regard to the question of fluctuating assessment, the Government of India while adhering to its views upon the general question recognizes the fact that the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is founded upon local considerations, and upon that ground is entitled to acceptance. His Excellency in Council is glad to be assured that the question of introducing fluctuating assessments is considered at every revision of settlement, and when existing settlements show signs of working badly.

3. The principal objection taken by the Local Government to the proposal to limit the period of settlement to 20 years is the length of time which had elapsed since the 30 years' term had been announced. The Government of India, acknowledging the weight of this objection, has no desire to press the adoption in this case of the shorter period. But I am to point out that the difficulty of the situation was created by the delay which occurred in the submission of the proposals for the consideration of the Supreme Government.

4. The Government of India entirely approves the issue of orders directing that in future the announcement of assessments in anticipation of sanction shall be for terms not exceeding 20 years. But His Excellency in Council desires that a distinct reservation should be made at the time when the announcement is published to the effect that its terms are subject to the approval of the Supreme Government.

Digitized by Google

READ—

Report on the Revised Settlement of the Gurgaon District by Mr. F. C. Channing, submitted in 1881.

Report on the revision of Mr. Channing's Settlement by Mr. J. Wilson, submitted in 1883.

Letter from the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, No. 365, dated 20th April 1886, submitting the Review of Colonel Wace on the above Reports.

REMARKS.—The Gurgaon District forms the southern portion of the old Delhi territory which was transferred to the Government of the Punjab in 1858. It is bounded by the Delhi and Rohtak Districts on the north and by the River Jumna on the east; on the south-east it is coterminous with the Muttra District of the North-Western Provinces, and the remainder of its south and west boundary is formed by the territory of Bhartpur, Alwar and other Native States. Its shape is irregular, but it may be regarded as made up of two semi-detached oblong blocks of country, the smaller of which lies to the north-west of the larger. The former, with an area of about 850 square miles, forms the tahsils of Gurgaon and Rewári; it is a somewhat sandy tract intersected by low hill ranges similar to those of the Delhi District, from which intermittent streams descend to the Najafgarh Jhíl on the confines of Rohtak and Delhi. The latter, with an area of about 1,100 square miles, is divided into three tahsils,—Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur. This is for the most part a plain of good light loam; but at the foot of the hills which separate it from Alwar on the west there is a low tract, surrounding the town of Nuh, into which water drains from the Delhi hills on the north and from the Firozpur valley on the south, and having no natural outlet forms a marshy country with a clay soil. Thus in both sections of the district the flow of water leads not towards the Jumna but away from it and collects in local depressions. The bank of the river is high and the riverain tract subject to inundation is of small extent.

In the neighbourhood both of Nuh and of Najafgarh (as is usually the case in inland basins which receive the washings of surrounding soils and part with their surplus water by

evaporation) salts have accumulated. The water of the wells over considerable areas is more or less brackish, and in places they yield a brine strong enough for the manufacture of edible salt. Iron ore exists in the hills near Fīrozpur, but, though formerly worked to a small extent, it cannot now be turned to account for the want of fuel. Slate of a rough quality is found near Rewāri, and a quarry has been established by an English company. Government retains the right to take what slate or other stone it requires for its own purposes.

2. The average rainfall of the district, which has been overestimated in paragraph 7 of Mr. Channing's Report, is really about 25 inches, the neighbourhoods of Rewāri and Fīrozpur which lie furthest from the line of the Himalayas receiving about two inches less than the north-east side of the district. About four-fifths of the district is culturable; about 100 square miles of the remainder are taken up by hill ranges; and there is hardly any available waste left. The area measured at Settlement as cultivated land exceeded a million acres. Of this area about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is irrigated from wells, but this form of irrigation is almost confined to the north-western division of the district, viz., the Rewāri and Gurgaon Tahsils. The proportion of well lands in Rewāri is 17 per cent., while in the three eastern tahsils it does not exceed 3 or 4 per cent. In Nuh and Fīrozpur wells are employed chiefly as a means of protection in case of drought. In Palwal, where they were more commonly worked, the wells have since 1877 been to a large extent superseded by the Agra Canal irrigation, which now protects over 40,000 acres in that tahsil besides about 12,000 acres in the eastern parts of Nuh and Fīrozpur. The owner's rate levied on the area irrigated by the canal is one-third only of the occupier's rate.

The area of land naturally flooded varies with the amount of the rainfall from 6 to 8 per cent. of the whole cultivation. More than two-thirds of this land is situated in the Nuh basin and Fīrozpur valley, and the remainder lies on the edge of the Najafgarh Jhīl or along the course of various hill streams.

The Gurgaon and Rewāri Tahsils are traversed by the Rājputāna-Mālwa Railway, and the Palwal Tahsil by the Delhi and Muttra metalled road. But the Fīrozpur and Nuh

Tahsils need better communications both with the North-Western Provinces, where their produce finds a market, and with the head-quarters of the district.

3. The tribes inhabiting the Gurgaon District deserve special attention. The Rewári Tahsíl is mostly peopled by Ahírs with some Hindu and Mussalmán Rájput villages. In Gurgaon the Ahírs, with a larger mixture of Rájputs and of other tribes, prevail. The north of the Palwal Tahsíl is inhabited chiefly by Rájputs and the south by Hindu Játs allied in origin to those of Bhartpur. The same tribes extend into the eastern villages of the Nuh Tahsíl. The remainder of that tahsíl and the whole of Fírozpur form (with the adjoining parts of Alwar and Bhartpur) *Mewát*, or the country of the Meos, a tribe professing the Muhammadan creed, who appear to be representatives of the aboriginal people of the Aravalli hill ranges. A small tribe known as Khánzádas are probably the upper class of the same race, of which the Mínás may be an inferior clan. The Mínás are a criminal tribe who are settled at Shahjahánpur south of Rewári, and who have given much trouble to the police of the Gurgaon District by their bold gang robberies. Efforts are now being made to find an honest means of livelihood for them in agriculture and other ways. Gújars inhabit some hill villages on the Delhi border and not a few estates are held by Brahmans. The population of the district in 1868 was 689,034, giving a density of 359 per square mile of total area, or 442 per square mile of cultivated land.

The Ahírs are pre-eminent for their industry, thrift and sturdy endurance of hard times, even the Játs ranking after them in these respects. Below the Játs come the Rájputs and Brahmans, then the Gújars, and last of all the Meos. The Meos are an unsatisfactory class of peasantry. They are reckless in prosperity and helpless when in trouble, but their behaviour during recent times of distress has not confirmed the opinion that they readily relapse into predatory habits. The standard of living in the case of this class is certainly low. Where, as in the instance of Gurgaon, a purely agricultural population lives on a country of uncertain harvests in large numbers to the acre of cultivation, it must always be poor under any system, and must suffer greatly from time

to time. And where the race characteristics of the population are opposed to thrift and progress, as in the case of the Meos, the evil is greatly intensified.

4. The history of the district, especially of Mewát, has been troublous from early days. In recent times, after being partly conquered by the Bhartpur Chief, it came under the rule of the Mahrattas, some of whose European Officers, as Sombre and George Thomas, obtained grants here. Rewári remained under its Ahír Chiefs. After the cession of the Delhi territory by Mahárája Sindhia in 1803 the Gurgaon parganas were at first for the most part given in jágír to various persons. Rewári, Bahora, Sohna and Nuh in the west of the district were taken under direct management in 1809 and were summarily settled. The greater part of the Palwal Tahsíl fell in between 1817 and 1826. But the southern part of the Meo country remained under the Nawáb of Fírozpur and Loháru until 1836, and, in the same year, Jhársa, the jágír of the Begam Sombre or Samru in the north of the district, lapsed to Government. A little before this Gurgaon had been constituted a Collectorate, and its head-quarters had been fixed in their present place. After the Mutiny the estates of the Nawábs of Farukhnagar and Jhajjar were confiscated, and the former with a small part of the latter were incorporated in this district. The boundaries of the tahsils have been somewhat modified from time to time.

5. The district comprises 1,264 estates, all but 19 of which are owned by cultivating communities. The Ahír villages are generally held on shares, but among the Meos and the Játs the extent of each man's occupied land is usually the measure of his interest in the estate. Two-thirds of the land is cultivated by the proprietors themselves. Of the remainder about 30 per cent. is held by tenants with rights of occupancy, who seldom pay any rent other than the Government demand, with the usual cesses. Tenants-at-will usually pay their rents in cash. The practice of dividing the produce between owner and cultivator is almost unknown on the east side of the district and is common in Rewári only. Where it prevails the owner's share is ordinarily

one-third, being less on very poor soil ; while on lands enjoying natural advantages and requiring little labour, it rises to two-fifths or even to one-half.

6. It is important to observe that the soil of the Gurgaon District produces but a small proportion of the more valuable crops. Wheat occupies only 5 per cent. of the crop area, and cotton, which is grown chiefly in the Firozpur Tahsíl, 8 per cent. There is hardly any sugarcane, very little indigo or vegetables, and no maize. Oil-seeds, which in late years have been a very paying crop, are grown to a very small extent. The autumn crop, chiefly consisting of millets and pulse, which are generally retained for home consumption, occupies in this district double the area of the more marketable spring crops. Among the millets, *báira*, except in the east, generally prevails over *jowár*, which requires a better soil. Even on well lands barley, and not wheat, is the common crop. Wheat has the preference only on naturally irrigated (*dahri*) lands.

7. The Summary Settlements in Gurgaon, like those of most parts of the old Delhi territory, were not favorable examples of fiscal arrangements. The assessments were generally based on the excessive demands of the former Native Rulers and Jágirdárs. In Rewári it is said that the villages were settled by Mr. W. Fraser with the highest bidders. The same officer's assessments in Bahora completely broke down ; the parganas of Nuh and Sohna greatly deteriorated ; Taoru (which now forms a part of the Nuh Tahsíl) was equally unfortunate. Repeated reductions became necessary, but were often followed by further enhancements and renewed failures. The policy of moderation in revenue matters was but slowly learnt. Palwal was very heavily assessed in 1820, and in Firozpur as late as 1836 the Nawáb's high demand was maintained.

The Regular Settlement made in 1837-38 had the effect of somewhat reducing the demand, and in Taoru considerable relief was given ; but the assessments of Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lawrence in Palwal and of Mr. M. Gubbins in Firozpur were still decidedly high, and the demand in Rewári was uniformly heavy. The year in which that settlement came into force was one of famine and no good seasons

followed until 1841. In Palwal and Firozpur the new assessments were soon found to be much too burthensome and the work had to be revised. Reductions of 25 per cent. in Palwal and of 20 per cent. in Firozpur were made by Mr. G. Barnes and Mr. Gubbins. The Nuh Tahsil was at the same time assessed at reduced rates. But in Gurgaon and Rewári, which had not suffered so much as the south-eastern part of the district, the former rates were allowed to stand. The revenue finally fixed in 1842 was about Rs. 11,14,000. This demand fell on the cultivated area of the time at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre. Considering the absence of valuable staples, the sandiness of much of the soil, and the small proportion of irrigated land, this seems a high rate of incidence. It must be remembered, however, that Government share was at that period taken to be two-thirds of the net proprietary assets. The rates were generally about Rs. 3-8-0, but sometimes Rs. 4 per acre for well lands, and about Rs. 2-8-0, on the average for naturally irrigated lands. For unirrigated land the rates varied according to the natural quality of the soil. In the Gurgaon District four natural kinds of soil are popularly recognized, *viz.*,—

- (1) Clay (*chicknot*) found only in depressed basins ;
- (2) Good loam (*narmot*) ;
- (3) Sandy loam (*magda*) ; and
- (4) Sand (*bhur*).

The first two of these are considered as practically of equal value. *Bhur* is decidedly inferior, and *magda* is an intermediate quality. But in most circles two rates were considered sufficient for the assessment of unirrigated land, only *bhur* being distinguished from the better soils. The rate for the better kinds of unirrigated land varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per acre and averaged about Re. 1-8-0. For *bhur* the rate in five circles varied from Re. 1 up to Re. 1-3-0, and in five circles from Re. 1 down to 12½ annas ; but in one circle rates as low as 9 annas and even 7 annas were adopted.

The revised assessment of 1842 was found to work well on the whole. Palwal, in consequence of a rapid development of cultivation, came to be lightly and rather unequally assessed. In Firozpur certain villages of which the irrigated

area had been overestimated were found to be disproportionately burthened. Rewári and Jharsa were regarded as rather highly assessed, but were prosperous. As the Financial Commissioner has written "the assessment of 1842 worked easily throughout almost the whole district, the balances were insignificant, the people prospered, and population, cultivation and irrigation increased in a remarkable degree."

In the year of drought, 1860-61, special leniency was shown in the collection of the revenue, and liberal relief was given by Government, by which means serious distress was averted. The actual sum of revenue suspended and remitted was Rs. 1,34,800 and Rs. 6,056. The distress experienced in 1868-69 was of a much milder character, and it was not found necessary to do more than suspend Rs. 48,000 and remit Rs. 2,500. The rent-roll of the year 1876-77, the last in which the Regular Settlement remained in force, amounted to Rs. 11,03,339. The actual collections during the currency of that settlement had averaged 93 per cent. of the demand.

8. The term of settlement having expired in 1872, operations for a revision were commenced in that year. In March 1873 Mr. F. C. Channing, then an officer of about three years' standing, was put in charge as Assistant Settlement Officer under the control of Mr. Wood, the Settlement Officer of the Delhi Division; but in December 1875 he received the full powers of a Settlement Officer. At the end of 1877, when nothing but the completion of the record of rights remained to do, Mr. Channing was transferred to the post of Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, and the Settlement was finished by Mr. J. R. Maconachie with Mr. J. Wilson as his Assistant.

The standard of assessment had since the date of the former settlement been lowered one-fourth, the Government share being reckoned as one-half instead of as two-thirds of the net assets. But in the same interval the prices of agricultural produce had risen very greatly. The figures stated in paragraph 92 of Mr. Channing's Report prove that the average prices of the 20 years preceding his assessment exceeded by 40 per cent. those prevailing in the 20 years, 1832—1852, in the middle of which period the former assess-

ment was made; while the table given in paragraph 7 of the Financial Commissioner's Review shows that in more recent years much higher prices have prevailed than in the period for which Mr. Channing obtained his data. The value of land had increased nearly five-fold since 1842. Cash rents were unknown in 1838, no tenant at that time undertaking to pay in cash any more than the Government revenue; whereas at the time of the new settlement rents of Rs. 3 per acre for unirrigated and Rs. 5 for irrigated land were not unknown, as is mentioned in paragraph 147 of the Report. It is thus evident that the reduction which was required on account of the change in the standard of assessment was considerably outweighed by the enhancement claimable on the score of increased prices, and therefore the incidence of the old assessment on the cultivated area might, so far as these considerations go, have fairly been maintained, even if it were not raised.

The cultivated area had increased from 703,124 acres to 987,161 acres, or 40 per cent., as shown in paragraph 37 of Mr. Wilson's Report, and the naturally and artificially irrigated area had, according to the new measurements, increased in the same proportion, viz., from 132,417 to 185,523 acres. Population had increased by about 20 per cent.

9. Mr. Channing divided the district into numerous assessment circles, no less than 32 in all, but many of these, especially in the Gurgaon and Rewári Tahsils, where the division is most minute, differ so little from one another that almost the same rates were applied to several circles. It is not necessary, therefore, in the final review of the Settlement Report to deal separately with the whole series of circles. They may be grouped together into the following main physical divisions:—

- (1) The *Bángar*, including the Bángar and Khádar-Bángar Circles in Palwal, the Bángar Circle in Nuh, and the Púnahána Circle in Fírozpur.
- (2) The *Khádar* Circle in Palwal.
- (3) The *Fírozpur valley*, including all the remainder of the Fírozpur Tahsíl except Chak Chiknot.

- (4) The *Nuh basin*, consisting of Chak Dahri in Nuh and Chak Chiknot in Firozpur.
- (5) The *Najafgarh basin*, being Chak Dahri in Gurgaon.
- (6) The rest of the *Gurgaon Tahsil* made up several small valleys, to which may be added the Taoru Circle from Nuh and Chaks Bhuder and Dahri from Palwal.
- (7) The whole *Rewári Tahsil*. The Rewári Tahsil differs from Gurgaon more in its history, its inhabitants and their mode of cultivation than in its soil. It contains some areas of naturally irrigated land, but not of great extent or importance.

Mr. Channing's method of forming revenue rates is described by him in paragraph 141 of his Report. He adopted in most places three rates for unirrigated land besides his rates for well lands and for land naturally irrigated. It would perhaps have been better, as suggested by the Financial Commissioner, merely to have distinguished *bhur* from other soils, as was generally done at the former settlement. The Settlement Officer might, if he desired it for safety's sake, have retained all four classes in the measurement papers.

10. The Bángar Circle as above defined has about 317,000 acres of cultivated land. The produce is jowár, barley and gram. The people are Játs and Rájpúts in the northern villages, but Meos in Púnahána and most of Nuh. The prevailing soil is loam (*narmot*), which forms from 84 to 69 per cent. of the soil of the several circles. This soil was assessed at from Re. 1-6-0 in the Palwal Bángar to Re. 1-4-0 in the other circles. The old rates were Re. 1-9-0 and Re. 1-11-0. In the adjoining tahsil of Ballabgarh in the Delhi District the rate for similar land was Re. 1-8-0, and in the Kosi Tahsil of the Muttra District Rs. 2-0-0. *Bhur* forms about 7 per cent. of the whole cultivated area and was rated at 10½, 12 and 14 annas. The increase of cultivation was 60 per cent., viz., from 205,000 to 322,000 acres. The result of the new assessment was to raise the

revenue by 35 per cent., viz., from Rs. 3,14,540 to Rs. 4,23,661. There is not much well irrigation in the Bángar country. About 8 per cent. of the area was considered to be irrigable and was assessed at well rates, but only half of this area was actually irrigated in the year of measurements. The well rates were much the same as elsewhere.

The Khádar Circle on the river side is small. The old rate on Khádar lands was Re. 1-12-0. In Ballabgarh and Kosi the rates for similar lands were Re. 1-6-0 and Rs. 2 respectively. The new rate was Re. 1-6-0, and the resulting enhancement was 33 per cent.

The Fírozpur valley has a light soil, which becomes sandy on the upper slopes near the hills on both sides; but the lower lands are watered by the Landoha stream, which enters the valley from Alwar territory and in years of heavy rainfall continues its course as far as the Nuh basin. The people are nearly all Meos. They are not prosperous, and a large area is under mortgage. Cotton is much grown in the flooded lands. About 10 per cent. of the land is protected by wells, but not much more than half of the wells are habitually worked. Cultivation had increased since the Regular Settlement by about 46 per cent. The old rates were amongst the highest in the district, well lands being assessed at Rs. 3-10-0, naturally irrigated lands at Rs. 3-2-0, unirrigated clay soil at Rs. 2, and even *bhur* at Re. 1-3-0. Mr. Channing slightly reduced the well rates; he adopted rates of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 for naturally irrigated lands and rates of Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-2-0 for unirrigated land in the lower villages. But he rated the high-lying *bhur* at only 14 annas. The result of these rates was an increase of the revenue from Rs. 1,23,790 to Rs. 1,28,452, or only 4 per cent. In the lower villages the assessment was unaltered.

In the Nuh basin cultivation had increased by 56 per cent. Wheat is largely cultivated on the flooded lands, and cotton on the unirrigated lands. This part of the country had suffered from over-assessment in earlier times and much of it was heavily mortgaged. The holdings are small. The naturally irrigated (*dahri*) area is about 30 per cent. of the whole. The old rate for such land in the Nuh Pargana was Rs. 2 per acre, and this was retained by Mr. Channing.

Unirrigated lands were formerly rated at Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-2-0. These rates were reduced to Re. 1-6-0 for the best soil and $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas for *bhur*. There is hardly any well irrigation, and the well water is generally salt. The result was an enhancement from Rs. 1,26,657 to Rs. 1,49,085, or about 18 per cent.

In this tract and the Firozpur valley the course of flood waters is regulated by artificial works which are described in paragraph 167 of Mr. Channing's Report. A rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas per acre was charged by the Canal Department on lands benefited by these works, and in consideration of this charge they were assessed by the Settlement Officer at unirrigated rates. These works have since been transferred to the management of the District Committee.

Parts of the lands of seven villages surrounding the Kotla Jhil in this circle are subject to prolonged submersion during which they are unculturable. It was decided that the assessment on these lands should be fluctuating, the usual rate of Rs. 2 per acre being paid only on the area actually cultivated in each year. Other villages in this tract receive remissions whenever they suffer submersion of more than one-tenth of their culturable area.

The Najafgarh Jhil Circle is a much smaller one than the last. The extent of the Jhil varies very much with the rainfall and with the quantity of water brought into it by hill streams. An escape channel under the management of the Canal Department carries away the surplus water to the Jumna above the city of Delhi, and the land rendered culturable by the removal of the water has been charged with a low rate. It has also been necessary to make large remissions for lands submerged. Mr. Channing's proposal, which was sanctioned by Government, was that the whole revenue of the lands most subject to flooding, which he found to have an area of 1,772 acres, should be taken by the Canal Department, and that the rate on the crops usually grown should be fixed at Rs. 3 per acre. Other permanently assessed flooded lands were rated at Rs. 2-8-0. The soil of this circle is not good. Cultivation has somewhat increased, but the revenue was slightly reduced.

11. The rest of the Gurgaon Tahsil and the adjoining tracts in the north of the district have a varied soil, generally a sandy loam ; but near the hills, which here ramify into many branches, the land is gritty sand and is cut up by ravines. The valleys are sometimes naturally irrigated by torrents. About Farukhnagar the country is full of sandy hillocks and contains hardly any good land. Cultivation increased since 1842 by about 26 per cent. About 10 per cent. of the cultivated area was assessed as well land, and about 9 per cent. was actually irrigated in the year of measurements. In this tahsil the wells are not reserved for the occasion of drought, but are regularly worked as a part of the system of husbandry. The well rates were fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 per acre, which is about the same as the former rate. The unirrigated land, being mostly sandy loam (*magda*) or sand (*bhur*), the rates for these two soils are the most important. The former was assessed at about Re. 1 (13 annas to Re. 1-4-0), and the latter at 10 annas (9 to 12 annas), which rates again differ but little from those of the previous settlement. The result was an enhancement from Rs. 2,33,994 to Rs. 2,70,324, or about 15½ per cent. The small Dahri Circle in the north-west of Palwal had been assessed highly enough before and its revenue was not raised. There was an increase of 23 per cent. in the Meo Pargana of Taoru, in which the increase of cultivation had been about 33 per cent. The rates in Taoru were the same as the adjoining hilly circles of Gurgaon.

In Rewári the well irrigation is of even more importance than in Gurgaon, the soil being generally too light to produce good crops unless it be irrigated. The area assessed as well lands was 19 per cent. of the cultivated area, and about 17 per cent. was actually under irrigation. The wells are inclined to be salt in many parts of the tahsil. The soil is nearly all either sand or light sandy loam, no less than three-fourths of the area in some circles being classed as sand. The old rates for sandy loam were about Re. 1-4-0 and 14 annas for sand. Mr. Channing's rates, which vary little from circle to circle, are Re. 1-3-0 to Re. 1 for the former and 12 annas (in two small circles 10 and 10½ annas) for the latter soil. His rates for well lands varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4-0 as

against former rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-3-0. The result was an increase of only about 2 per cent. in the assessment, while cultivation had increased by 31 per cent.

12. On the whole district the increase of assessment was about 17 per cent., *viz.*, from Rs. 11,03,000 to Rs. 12,78,113; while, as has been before stated, the increase in cultivation and in irrigation had been 40 per cent.

Mr. Channing's rates for Palwal and Firozpur, which were the tahsils he first assessed, were regarded by Mr. Wood, under whose supervision he was acting, as too low, but were eventually accepted. It was at first proposed to put a low additional rate on land under fallow, but this charge was struck off by the orders of Government. It appears sufficiently from the figures above stated that Mr. Channing in almost all cases lowered the incidence of the revenue upon the cultivated area. In cases where his rates would have resulted in large enhancements he usually assessed the villages well below his rates. That he was not unwilling to make proper concessions to weak and impoverished communities may be inferred from the fact that the revenue of no less than 202 villages (*viz.*, 104 in Rewari and 98 in other tahsils) was actually reduced by him. His rates, though no doubt higher than have been customary in most parts of the Punjab Proper, were not higher than those adopted in the adjoining parts of the Delhi and Rohtak Districts, and were much below those adopted in Muttra and other adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. His standard of assessment certainly did not on the whole exceed a half share of the proprietors' profits, and it will be observed from Mr. Wilson's report that in many parts of the district rents have risen since assessments were introduced. This is markedly the case in the Landoha circle of the Firozpur Tahsil, which on account of its natural advantages is assessed higher than any other circle. The rates of yield of the principal crops assumed in calculating the value of the produce are stated in Chapter IV of the Report. They are all moderate, and as shown in paragraphs 50 and 51 of Mr. Wilson's Report they agree well with those assumed in the neighbouring districts. The scale of prices which was applied in order to obtain the money value of the produce was an

extremely low one. Sir James Lyall's opinion on this subject has been expressed in the passage quoted by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 38 of his Review, in which it is observed that Mr. Channing's assessment was at least as lenient, all things considered, as that of Mr. Barnes'. The misfortunes which afterwards fell upon the Gurgaon District are not attributable to the new settlement except in a few cases, in which the enhancement of the revenue was unusually large, and under similar circumstances would have probably occurred in the vast majority of estates had the old settlement of 1842 remained in operation. In some of the circles which afterwards suffered most severely Mr. Channing had not raised the assessment at all, while such redistribution of pressure as he made between village and village must have tended on the whole to render the burthen easier to be borne. No doubt the realization of a heavier revenue than that which they had been accustomed to pay in the past did add to the difficulties of the people in 1877—1881. But for these realizations Mr. Channing was in no way responsible. He did not profess to make an assessment which could be realized in full in the worst years, and he was not instructed to pitch the revenue demand at a level which would allow of its being realized without suspensions or remissions in such years.

13. The new assessments came into force from the kharif season of 1877. The rains of that year failed and, except in a few specially fortunate villages, the autumn crop was completely lost. Added to the loss of the crop a vast number of cattle died for want of fodder. In the beginning of October the Settlement Officer discussed the situation in a memorandum in which he gave his opinion that the revenue of that season could not in most villages be exacted without involving the people in debt, and he advised that the first instalment of the kharif demand throughout the district should be suspended. This recommendation, in which the Deputy Commissioner concurred, was supported by the Commissioner. But unfortunately for the Gurgaon District, the year in which it needed relief was one in which the Government of India was encountering greater and more widespread distress in other provinces, and the consequent financial pressure had rendered it necessary to call for the collection of as large a proportion as might be possible of the land reve-

nue of the Punjab. The late Mr. Gore Ouseley as Financial Commissioner, who in pursuance of this communication from the Government of India had already issued circular orders directing the revenue to be collected with the usual punctuality, declined therefore to entertain any such general proposal as that sent up from Gurgaon. He observed that wherever the revenue had been enhanced by the new settlement the presumption was that the proprietors must have long enjoyed large profits, and they must understand that the new assessment must be paid by them in bad seasons as well as in good ones. Applications for suspension would be suitable only in cases where the former revenue had been reduced by the Settlement Officer. The request of the local officers being thus refused, efforts were made to collect the revenue in the usual way. It was, however, found impossible to realize the demand in full, and in the following May, on a further representation by the Commissioner, the suspension of a balance of Rs. 1,22,438 was sanctioned. In the same season a takávi grant of Rs. 50,000 was given for the purchase of seed and bullocks. But the troubles of the agriculturists were not at an end. The spring crop of 1878 was disappointing. The rains of 1878 were of only half the average quantity and ceased early. Excepting the bájra, all autumn crops withered. The winter rains also failed and there was no spring crop except on irrigated lands. In Palwal, where the irrigation from the Agra Canal might have saved the crops, the people were fever-stricken and unable to make use of the water. Up to this time no revenue had been remitted, the exigencies of Government on account of the Kabul Campaign not admitting of that course being taken in 1878. In 1879 a remission of about Rs. 41,000 was sanctioned by Government in addition to the suspension of Rs. 69,000 more. But this concession was neutralized by orders for the recovery of a sum of more than Rs. 94,000 due as fees for extracts from the new settlement record supplied to the land-holders. The autumn crop of 1879 was excellent, but at this juncture the district was swept by a terrible epidemic of fever and the people had hardly strength enough to gather in the harvest. The following two crops were poor. In April 1881 a suspension of Rs. 18,658 and a remission of Rs. 20,755 were sanctioned; but in 1880 the enhanced

local rate from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which in this district had been held in abeyance for two years, was at length enforced. In March 1882 Sir James Lyall, then Financial Commissioner, made a tour through the Gurgaon District and came to the conclusion that the distress could not be tided over by means of occasional suspensions and remissions, which had in fact only been applied where balances were found to be irrecoverable. It was apparent that the agricultural population could not recover themselves without more radical measures of relief. An Extra Assistant Commissioner, Munshi Adjudhia Pershád, was accordingly sent to assist the Deputy Commissioner in making a thorough enquiry into the state of the district, and shortly afterwards Mr. Wilson, who in the meantime had carried out the settlement of the Sirsa District, was deputed as Settlement Officer to make a general revision of the assessments. The earlier measures of relief had been mostly confined to the Meo country, but in 1882 numerous petitions complaining of over-assessment were received from the tahsils of Gurgaon, Palwal and Rewári. It was deemed necessary therefore to extend the enquiry to these cases also and thus to make it include the entire district.

The points in which the assessments appeared to the present Lieutenant-Governor to be open to question were that the area of naturally irrigated land had perhaps been over-estimated by reason of the Settlement Officer having seen these lands after some years of very heavy rain, and that the area of unirrigated *bhur* soil which was under cultivation in the year of measurements might also, from the prevalence of good rainy seasons, have been larger than could generally be reckoned upon. He was also of opinion that large enhancements had in some cases been too boldly made.

At the end of 1882 Mr. Wilson made a preliminary report in which he maintained the view that the assessment was not really too high except in the two or three respects noticed by the Financial Commissioner and in the matter of those wells which are only occasionally used, but which had been assessed upon their whole irrigable area. He did not propose to reduce the assessment permanently. He desired that a limit might be fixed by Government up to which tem-

porary reductions of revenue might be made, and that he might be empowered within this limit to announce the reductions as he proceeded with the work. The limit he proposed was the sum of Rs. 1,40,000, which was approximately the amount by which the Government demand (all assignments excluded) had been increased by the new assessment. He also asked permission to revise the distribution of the revenue, to alter in some cases the proportions between the kharif and rabi instalments, and to postpone by 15 days the dates for the payment of the latter. The present Lieutenant-Governor as Financial Commissioner considered that where the cultivated area had been too highly estimated it would be proper to give reductions for the remainder of the term of settlement; but that in other cases where the Settlement Officer's calculations had not been wrong, but the villages had become impoverished through subsequent calamities, reductions for a term of a few years would be sufficient. He agreed to the limit of Rs. 1,40,000 being fixed as the maximum within which temporary and permanent reductions might be proposed, but he thought that it would probably not be necessary to go fully up to that amount. Sir Charles Aitchison, however, did not wish to limit the grant of permanent reductions of revenue to those cases merely in which the Settlement Officer could be proved to have been wrong, and he directed that in determining whether reductions should be given permanently or only temporarily the present condition and prospects of the village should be looked to. He thought that Mr. Wilson had taken an optimist view of the Settlement proceedings, and that it would perhaps be necessary to forego the greater part of the sum of Rs. 1,40,000 for the whole term of settlement, and possibly to make still larger reductions for a time. In the meantime some large sums were remitted and suspended, and a grant of Rs. 50,000, afterwards raised to Rs. 2,00,000, was obtained from the Government of India for the purchase of plough cattle.

14. Mr. Wilson's final report on the measures of relief proposed by him and the Deputy Commissioner was submitted to the Financial Commissioner in November 1883, and has been reviewed by Colonel Wace, together with Mr. Channing's Report, in a careful memorandum, in which he has incorporated some leading agricultural statistics of the district

up to the end of the year 1885-86. Mr. Wilson commences by stating the evidence afforded by statistics of the loss of agricultural resources and the decline of prosperity in Gurgaon since the year 1877. He reckons that nearly one-third of the plough bullocks had disappeared, and estimates that in all 150,000 head of cattle had died. The population instead of showing an increase as compared with 1868 was less by 7 per cent., which, seeing that there must have been an increase at the usual rate between 1868 and 1877, indicates a loss between 1877 and 1882 of about 12 per cent. In the Firozpur Tahsil the diminution was believed to be as much as 20 per cent. and 16 per cent. in Nuh. The cultivated area which at settlement was reckoned to be 987,000 acres, but which in the years 1868—1876 had only averaged 935,000 acres, had in the years 1877—1883 fallen to an average of 633,000 acres. About 10 per cent. of the area measured at settlement as cultivated was out of cultivation, though the ordinary proportion of fallow would be only about 5 per cent. The abandoned land was mostly high-lying *bhur* soil. Well irrigation had, owing principally to the want of bullocks, fallen even below the figures of the year of settlement, though in that year the wells had been neglected owing to a plentiful rainfall. Since 1877 3 per cent. of the cultivated land had been sold, the sales being most serious in the Gurgaon and Rewari Tahsils. The area under mortgage, which had amounted to only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. before 1877, had increased to 12 per cent., the amount borrowed being 20 lakhs of rupees, or nearly two years' revenue. In the eastern part of the district a considerable proportion of the mortgages were of the nature of transfers, encouraged by the Tahsildars, from an insolvent to a solvent cosharer. The extent of mortgages in that part of the district would have been larger but for the fact that since 1878 outside capitalists had been unwilling to advance any money on land in Nuh and Firozpur. In the western tahsils the transfers were usually to members of the moneyed classes.

15. Mr. Wilson then proceeds to detail circle by circle the reductions permanent and temporary, which were announced by him with the reasons for his action. The term of the temporary reductions was in all cases fixed at 7 years. The results may be summarised in the same shape as has been

adopted above in paragraphs 10 and 11 in respect of Mr. Channing's assessments. In the Bángar tract the principal cause discovered for reducing the assessment was that the area to which the well rates had been applied was larger than the extent of actual irrigation. Some villages in Palwal were impoverished. In the Nuh Bángar cultivation had decreased. In Púnahána some relief was given where enhancements had been very large. The assessment was reduced by Rs. 12,272, or about 3 per cent., for the term of settlement, and by a further sum of Rs. 36,069, or 9 per cent., for 7 years. In the Khádar Circle the permanent reductions came to Rs. 1,789, and the temporary reductions to Rs. 1,142, being 6 and 9 per cent. respectively. In the Firozpur valley the state of the Landoha villages had formed the subject of an enquiry by Mr. Wilson under the orders of the Commissioner in 1879, and some small reductions of assessment had been sanctioned. Some further proposals were made by Ajudhia Pershád, but Mr. Wilson was directed to revise these proposals with a view to increased liberality. In the Landoha and Mundikhera Circles taken together, Mr. Channing, as already stated, had made no enhancement. But Mr. Wilson considered that the well areas had been over-estimated and also that the rate on *bhur* soil was too high for some of the land of that description. In the villages at the foot of the hills on both sides of the valley there was considerably less of the sandy soil under cultivation than had been measured at settlement as cultivated land. This soil is a poor gritty sand, not to be compared in fertility with the sandy lands on the plains towards the Sutlej, which with very little rainfall produces good crops of gram and barley. Its best crop is *bájra*, and some of it yields only *moth*. Even such crops are probably not produced every year in the same fields. Mr. Channing had not the advantage which Settlement Officers now possess of comparing his measured areas of cultivated land with several years' careful crop inspections. Had he been able to make such a comparison he would most likely have found that even in ordinary years in these poor soils the area producing a crop falls considerably short of the area of cultivated lands. In the first place the entire area is not always sown, a considerable proportion of it being intentionally left fallow; and in the second place many fields and

parts of fields produce little or no grain, and under the present instructions for half-yearly field inspection returns would be wholly or partly included in the area of "crops failed." Mr. Wilson rightly observes that no land could on these grounds be excluded from the area assessed as cultivated, and that to have treated only that land as cultivated which happened to be growing a crop in the year of measurements would have produced intolerable inequality between man and man. The proper remedy was to lower the rates on all land of which the cultivation was desultory and precarious. Mr. Channing's estimates of yield per acre, though moderate for an average acre of harvested crop, were certainly not so made as to allow for the difference which must exist between the area of crops harvested and the area of land reckoned as cultivated. Consequently his rates for the poorer soils were decidedly too high, at least in this part of the district. In a note written in 1882 Mr. Channing admitted that it would have been better to have put the rate on high-lying *bhur* in the Firozpur valley no higher than 10 annas per acre in place of 18 annas. Mr. Wilson has virtually reduced the rate to that level. Some reduction was also required in well lands, of which too large an area had been assessed. The permanent reductions given in this part of the district amount to Rs. 8,453 and the temporary reductions to Rs. 10,015, being respectively 7 and 9 per cent. on the former revenue.

16. In assessing the villages of the Nuh basin, Mr. Channing's chief anxiety was that sufficient allowance should be made for the case of lands being submerged so as not to be culturable. During the time that he had passed in the district the seasons had been so wet (especially in 1875) that in the autumn the country generally had the appearance of a large lake extending from the foot of the western hills almost to the limits of the Bángar, and communications were often carried on by boat. It was impossible for the Settlement Officer to foresee that these lands would in the years that followed be suffering from drought. Mr. Wilson found that the flooded area had much diminished, and that mainly from this cause the cultivation had fallen off in the Nuh Dahar Circle to the extent of 12 per cent. Cattle were even in 1882

less numerous by one-third than at the time of settlement. One-fourth of the area was under mortgage. The permanent assessment of this tract was reduced by Rs. 13,236, or about 9 per cent., and a temporary reduction of Rs. 16,988, or 11 per cent., was also given. No material change was made in the Najafgarh Jhil Circle in Gurgaon. In the remainder of the Gurgaon Tahsil and the adjoining circles, which in paragraph 10 were classed with Gurgaon, the permanent reductions amount to Rs. 9,880, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Cultivation was found to have decreased considerably in Farukhnagar and in some of the other sandy tracts, and there had been much loss of cattle in Taoru. Temporary reductions were given to the amount of Rs. 18,361, or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Rewari Tahsil, as already noted, Mr. Channing did not materially increase the old revenue. But in certain villages the revising officers considered that relief was required on the ground that the extent of cultivation had been somewhat over-estimated and that the rate on sandy land (12 annas) was rather high. They therefore reduced the assessment permanently by Rs. 5,585, or 3 per cent., and temporarily by Rs. 21,158, or 8 per cent.

17. Thus not only has temporary relief been freely given over almost the whole district, but the assessment has been permanently lowered to an extent which is nowhere less than 3 per cent., and in the Firozpur valley and Nuh basin amounts to 8 per cent. of the full amount. If the Meo country be taken separately it will be found that while that tract pays two-fifths of the revenue of the district it has received three-fifths of the permanent and half of the temporary reductions. The permanent reductions amount in all to Rs. 50,689, or 4 per cent. of the former demand, and the reductions for 7 years to Rs. 1,06,440. But in the case of temporary reductions it was not considered necessary that the relief accorded by Government to the impoverished peasantry should be extended to money-lenders who had taken land in mortgage. The sum actually abandoned for each year of the shorter term is thus reduced to Rs. 93,806, which is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The spirit in which the revising officers performed their work is shown in the following passage, relating

to one of the circles, which occurs at page 100 of Mr. Wilson's Report :—

“ But while no sufficient reason can be given for the reduction of the assessment considered as a whole, there are some individual villages in which the over-estimate of cultivation or irrigation, or the increase of assessment, has been so serious that, coupled with the present distressed state of the proprietors, it has been thought sufficient reason for the reduction of the assessment for the whole term of settlement. In many of these cases it might perhaps be argued that while the cultivation or irrigation was over-estimated, still the assessment of the village considered as a whole is by no means excessive ; but the Deputy Commissioner and I in our anxiety to give the benefit of all reasonable doubt to the peasants have in such cases generally accepted Mr. Channing's estimate of the village in other particulars and granted a reduction in consideration of his over-estimate of the cultivated or irrigated area. The reasons for the reduction are recorded in each case in the Village Note-book. They generally are that the irrigation was over-estimated ; that the rate on *bhur* is too high ; or (which is much the same thing) that the cultivated area was over-estimated ; that the increase was too great ; or that the assessment as compared with that at circle rates and that of neighbouring villages was too high, especially where the village had been assessed as a strong village and is now weakened.”

It is satisfactory to learn from paragraph 64 of the Revision Report that the people were “ more than content with the aid afforded them by Government, which is more liberal than they had hoped for.”

18. The whole extent of the concession granted to the land-holders is represented by the sum of Rs. 12,16,536 on account of reductions for 24 years, and Rs. 6,56,642 on account of reductions for 7 years, or in all Rs. 18,73,178. To this sum must be added Rs. 3,49,174, the amount of remissions of revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 2,60,523 sanctioned on Mr. Wilson's recommendations and Rs. 1,48,651 which had been remitted in previous years. In judging of the extent of the relief so distributed it must not be forgotten that less costly remedies would have been sufficient had they been applied at an earlier stage of the distress. In the matter of remissions and of temporary reductions of revenue Mr. Wilson neither exceeded his instructions nor, Sir James Lyall is convinced, did he go beyond the bare necessities of the case. As to the reductions for the term of Settlement, His Honor does not wish to imply that he considers them excessive ; but it should

be noted that such remissions, while of less value to the people than immediate relief, will be more expensive for Government, and their effect may even extend into a future term of settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad at least that it was not deemed necessary to make any larger portion of the reductions permanent. The reductions of assessment have not been carried into effect by altering the rates on particular soils or classes of land, but by a rateable reduction on the revenue of each holding in the village at so many annas per rupee.

19. Having thus shown the total deductions which have to be made from the financial success of Mr. Channing's settlement, it may now be convenient to recapitulate the amount of profit to Government which remains after all these reductions have been made. The increase in the gross assessment which was effected by Mr. Channing's revision was Rs. 1,75,000, and, therefore, had his assessment remained in force for 30 years without alteration, the total gain would have been about 52½ lakhs of rupees. The deductions of all kinds, including remissions, amount as above stated to about 22½ lakhs. If therefore the full temporary reductions of Rs. 94,000 round were likely to be recovered at the expiry of the period of seven years for which they were made, the net result would be a net gain of 30 lakhs of rupees, which is equivalent to one lakh per annum for the whole term of Settlement, or an increase of 9 per cent. on the amount of the former revenue. As a fact, however, it is probable that not more than Rs. 70,000 of the temporary reductions made will now be reimposed. This will involve an additional loss of Rs. 4,00,000 during the remaining 17 years of the period of the Settlement, and will reduce the net gain to 26 lakhs or Rs. 86,000 per annum. The cost of the Settlement to Government was 5½ lakhs of rupees, which will absorb about one-fifth of the net profits during the period of Settlement.

20. The economical history of the district since these measures were taken is continued by the Financial Commissioner in the 9th paragraph of his Review. The year 1883-84 was an unfortunate one, both the autumn crop of 1883 and the spring crop of 1884 being failures. But the crops of the succeeding agricultural year were up to the average, and

the spring crop of 1886 was exceedingly good. Cattle suffered much from want of fodder in 1883. Cultivation has recovered to a satisfactory degree. The areas returned in 1884-85 and 1885-86 were almost up to the figures of the year of Settlement. The same may be said of the area irrigated from wells. Advances to the amount of Rs. 1,28,000 have been made for the construction of over 600 new wells. The area under mortgage is not yet reduced. Those balances which were not remitted have generally been realized. The restoration of the population to its former numbers was retarded by an unhealthy season in 1884. The prospect in 1886 was decidedly cheering, but to fully establish the recovery of the district one or two more good years were still needed. Two thoroughly good years have not yet been enjoyed by the people, though there have been two excellent harvests, and many parts of the district will doubtless require to be most carefully watched for some years to come. The balance of uncollected recoverable revenue at the close of 1886-87 (after allowing for the sums written off in accordance with the proposals made in Mr. Wilson's report) was Rs. 26,289, of which Rs. 16,000 were suspended in that year on account of inundations caused by heavy floods.

21. Sir James Lyall is disposed to think upon the whole that it is to the credit of Mr. Channing's work that so searching an examination as has been applied to it has brought to light no more serious defects than those already touched upon. There is probably no Settlement which if scrutinized in the manner indicated in the passage above quoted from the Revision Report would not have offered similar openings for amendment. It should be borne in mind that under the terms of the instructions issued to the revising officers by Sir Charles Aitchison the fact that the assessment was permanently reduced does not prove that it was originally excessive, and the justice of this observation is borne out by the remarks of the revising officers, which have been above extracted. Of the errors pointed out at the commencement by Sir James Lyall, that relating to the over-assessment of well lands is of minor moment. The well lands assessed in the south and east of the district to which the objection applies are so small that the difference between Mr. Channing's rates and those which Mr. Wilson prefers can hardly have

affected the total revenue of many villages to the extent of more than perhaps an anna in the rupee. The area assumed by Mr. Channing as irrigable by each well was moderate enough. The decline in irrigation which Mr. Wilson observed was not due to less area being irrigated from each well (as is shown in the 44th paragraph of the Revision Report), but to many wells having fallen out of use for want of bullocks. The loss of cattle was an unforeseen misfortune of a temporary nature, and from the later statistics supplied by the Financial Commissioner it would appear that the wells have already come again into full operation. With regard to the opinion advanced by Mr. Wilson on page 98 of his Report, that the advantage of well irrigation is nearly counterbalanced by the extra labour of working the well and the interest of the capital expended on sinking it, and that there should therefore be no great difference between the rates on irrigated and unirrigated land, it may be remarked that the labour of working the well is a part of the cost of production of the crop and that it falls to the share of the tenant. The tenant, besides performing this labour, is able in the Palwal Tahsíl to pay to the owner a rent of Rs. 5 per acre for well-irrigated land as against Rs. 3 per acre for land without a well. As to the owner's expenditure of capital, that is compensated by the remission, which is allowed him for a period of 20 years, of the difference between irrigated and unirrigated rates of assessment—a concession amounting at the Palwal rates to about Rs. 250. With regard to the unexpected failure of moisture in the lands assessed as naturally flooded, this is also a temporary mishap. Such lands are necessarily liable to injury at one time from excess of water and at another time from the want of it. Such lands might no doubt be assessed on a fluctuating system, but in that case it would be necessary to adopt decidedly higher rates than those of the fixed assessment. Mr. Wilson has proposed that the rule regulating the grant of remissions should be altered in favour of the villagers by allowing remissions whenever 10 per cent. of their area assessed as flooded, not 10 per cent. of their whole culturable area, is submerged. The Financial Commissioner does not support this recommendation, observing that after a year of heavy flooding the succeeding crops are unusually good. The question can, he suggests, be reserved till 1889, when the enforcement of the full scale of

assessment, as now revised, will come under consideration. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this view. In the Kotla Jhāl circle it is proposed to extend the fluctuating system to parts of two villages which were before excluded from it, and in place of the uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre on all cultivation a schedule of crop rates is recommended. The Financial Commissioner supports these proposals, but would sanction the crop rates for that period only during which the temporary reductions of assessment will be in force. With this limitation these changes are sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor will therefore recommend the Government of India to confirm the Settlement made by Mr. Channing as revised by Mr. Wilson for a term of 30 years ending with the rabi season of A. D. 1908. With reference to the remarks recorded by Colonel Wace in paragraphs 23 and 26 of his memo., the Deputy Commissioner should consider if it is desirable to extend the system of fluctuating assessment to a larger flooded area in the Dahr circles of the Nuh and Fīrozpur Tahsīls.

22. The settlement is sanctioned subject to the same conditions as those imposed in the Rohtak, Delhi and Karnāl Districts, and which have been approved by the Government of India in the orders passed upon the final reports of the settlements of those districts. These conditions are that the full revenue of insecure tracts shall not be realised in years of severe or long-continued drought, but that such relief shall be given by way of suspensions, and when necessary by way of advances for the purchase of bullocks, &c., as may be called for by the actual circumstances of the case when carefully studied by the light of the continuous record of agricultural conditions which is now carefully maintained. Referring to seasons of severe or prolonged drought in the case of the Rohtak District, Sir Robert Egerton recorded the following instructions for the guidance of District Officers :—
 “ In such seasons suspensions will be freely given ; and it is the duty of the District Officer to bear this in mind and to submit prompt proposals for the suspension of the demand when its immediate realisation would entail hardship on the people afflicted with failure of crops. The point which the Lieutenant-Governor desires to impress upon the local officers is that they should observe with vigilance the working of the

assessments of the unirrigated lands in all seasons of scanty rainfall. It is meant that relief shall be afforded whenever it is required ; and the responsibility of bringing material facts to notice rests with the Deputy Commissioner." It is impossible, Sir James Lyall thinks, to read Mr. Wilson's Report and not feel that the necessity for a general revision of the original assessment proposed by Mr. Channing for the Gurgaon District would probably never have arisen but for the neglect of these principles. It is equally impossible in His Honor's opinion to believe that any adequate assessment could ever be devised for the insecure tracts of this district which could be safely realised without suspensions in years of severe and long-continued drought. This opinion was recorded by Sir James Lyall six years ago, and all that the Lieutenant-Governor has read in the present correspondence tends to strongly confirm that view. The variations in the rainfall, and especially in the seasonableness of the rains ; the consequent fluctuations in the area sown and the still greater fluctuations in the area harvested ; the liability of the people to terrible losses of cattle in years of drought ; the great mortality from fever which is apt to follow upon abnormal seasons ; and the character of the population most liable to suffer from the effects of such seasons,—all these circumstances constitute a marked condition of things which demands special and exceptional treatment. In the past, when the record of each estate was not fully maintained during the currency of the settlement, the task imposed upon the District Officer of adjusting the realisation of the revenue to the circumstances of wholly abnormal seasons would have been a very difficult operation, if not an impossible one ; but with the carefully maintained continuous record of the present day this will no longer be the case. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to dwell upon this subject at further length in the present review. It has already been fully noticed in the orders upon the Rohtak, Delhi and Karnál settlements, and will be specially considered in the Circular which is about to issue for the guidance of District Officers in granting suspensions and recommending remissions of the land revenue. The subject of the classification of areas into secure and insecure will also be dealt with in the same Circular, and it is sufficient to note here that the insecure area in Gurgaon is proportionately far larger than in Karnál or Delhi, and ac-

tually much larger than in Rohtak, though about as large proportionately. Efforts should be steadily continued to increase the protected area of the district by the grant of advances for sinking wells ; and it must never be forgotten how important the assistance which can be rendered to the people by the grant of advances for the purchase of cattle may prove, as exemplified by the facts recorded by Mr. Wilson. On both the above points the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with the views expressed by Colonel Wace in paragraph 6 of his memorandum. The recovery of advances made in the Gurgaon District appears to have been very satisfactory on the whole, and there is little doubt that the sums advanced will be fully recovered in the long run.

23. It is necessary perhaps to add a word of warning against the possibility of a sympathetic revenue administration of the district falling into a weak administration. As pointed out by Colonel Wace in paragraph 23 of his memorandum, the Gurgaon District as a whole, and the tract inhabited by the Meos in particular, requires a very firm hand for its successful revenue management. In abnormally unfavourable seasons too much care cannot be bestowed on the anxious consideration of the amount of revenue which may be properly realised and the amount of suspensions which may be properly granted. But when once this question has been carefully decided, a steady adherence to the decision formed is absolutely necessary ; and the Local Government will look to the Commissioner of the Division to see that this policy is understood and followed just as strictly as the policy of suspensions on account of prolonged or severe drought. A weak revenue administration may easily prove a greater curse than an unsympathetic one in a country so circumstanced as the Gurgaon District, and in the long run may cause more permanent harm than the unfortunate course which was adopted in 1877-78—1881-82.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor feels that the picture of the revenue administration of the Gurgaon District presented in the reports under consideration and in the present review is not altogether one that can be viewed with entire satisfaction. That the circumstances of the case were, however, no ordinary ones may be proved independently by a reference to the state of things in the adjoining States of Rájputána during 1877—1881. The Political Agent of Bahrtpur, writing of the

year 1877-78 in his annual report, states that whole villages were deserted by their panic-stricken inhabitants. The great idea of the fugitives was to save their cattle, but many of them, it was said, returned to their homes with only the rags that covered them. The losses of revenue in that year were put at 8 lakhs of rupees. In the following year the autumn crops were much below the average, but in 1879-80 were fully up to average. In 1880-81 three-eighths of the crop of the State were lost, and the census showed that since 1867 the State had "lost by famine emigration and other causes about 14 per cent. of its population." In 1883-84 the autumn crops failed almost entirely and the spring crops very largely. Considerable advances were made to the people to enable them to dig kacha wells and buy cattle, and this "did much to relieve general distress and to prevent the people from quitting the territory. In some places, however, the people did leave in considerable numbers," and the cattle suffered greatly from the effects of the scanty rainfall. In the same year nearly 14 lakhs of rupees of arrears of revenue were remitted. Many of the arrears, however, were of very old standing.

In the Alwar State the record of the crisis is even more gloomy. In 1877-78 it was stated officially that in consequence of the almost total failure of autumn crop numbers of human beings had perished from starvation and a great percentage of cattle had died from lack of fodder. In the report of the following year the Political Agent wrote that the total number of persons who had left their villages between 1st July 1877 and 31st December 1878 was 44,000, of whom 9,000 only were known to have retraced their steps, and Major Law hazarded a guess that Alwar might be said "to have lost hardly less than a tenth of her population" during the 20 months preceding. "I do not think," he added, writing of a recent tour, "one came across a single village that from its many roofless houses and tumbling walls did not speak too plainly of the decimation of the rural population; while the many unworked wells, the small area of irrigated land, and the worn look of the animals in harness told how great had been the loss of cattle. The people seemed much depressed, and it will take a good deal of time to set them on their legs again." In 1879-80 it was reported from Alwar that the autumn crop had "suffered generally from want of weeding

and watching and also from delay in reaping, all due to the uncommonly wide prevalence of fever at that season, so that the outturn though promising during the earlier months of rain to be a bumper one was, it is conjectured, barely up to the average." In that year only Rs. 16,08,000 were collected out of a land revenue assessment of 19,86,000 rupees. In the following year it was noted that the autumn harvest had been very poor on the whole, and that the eastern half of the State was still suffering from the drought of 1877. The census enumeration showed that the population had fallen from 779,000 to 672,000 souls, or by nearly 14 per cent. The rains of 1881-82 fell so inopportunately that the autumn crop was much below the average, and in consequence a falling-off of Rs. 1,47,000 occurred under the head of land revenue. The rabi, however, was fair. In 1882-83 seven lakhs of arrears of revenue were remitted on the birth of a son to the Mahá-rāja. In 1883-84 the autumn crop was much injured by the break in the rains. Pulses failed entirely, jowár and bájra failed for the most part, and only the cotton crop on irrigated lands was a good one. Rupees 1,24,000 were advanced to cultivators for the construction of wells and purchase of bullocks.

The record in the case of Jaipur is perhaps rather less dark. In 1877-78 the kharif crop was almost totally lost except in artificially irrigated tracts. Not a blade of grass was produced; 30 per cent. of the cattle were said to have perished, and the price of wheat rose to 8 seers per rupee. In the following year wheat again rose to $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee, and another famine was barely avoided. In 1879-80 the autumn crop was good, but "unfortunately the great prevalence of fever throughout the districts in the previous autumn had so told on the energies of the cultivating classes that considerably less than the usual extent of land was brought under cultivation; while the return of the visitation in a still more malignant form in the autumn of the year under report materially interfered with the reaping of the harvest." In 1880-81 the autumn harvest was about 60 per cent. and the spring harvest about 75 per cent. of an average harvest, but the loss of cattle from various causes was very great. The loss of population in Jaipur is not stated, the census of 1881 being the first that was taken in the State. During the next two years the

crops were not much below average, but in 1883-84 the rains were again unfavorable, grass failed, and at one time famine seemed imminent. The rain-land crops suffered badly, and the irrigated crops were pulled through with difficulty in the autumn, and much the same result occurred with the spring crops.

Comment on these facts is not needed. They show that it is at least conceivable that things might have been worse in the Gurgaon District than they actually were, and that the physical causes to which the agricultural calamities were due were widely spread in the tract forming and surrounding the north-eastern corner of Rájputána.

25. The record of rights prepared in Gurgaon has in the course of subsequent proceedings come under close observation and has been found correct and good. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore pleased to sanction it. The mapping work is praised by the Financial Commissioner and obtained commendation from the Revenue Survey Department. In the distribution of the revenue over individual holdings about half the villages elected to pay upon assumed fractional shares and about half of them to pay according to the areas held by each proprietor. In the latter class of villages about one-third chose differential soil rates, while the rest were content with an uniform rate upon all kinds of land. The Settlement Officer does not appear to have made known to the people how he had rated their various soils in his own calculations, and therefore in the majority of instances they framed new and independent soil rates for themselves. It would be interesting to know in what proportion they usually valued the *bhur* soil which has given rise to so much discussion. The plan of distributing revenue by an uniform rate was afterwards found to work unequally in the case of mortgages, as the mortgagee usually likes the best fields in a holding, and if he pays a share of the revenue proportioned only to the area of the land he has taken, without regard to its quality, he is relatively too lightly assessed, while an undue burthen is thrown upon the debtor, who is left with the inferior fields on his hands. But in only forty cases was it found necessary to make a radical change in the system of distribution. The instalments of revenue are four in number, and as now revised are due on the 15th May

and 15th June for the rabi season, and the 15th December and 15th January for the kharif. The postponement of the kharif dates is hereby sanctioned.

26. Of the Patwáris an unfavourable opinion was expressed by the Deputy Commissioner in the early part of 1882 when commencing the enquiry into the state of the villages. He found many of the older men incompetent and others very lazy. But these defects having thus been brought to light adequate measures were no doubt taken by Messrs. Roberts and Wilson to remedy them. The improved system of village statistics should be kept up with especial care in this district, many parts of which will always require close watching and can hardly be expected to escape the recurrence of very critical times, or the effects of such times unless a most careful agricultural record of each estate is steadily maintained.

The cesses amount to $19\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. of the Government revenue. The Patwáris' cess is fixed at 4 per cent., which is rather less than usual.

Zaildárs were appointed at the time of Settlement. They are 64 in number and receive on the average nearly Rs. 200 each annually. The district contains few leading families, and the zaildárs, though many of them were persons of no great influence, should, if well managed, afford useful aid to the district officials. Chief headmen were appointed in villages having three or more headmen. These, like the zaildárs, receive an allowance of 1 per cent. on the land revenue, which is paid by deduction from the sum due to Government.

27. The manufacture of salt is an important feature of the Gurgaon District. It used to be carried on both at Nuh and at Farukhnagar, but the branch at Nuh has been closed as unprofitable. The salt works at Farukhnagar form a source of land revenue as well as of excise receipts. The Begam Samru, when in possession of this locality as jágírdár, used to take a share of the salt produced. This right was retained by the British Government, but the share was converted into a maundage charge, which has been fixed at rates varying with the fiscal history of the various villages in which it is raised, as described in paragraph 305 of the Settlement Report. A part of the income from this charge, which is

known as the Hákimi Cess, is paid by Government to those persons who have proprietary rights in the land occupied by the salt pans.

28. The increase in rents noticed at page 99 of Mr. Wilson's report in the villages of the Skinner estate to which irrigation has been extended from the Agra Canal is very noticeable. The Lieutenant-Governor has now under consideration a scheme for the periodical reconsideration of water-rate charges in the Punjab with the object of securing to Government a fair share in the rise of rents due to irrigation from Government canals.

29. Mr. Channing's Report was prepared under difficulty in consequence of his transfer from the district to other duties before he had finished his work. His village note-books were also written up at such times as he could spare from other severe duties. Neither are therefore so complete as he would have wished to make them. The Report, however, contains a full account of the assessments and of the fiscal and general topography and history of the district, of its produce, also of various miscellaneous matters. It would, however, as noted by the Financial Commissioner, have been improved by a fuller description of the tenures of the district, of the organization of the villages, and the life of the people. It contains no general statement of the cultivated area either at the time of previous settlement or at the time of new measurements, and for statistics on this point it has been necessary to refer to the statement appended to the Financial Commissioner's Review. Nor is there anywhere a general view of the assessments of the two settlements as a whole, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot think that a detailed treatment of tahsils and assessment circles is a satisfactory form to adopt for the Final Report of a Settlement. Separate orders in this respect have, however, been issued by Sir Charles Aitchison, in the letter of the Punjab Government, No. 128, dated 23rd June 1885. Seeing how large a proportion of the land pays rents in cash, a closer examination of the rates of such rents and of any incidental practices or customs prevailing between landlords and tenants would have been of special interest in the present Report. The cost of the Settlement was 5 lakhs of rupees which was covered by the additional

revenue collected before the revision operations. The revision cost only Rs. 15,500. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor gladly concurs with the Financial Commissioner in acknowledging Mr. Channing's work to have been careful, conscientious and deserving of commendation, and is very unwilling that blame should be attributed to him on account of events for which he is not responsible.

30. Mr. Wilson performed a somewhat difficult task with thoroughness and industry, and he has rendered a very complete report of his work. Sir James Lyall again concurs with Colonel Wace in thinking that Mr. Wilson's services in this connection merit the special recognition of the Punjab Government. Mr. Roberts' administration of the district throughout the critical years has been uniformly creditable, and his local knowledge has always made his opinion valuable. Mr. Maconachie, who was for a time in charge of the Settlement, assisted in the preparation of the report and subsequently has worked with much zeal as Deputy Commissioner of the district, especially in promoting irrigation works. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret the death of Munshi Adjudhia Pershád brought on by exposure undergone in the course of his duty in Gurgaon. He is pleased to notice the favorable remarks recorded by the Settlement Officers and by the Financial Commissioner on the services of Mír Altáf Husain, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. His Honor also observes that the work of the Superintendents of Settlement has in general been commended. To Colonel Wace the Lieutenant-Governor is greatly obliged for the pains he has taken in examining the resources and prospects of this district and in summing up the results of the reports and correspondence extending over many years. The statistics tabulated by the Financial Commissioner have been of much assistance to His Honor in reviewing the assessment work of the Settlement, and will doubtless be of the greatest value to Mr. Maconachie in reconsidering during the present year the assessment of the villages to which temporary remissions were granted.

.ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Review be published and forwarded to the Financial Commissioner of the

Punjab for information and guidance, and to Mr. F. C. Channing, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. T. Roberts and Mr. R. Maconachie for information ;

Also that it be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for sanction to the proposed assessment for 30 years with effect from the autumn of 1878 A. D. as recommended in paragraph 21.

REPORT ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE GURGAON DISTRICT.

No. 365, dated Lahore, 20th April 1886.

From--J. WILSON, Esq., Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,
To--The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to submit, for the orders of Government, the reports by Messrs. Channing and Wilson on the operations connected with the settlement of the Gurgaon district which commenced in 1872 and were completed in 1883. The settlement proper carried out by Messrs. Channing and Maconachie was practically completed in 1879, and the Settlement Report was submitted in the usual form by Mr. Channing in 1881; but owing to the distressed condition of the district and the doubts which prevailed as to whether in its crippled condition it would be able to pay the assessment originally fixed, the report had not come under review before Mr. Wilson was sent, in the end of 1882, to revise the assessment and propose measures of relief. His report on the revision operations was submitted in August 1883, and was forwarded by the Commissioner of Delhi in his No. 2881, dated 16th November 1883, together with a brief review of both reports (herewith submitted). The measures of relief proposed had been practically approved by Government and carried into effect, and no further action was urgently required; so that some time has been allowed to elapse before forwarding the reports to Government. The Financial Commissioner has now been able to visit the district and to inquire into the effects of the measures adopted. His opinion as to the character of the assessment and his remarks on the more important questions which have come under discussion will be found recorded in the appended memorandum, and this letter will be for the most part confined to merely formal matters.

2. The district of Gurgaon lies in the extreme south-east of the Punjab Province, and by position, character and history belongs rather to Hindustan proper than to the Punjab. Its proximity to Delhi, and the fact that it has been under British rule since the beginning of the century, have had a great effect upon the circumstances of the people ; and it has more in common with the neighbouring districts of the North-West Provinces, drained by the Jumna, than with the sub-Himalayan or riverain tracts of the Punjab proper. Its area is little short of 2,000 square miles, of which more than three-fourths are under cultivation, and a considerable part of the remainder is occupied by stony unculturable hills. These hills which are a striking feature of the district, and powerfully affect its soil and drainage, are a continuation of the Aravalli chain, which passing through this district in a direction from S. S. W. to N. N. E. end on the bank of the Jumna in the famous ridge of Delhi. Between these hills and the Jumna lies a broad level plain of almost uniform good loam, part of the great Bangar tract which stretches along the west side of the Jumna from Umballa through Karnal, Delhi, Gurgaon, Mathra and Bhartpur. Towards the river this plain is fringed by a narrow strip of alluvial land locally known as the khadir, and towards the hills it sinks into a shallow depression of clayey soil called the dahr, into which drains the rainfall of the surrounding higher ground. West of the hills the ground is more uneven, rocky knolls or sandy hillocks often rising above the plain, while the soil, even of the level parts, is much lighter than that of the Bangar. The torrents which in the rainy season pour down from the hills and spread over large tracts of country on their way to the depressions about Nuh and Najafgarh affect greatly the character of the soil and its produce. Attempts have been made to control their force by erecting embankments at various places along the hills and round the depressions, and notwithstanding the breaching of some of these embankments in seasons of excessive rain, they have been of great use in extending the area and duration of the benefits derivable from these torrents and limiting their destructive force. A beginning has also been made by the District Board to control them still nearer their source by covering the now barren hills with the vegetation which is said to have clothed them in former times ; and the importance of these conservancy measures,

on which the Commissioner has dwelt with so much force, is now generally acknowledged. The rainfall on which the greater part of the cultivation directly depends averages about 25 inches, but is exceedingly variable in character, and well irrigation, which covers more than a tenth of the cultivated area and gives an eighth of the total assessment, is of great importance, especially in the west of the district. Still more important for the security of the agriculture is the Agra canal, which now irrigates a very large portion of the Bangar plain in the east of the district.

Commissioner's para. 28.
Report, sections 11 and 12.

3. The political history of the district has been summarised by the Commissioner and need not be further mentioned here. Chapter III of the report gives an interesting account of the people, their condition and character. More recent information on the subject founded on the census of 1881 will be found in the *Gazetteer* of the district. The total population which in 1868 was for the present area of the district, 689,034, was found to have fallen off in 1881 to 641,848, a decrease of 7 per cent. This loss is due partly to the emigration caused by the run of bad seasons which began in 1877, partly perhaps to a diminution in the number of births, but chiefly to the fever epidemic of 1878 and 1879, during which two years more than 1,00,000 persons, or one-seventh of the total population died. Nearly one-third of the people of the district are nominally Muhammadans, the remaining two-thirds are classed as Hindus. The most important tribe in the district are the Meos, who number nearly a sixth of the total population and own the land of 387 of the 1,264 villages, nearly the whole of the south of the district being in their hands. They are thriftless and extravagant, and though sometimes displaying considerable industry, are easily dejected and prove to yield to adverse circumstances. They are not now given to serious crime, but are clannish and inclined to be turbulent, or would be so, but for a certain want of stamina which characterises them individually. It is this tribe which has suffered most from the misfortunes which have befallen the district. The other two most important tribes are those of the Jats and Ahirs, each of which comprises one-tenth of the total population. The Jats own 181 villages, chiefly in the Bangar tract to the east, which is now irrigated by the Agra canal, and the Ahirs own 218 villages in the west of the district. Both tribes are industrious and thrifty; the Ahirs especially being laborious cultivators who have, by keeping up constant irrigation from numerous wells, managed to prosper on a poor soil under a comparatively heavy assessment. Taking the district as a whole, the character of the cultivation stands comparison with the rest of the Province, and the figures given by the Commissioner show that the people are wonderfully free from crime and averse to civil litigation.

Report, Chapter II; Commissioner's paras. 3 to 8.

Revision, para. 6.

Report, section 62; Commissioner's para. 16.

Commissioner's paras. 15 and 16.

4. For his statistics of the produce of the district the Settlement Officer had to guide him the returns of only one year, viz., the year of measurement. The careful record now made of the crops of each harvest has, however, shown that the area under different crops varies greatly from year to year, and has at the same time made available more reliable statistics. The following table shows the area sown for each crop on an average for the last three years ending with the kharif harvest of 1885 :—

Chapter IV.

Crop.	KHARIF HARVEST.		Crop.	RABI HARVEST.	
	Average area sown (thousands of acres).	Per cent. on total area sown.		Average area sown (thousands of acres).	Per cent. on total area sown.
Bajra	157	17	Barley	103	11
Bajra with pulses	89	10	Gram	78	9
Jawar	112	13	Wheat	43	5
Moth, Mung and other pulses	97	11	Barley, wheat and gram mixed ...	86	9
Jowar (pulse)	33	3	Mustard and tara (oil-seeds) ...	6	1
Til (oil-seed)	4	...	Others	7	1
Cotton	73	8			
Indigo	7	1			
Other crops	11	1			
Total Kharif... ..	583	64	Total Rabi	323	36
Total of both harvests	906,000	acres.			

The kharif area is nearly double that sown for the rabi, and 38 per cent. of the total cultivated area is sown with bajra and autumn pulses which are, as a rule, sown only on poor soils, and are cultivated chiefly in the sandy tracts of Gurgaon and Rewari tahsils in the west of the district. Jawar occupies 13 per cent. of the area, and is sown chiefly on the good loam of the Bangar plain in tahsils Palwal, Ferozpur and Nuh, where also is chiefly grown the cotton crop which occupies 8 per cent. of the total area. The area under indigo and sugarcane on the land irrigated by the Agra canal is gradually increasing, but is still only a small proportion of the total cultivation. In the rabi harvest only 5 per cent. of the total area is sown with wheat on the lands irrigated by the Agra canal, or by wells, or subject to flooding from the hill drainage. Gram, which covers 9 per cent. of the area, is grown chiefly on the good loam of the Bangar, and barley, which occupies 11 per cent. of the total cultivation, is found in the Bangar as a rain crop, but principally on the light soils of tahsils Gurgaon and Rewari, irrigated by wells. Oil-seeds are little cultivated in this district, and altogether occupy less than 2 per cent. of the total cultivated area. It is worthy of notice how large a proportion of the total cultivation consists of inferior crops—such as *bajra* and barley, and how small an area is sown with the more valuable crops—such as cotton, indigo and wheat. Very little of the land is regularly manured, and the agriculture is so simple that it furnishes no scope for rotation of crops.

Report, section 87.

5. The fiscal history of the different parts of the district is given in detail in the extracts from the Report, Chapter VII. Assessment Reports, but it will help towards a clearer comprehension of the condition of the different tracts of which it is composed and of the different treatment they have received in the recent settlement, if a general view be taken of the operations of the regular settlement of 1838-1842 which remained in force up to 1877. This is rendered especially instructive by the similarity of the circumstances then prevalent to those of the period just ending. In 1838, as in 1877, the introduction of a new assessment was simultaneous with the commencement of a cycle of bad seasons ; the new assessment was found too heavy to be realised in the years of distress, and relief was granted in the form of a reduction of revenue. In 1842, however, the reductions were granted for the term of settlement, and in 1883 the relief took the form of remission of the current demand, and of temporary reductions, rather than of reductions for a long term of years.

6. In 1836 the last of the important resumptions took place, and since that year there has been comparatively little change in the boundary or total area of the district, though the internal changes of pargana and tahsil boundaries have been numerous. Up to 1836 the different parganas had been subjected to summary assessments on resumption, and from time to time thereafter, and generally speaking the assessments had been exceedingly high, so that, although the collections averaged only 93 per cent. of the demand for the whole district, and in some parganas were considerably less, the general condition of the district was one of great impoverishment, and the resources of the people were exhausted. In Palwal "their

Mr. Barnes' Settlement
Report, 1842.

Mr. Lawrence's Settlement
Report, 1838.

cattle and stock had been sold to pay the revenue, and in Rewari the funds of the capitalist had been too often swallowed up by the demands of the Collector." Indeed, it is evident that some parts of the district had greatly deteriorated under British management since their resumption ; owing probably to the circumstances that our officers enforced a revenue demand pitched at the standard prevailing under native administration without those relaxations during bad seasons which are commonly allowed by native rulers. In 1837 a regular settlement of the district was commenced under Regulation IX. of 1833, and in that and the following year almost the whole of the district came under settlement, with the exception of the present Nuh tahsil, the general result being a small reduction of the previous assessment. But just as happened forty years later, the introduction of the new assessment was accompanied by a failure of crops, and the famine year, 1837-38, was followed by several bad years in succession. Writing in the end of 1842, Mr. Barnes says that since the memorable drought of 1837-38 there had been no one good season to enable the agriculturist

Settlement Report, 1842.

to repair the ruin entailed upon him by the past. The new assessments broke down entirely in the south-east of the district, and had to be revised. In 1841, Mr. M. Gubbins revised his own assessment of Ferozpur and Pumbana made three years before, reducing it by about 20 per cent. for the term of settlement, and remitting all outstanding balances. About the same time Mr. Barnes revised the assessment of parganas Palwal and Taoru made by Mr. Lawrence in 1837 and 1838, granting here also reductions of about 20 per cent. Mr. Barnes also assessed at similar rates the remainder of what is now the Nuh tahsil. The Rewari and Gurgaon tahsils had not suffered so much from the bad seasons as had the south-east of the district, and Mr. Lawrence's original assessments of those tahsils were allowed to stand.

7. The changes which have taken place in the assessment of the different parts of the district may be gathered from the following statement (thousands of rupees).

Tahsil.	Assessment before 1837.	Assessment about 1840.	Final assessment of 1842.	Assessment before 1877.	Assessment of 1877.	Final assessment of 1889.
Palwal ...	284	248	217	215	285	279
Ferozpur ...	320	251	209	208	239	226
Nuh ...	299	299	219	211	260	241
Gurgaon ...	189	207	207	196	217	210
Rewari ...	270	270	268	272	277	271
Total ...	1,362	1,275	1,114	1,103	1,278	1,227

Under the summary settlements the district was assessed at nearly 14 lakhs of rupees, and the operations of the first regular Settlement would have left the assessment at about $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, but the reductions given by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Gubbins brought it down to nearly 11 lakhs for the term of settlement. Mr. Channing, again, in 1877, raised the assessment to $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and in 1883 this was again reduced to about 11 lakhs for seven years and to $12\frac{1}{4}$ for the remainder of the term of settlement. The history of the district has thus been repeated with curious exactness. Indeed the language used by Mr. Barnes in 1842, in describing the failure of harvests, the impoverished condition of the people, and the consequent reduction of assessment, is almost exactly the same as that employed by Mr. Wilson with reference to the condition of the district in 1883. It is worthy of remark that the assessment of the Rewari tahsil has remained at almost the same figure all through, and in tahsil Gurgaon the changes have not been great. In the other three tahsils the reductions granted in 1842 were very large, and the increases taken in 1877 were correspondingly high. This difference of treatment was also partly due to the different rates of increase of cultivation shown in the following table:—

Tahsil.	Reduction of assessment in 1842—per cent.	Increase of cultivation and fallow since 1842— per cent.	Increase of assessment in 1877—per cent.	INCIDENCE OF ASSESSMENT FOR CULTIVATED ACRE.	
				In 1842.	In 1877.
				R. A.	R. A.
Palwal ...	24	44	33	1 10	1 6
Firozpur ...	37	40	14	2 1	1 7
Nuh ...	27	30	22	1 7	1 4
Gurgaon ...	10	13	11	1 5	1 3
Rewari ...	...	23	2	1 9	1 4
Total ...	18	29	16	1 8	1 5

In 1849 Mr. Fraser reported that the demand fixed in 1842, though somewhat unequal in different parts of the district, was on the whole a just one and such as the people, except under circumstances of extraordinary and continued calamity, ought easily to pay. He pointed out that the loss to Government from the reduction of assessment was not so great as might at first sight be thought, for a large portion of the previous demand had generally to be remitted while the people paid the reduced demand in full with alacrity and cheerfulness. Mr. Channing's remarks on the fiscal history and circumstances of the different tahsils show that from 1861 to 1877 the assessment of 1842 worked easily throughout almost the whole district; the balances were insignificant, the people prospered, and population, cultivation and irrigation increased in a remarkable degree.

8. The settlement of 1842 having expired, the district was again placed under settlement in the beginning of 1872. With the exception of 38 villages confiscated after the mutiny from the Jhajjar, Farrakhnagar and Ballabgarh states, and now brought under regular settlement for the first time, the settlement was a resettlement throughout the whole district. It was at first placed under Mr. Wood as Settlement officer of the Delhi Division, with Mr. O'Brien as Assistant Settlement officer. In March 1873, Mr. O'Brien was succeeded by Mr. Channing, who, in December 1875, was made full-powered Settlement officer. Mr. Channing completed the measurements and the assessment of the whole district, and in the end of 1877 made over charge of the settlement to Mr. Maconachie, who, with Mr. Wilson as his Assistant, completed the record and remaining settlement operations in the end of 1879. The new assessments had come into force in the autumn of 1877, and simultaneously began a series of bad seasons which brought the district to great distress and made the realization of the revenue difficult. Suspensions and some remissions were granted, but still the distress

Revision, Chapter I.

Revision, sections 15, continued, and after a tour in the district in 16, 17.

the beginning of 1882 the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Lyall) found it necessary to issue orders for some reduction of the assessment. In the end of that year Mr. Wilson was deputed to assist the Deputy Commissioner in revising the assessment of the distressed villages, and by August 1883 the work was complete. Its results and the grounds for the action taken are fully stated in the Revision Report and discussed in the Financial Commissioner's memorandum appended to this letter.

9. The history of the district since 1883 will appear from the following paragraphs written in the form of a continuation of the account given in Mr. Wilson's Revision Report.

Rainfall. Revision, section 2.

Annual rainfall at each tahsil (in inches).

Year.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Firozpur.
1883-84 ...	16·8	10·5	8·2	14·4	21·7
1884-85 ...	31·2	19·1	30·4	27·5	36·1
1885-86 ...	39·4	45·4	30·4	48·8	32·1

Generally speaking the total rainfall for the year was much below average in 1883-84, considerably above average in 1884-85, and excessively high in 1865-86.

Kharif, 1883.—The early rains were favourable and the area sown was about up to the average, but practically no rain fell throughout the district in August, and the greater part of the crop was destroyed. The total outturn was estimated by the Deputy Commissioner as between one-third and one-fourth of an average yield.

Rabi, 1884.—The rains of 1883 ceased in the beginning of September, and the hill streams never came down in full flood, so that hardly any crops were sown on unirrigated land, and the area sown on ordinarily flooded lands was much below the average. The wells were used to the utmost, and a very large area in the east of the district was irrigated from the Agra canal, but there was hardly any produce on unirrigated lands, and the total outturn was estimated as about half an average crop.

Kharif, 1884.—The rainfall was good and generally opportune, and the crop throughout the district was fair. The wonderful change in the appearance of the country was enough to put fresh heart into the people.

Rabi, 1885.—The winter rains were good and the crop was a fine one generally for the whole district; the yield was decidedly above average.

Kharif, 1885.—The season was phenomenal. Rain fell early and at short intervals during May and June; July and August brought the heaviest rainfall the district has had since 1875, and then the rains suddenly ceased. The consequence was that what was expected to be a bumper harvest was in great measure either ruined by inundation or withered by the subsequent dry, strong west wind. The general result of the harvest was only moderate.

Rabi, 1886.—The winter rains were early and continued at most opportune intervals. The spring harvest at present seems likely to be the best seen for several years, and the barley crops are already in cut. The general harvest is probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ as good as an average one.

Summary.

YEAR.	KHARIF.		RABI.	
	Nature of harvest.	Surplus or deficiency.	Nature of harvest.	Surplus or deficiency.
1883-84 ...	Poor.	— $\frac{3}{4}$	Poor.	— $\frac{1}{4}$
1884-85 ...	Fair.	0	Good.	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
1885-86 ...	Fair.	0	Very good.	+ $\frac{1}{4}$

It will be seen that the cycle of bad years continued up to 1884, and that of the fourteen harvests, from 1877 to 1884, no fewer than eleven were below the average in outturn. The four good harvests vouchsafed to the district since 1884 have, however, done much to restore its prosperity.

In the autumn of 1883 the outturn of fodder was very poor, and Condition of cattle. Revision, as the winter rains failed the people were in sion, section 6. the beginning of 1884 very hard pressed indeed for fodder, and had to feed their inferior cattle on the leaves of trees. There were few deaths from starvation, but the condition of the cattle was very critical until the rains of 1884 brought plenty of grass and straw. Fodder was very cheap in the end of 1884, and since then there has been no scarcity of food for the cattle which have been fairly well nourished.

Population. Revision, section 6.

Year.	No. of deaths reported.	Death-rate per thousand per annum.
1883	15,249	24
1884	20,063	31
1885	26,481	41

The dry year, 1883, was a very healthy one ; 1884 was somewhat unhealthy, and last year, owing to the excessive rainfall and consequent fever, the death-rate was again very high. It is improbable that the district can yet have made any great progress in recovering from the great loss of population disclosed by the census of 1881, though it is reported that most of the emigrants have returned to their homes.

The area cultivated has been returned as follows in the Revenue Cultivation. Revision, Report for the Financial year (in thousands of section 7. acres) :—

Year.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.
1883-84	274	534	808
1884-85	284	651	935
1885-86	414	630	1,044

The real state of things will, however, be better seen from the corrected figures given by the agricultural year (in thousands of acres) :—

Agricultural year.	Actually sown in kharif.	Actually sown in rabi.	Total of year.	Deduct for dofasli.	Area actually under cultivation during year.
1877	Area entered in settlement records as cultivated.				9,81
1881-82	...	...	...	...	8,96
1882-83	...	...	...	...	8,75
1883-84	511	265	776	49	7,27
1884-85	691	380	1,071	147	9,24
1885-86	630	400*	1,030	1,00*	9,30

* Estimates only.

It appears from these figures that the area sown in the dry year, 1883-84, was much smaller than for any of the previous six years ; but that in each of the two last years of favourable rainfall the crops sown amounted to over a million acres for the two harvests, and even after deducting for the area twice cropped in the year, the total area under cultivation is found to be within 6 per cent. of the area entered in the settlement records as cultivated. The extent to

which each tahsil participated in this recovery may be gathered from the following statement :—

Tahsil.	AREA IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES.					Percentage out of cul- tivation in 1884-85.
	Returned at settle- ment as cultiva- ted.	<i>Actually cultivated, counting dofasli only once.</i>				
		In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	In 1883-84.	In 1884-85.	
Palwal ...	204	189	191	128	194	5
Firozpur ...	165	149	150	140	155	6
Nuh ...	204	184	186	129	188	8
Gargaon ...	185	168	157	159	181	2
Rewari ...	223	206	191	171	206	8
Total ...	981	896	875	727	924	6

The recovery of 1884-85 is spread over all five tahsils, but is most marked in tahsils Gurgaon and Rewari, where a large area of inferior sandy soil, which had gone out of cultivation in the dry years, has again been brought under the plough.

Irrigation from wells.
Revision sections, 8, 43.

The statement in the revision report may be continued as follows :—

Tahsil.	Area actually irrigated from wells, counting dofasli only once.	
	In 1883-84.	In 1884-85.
Palwal ...	13,066	14,124
Firozpur ...	13,533	3,523
Nuh ...	11,717	3,223
Gurgaon ...	20,808	18,380
Rewari ...	39,825	37,441
Total ...	98,969	76,791

In both years there was a *dofasli* area on wells of 17,000 acres. In the dry year, 1883-84, the peasants worked their wells to the utmost, being in many cases enabled to do so only by the help of the bullocks purchased with the liberal advances made in the previous year. In the rabi of 1884 alone nearly a lakh of acres were irrigated from wells, or almost the whole area (105,849 acres), estimated by Mr. Channing as irrigable and assessed at *chahi* rates. The area so

estimated was actually exceeded in tahsils Firozpur, Nuh and Gurgaon, and almost equalled in Rewari; the permanent falling off of well irrigation in tahsil Palwal is no doubt due to the great extension of canal irrigation.

From a statement given by the Deputy Commissioner in his annual Revenue Report, it appears that, from 1877 to March 1885, advances were made amounting to Rs. 1,03,140 for the construction of 544 new wells, of which 253 had been completed, and 169 were under construction in March 1885. Since that date Rs. 25,000 more have been advanced for the construction of nearly a hundred more wells. The long series of dry years had led to a general sinking of the underground water-level and diminution of the supply of water in the wells; but the recent heavy rains have brought the level up again, and generally throughout the district the water-supply for irrigation has again become much more plentiful. Especially is this the case in the neighbourhood of the dams (*bands*) which have recently been constructed or repaired in several parts of the district by the District Board.

Irrigation from Agra canal.
Revision, section 9.

There has been a great extension of irrigation from the canal, as appears from the following figures:—

Year.	AREA IRRIGATED.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
1882-83 	16,212	34,704	50,916
1883-84 	27,016	60,364	87,380
1884-85 	28,534	44,883	73,417

Of the 73,417 acres irrigated last year some 20,000 acres were irrigated in both harvests, so that the whole area receiving water was about 53,000 acres. This area is distributed approximately as follows:—

Tahsil.	No. of villages receiving irrigation.	Area irrigated in 1884-85 (acres).	Percentage on total cultivated area of tahsil.
Palwal 	112	41,000	20
Firozpur 	17	4,000	2
Nuh 	28	8,000	5
Total ...	157	53,000	...

The great increase of irrigation is due chiefly to the construction of several new distributaries which were fully taken advantage of by the people in the dry year 1883-84. Tahsil Palwal, through which the main canal passes, has now one-fifth of its total cultivated area under canal irrigation.

Sales of land. Revision,
section 10.

The statistics of sales since 1883-84 are
as follows :—

Year.	INSTRUMENTS OF SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.		Area of land sold during the year according to the Revenue Report (acres).
	No.	Aggregate value (thousands of rupees).	
1883-84 ...	161	113	2,840
1884-85 ...	181	83	3,976

Mortgages of land. Revi-
sion, section 11.

And those of mortgages are—

Year.	<i>Mortgages relating to agri- cultural land according to the Registration returns.</i>		<i>Mortgages according to the annual Revenue Reports.</i>	
	No. of deeds of mortgage.	Aggregate value in thou- sands of rupees.	Area mort- gaged.	Area redeem- ed from mortgage.
1883-84 ...	628	156	4,517	2,740
1884-85 ...	665	141	3,386	2,108

Apparently during these two years, which include two fair and two poor harvests, sales and mortgages of land have somewhat increased, but there has also been a considerable area redeemed from mortgage. The total area now under mortgage may be stated as follows :—

Year.	Area in acres.		
	Mortgaged dur- ing the year.	Redeemed during the year.	Under mortgage at the close of the year.
1883-84 ...	4,517	2,740	1,21,230
1884-85 ...	3,386	2,108	1,22,508

Collections. Revision,
section 14.

The collections have been as follows :—

Year.	Demand.	Collections.			Percentage on the annual demand of	
		For the year.	On account of previous years.	Total collections.	Collections for the year.	Total collections.
1883-84 ...	10,85,769	9,51,494	62,622	10,14,116	88	93
1884-85 ...	10,85,405	9,73,165	67,990	10,41,155	90	96
1885-86 ...	10,85,661	10,80,395	86,131	11,66,526	99	107

Almost the whole demand of the past year has been realised, and considerable progress made in recovering the balances of previous years.

Balances. Revision, section 14.

Year.	Balances.				Remissions.	
	Of the year under report.	Of former years.	Total balances.	Percentage on demand for year.	Total remissions.	Percentage on the demand for the year.
1883-84 ...	1,34,275	2,01,762	3,36,037	31	562	...
1884-85 ...	1,12,240	2,66,013	3,78,253	35	2,034	...
1885-86 ...	5,266	2,91,963	2,97,229	27	1,525	...

The total balances have thus been reduced to Rs. 2,97,229, of which sum Rs. 2,14,720 have been recommended for remission, including the Rs. 2,14,623 recommended by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Wilson for remission (Revision, section 25), and may be considered nominal. Of the remaining Rs. 82,509, Rs. 76,610 have been formally suspended, and the remainder is in train of liquidation. It is probable that the present bumper rabi harvest will enable the Deputy Commissioner to collect almost the whole of these recoverable balances, including the amount under suspension, and that by August next, if the remissions recommended be granted, there will be practically no balance against the district. Including the takkavi figures, the accounts stands as follows :—

Year.	Collections.			Advances made during the year.	Net collections from the land.	Percentage of net collection on the land revenue demand of the year
	On account of land revenue.	On account of takkavi advances.	Total collections.			
1883-84 ...	10,14,116	12,181	10,26,297	93,027	9,33,270	86
1884-85 ...	10,41,155	31,303	10,72,458	29,070	10,43,388	96
1885-86 ...	11,66,526	64,896	12,31,422	27,680	12,03,742	110

The net collections after deducting takkavi advances were in Takkavi. Revision, sec- 1883-84 considerably below the annual de-
 tion 33. mand for land revenue, but during the past
 year 10 per cent. above it. Yet owing to the reduction of assessment
 the actual amount of the net collections is less than it was in the years
 1878 to 1882.

The state of the takkavi accounts is as follows :—

Year.	ADVANCES MADE DURING THE YEAR.				COLLECTIONS MADE WITHIN THE YEAR.				ADVANCES OUTSTANDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.			
	Principal.				Principal.				Principal.			
	Agricul- tural improve- ments.	Seed- grain.	Bullocks.	Total.	Agricul- tural improve- ments.	Seed- grain.	Bullocks.	Total princi- pal.	Agricul- tural improve- ments.	Seed- grain.	Bullocks.	Total princi- pal.
1882-83 ...	7,555	120	1,35,637	1,43,312	5,650	1,193	1,243	8,086	29,433	198	1,39,012	1,68,643
1883-84 ...	33,865	...	59,162	93,027	8,133	5	924	9,062	55,165	193	1,97,250	2,52,608
1884-85 ...	24,690	...	4,380	29,070	10,717	52	14,638	25,407	69,138	141	1,86,992	2,56,271
1885-86 ...	25,850	...	1,830	27,680	14,323	45	39,843	54,211	80,665	96	1,48,979	2,29,740
Total ...	91,960	120	2,01,009	2,93,089	38,823	1,295	56,648	96,766	22,205	...	...	...

The accounts for the year now ending are not yet complete, but in round numbers it may be said that during the last four years takkavi advances have been made amounting to Rs. 2,93,000, of which Rs. 92,000 were for wells and Rs. 2,01,000 for bullocks; the collections have amounted to Rs. 96,700 principal and Rs. 22,000 interest, or about one-third of the advances; of the takkavi outstanding at the end of 1884-85, viz., principal, Rs. 2,56,271 and interest, Rs. 51,711. The amounts overdue were as follows :—

Nature of advance.	Principal overdue.	Interest overdue.	Total overdue.
Agricultural improvement ...	2,334	710	3,044
Seed-grain	33	8	41
Bullocks	3,603	680	4,283
	5,970	1,398	7,368

That is, only 2 per cent. of the total outstandings were overdue. At the end of the current year the total outstanding principal will have been reduced to Rs. 2,30,000, of which not more than Rs. 3,500 are overdue. The progress made in the recovery of these large advances is therefore satisfactory.

Prices. Revision, section
62.

The following prices have prevailed at
Rewari, the chief market town of the district—
(seers per rupee).

Produce.	Average price for the five years, 1877-82.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Wheat	17	19	20	23
Gram	20	25	30	34
Barley	23	27	27	30
Cotton, uncleaned ...	9	9	10	9
Jawar	23	23	27	26
Bajra	23	21	31	30
Moth	22	23	27	27

The fall in price which took place in 1883 and 1884 was perhaps due in part to the opening of the Rewari-Ferozpur Railway which threw upon the market at Rewari great stores of grain from the country near Sirsa, and the good harvests of the last two years have had the effect of keeping prices almost as low as they were before 1877. Still in no case has the price fallen below the average assumed by Mr. Channing in making his produce estimate.

Chak Jhil Kotla. Revision,
section 62.

The realisations from the area under
fluctuating assessment on the Kotla Jhil
have been—

<i>Agricultural year.</i>		<i>Land revenue realized.</i>	
1882-83	...	Rs.	1,773
1883-84	...	"	8,091
1884-85	...	"	3,036

This year it will be almost nothing, as nearly the whole area is submerged.

Najafgarh Jhil Revision,
section 63.

The realisations from fluctuating assessment on the Najafgarh jhil have been—

<i>Agricultural year.</i>		<i>Land revenue realized.</i>	
1882-83	...	Rs.	4,937
1883-84	...	"	5,045
1884-85	...	"	318

Here also almost the whole area is submerged this year.

Thus the agricultural year 1883-84 was a year of poor harvests greatly aided by the extension of irrigation from the Agra canal and from the wells, which were used by the people to the utmost; but there was no further loss of cattle, and the revenue was collected with leniency. The peasants were thus in a position to take full advantage of the two good years that followed and to bring again under cultivation a large area that had remained unsown for some years. The takkavi advances are being repaid with sufficient punctuality, and it seems probable that after the present bumper harvest almost all the arrears of land revenue and advances will be cleared off. The fatal fever season of last year has retarded the recovery of population, but most of the emigrants have returned to their homes, and the villages are beginning to wear a more cheerful appearance. The district is now at last, after its long period of disaster, showing signs of a recovery of its former prosperity. To fully establish this recovery (except in the villages now protected by the Agra canal), one or two good years are still needed; and till then anxiety as to its condition should not be dismissed.

10. The Settlement record was drawn up on the old system and is in some respects more elaborate than under the system followed in more recent settlements,
- Report, Chapter VI.

but the experience of the last seven years has shown that it is as a record of rights good and reliable, and the Financial Commissioner has no hesitation in recommending it for the sanction of Government.

11. The statistics regarding tenures given in the report are very meagre and are supplemented by the appended statements showing the tenures.
- Report, section 89. returned in 1883-84. Broadly speaking, Gurgaon is a district of peasant proprietors. The Meo and Jat country in the south-east of the district is held by village brotherhoods, in many cases of long standing and consisting of numerous individuals connected by ties of blood, each owning the land he cultivates. These bhayachara communities are a characteristic feature of this part of India, and have been fully described in the Settlement Reports of Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. The villages in the west of the district are generally smaller and owned by smaller bodies of proprietors, but here also the owners of the land generally cultivate part of their holdings, and the number of villages owned by non-cultivating, non-resident landlords is comparatively very few. The number of proprietors is returned at 79,887, but probably this is over-stated, as many persons owning land in different villages have probably been reckoned twice over. At the census of 1881, of the 196,750 adult males whose occupation was specified, 58,160 were returned as landowners, and it may be said that nearly one-third of the total population are families having proprietary rights in the land. Two-thirds of the area under the plough is cultivated by the owners themselves, and nearly one-third of the remainder, or about one-ninth of the whole, is held by tenants having a right of occupancy, so that only about a fourth of the total cultivated area is held by tenants-at-will. According to the appended statement the total number of tenant holdings is 73,893, of which 15,508 are held with a right of occupancy and 4,812 free of rent ; but many of these tenants are proprietors of other lands in the same or neighbouring villages, and the number of adult males who are simply tenants was returned at the census of 1881 as only 42,654, representing about one-fifth of the total population. The recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasizing the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Revision, section 11. numerous individuals connected by ties of blood, each owning the land he cultivates. These bhayachara communities are a characteristic feature of this part of India, and have been fully described in the Settlement Reports of Karnal, Rohtak and Delhi. The villages in the west of the district are generally smaller and owned by smaller bodies of proprietors, but here also the owners of the land generally cultivate part of their holdings, and the number of villages owned by non-cultivating, non-resident landlords is comparatively very few. The number of proprietors is returned at 79,887, but probably this is over-stated, as many persons owning land in different villages have probably been reckoned twice over. At the census of 1881, of the 196,750 adult males whose occupation was specified, 58,160 were returned as landowners, and it may be said that nearly one-third of the total population are families having proprietary rights in the land. Two-thirds of the area under the plough is cultivated by the owners themselves, and nearly one-third of the remainder, or about one-ninth of the whole, is held by tenants having a right of occupancy, so that only about a fourth of the total cultivated area is held by tenants-at-will. According to the appended statement the total number of tenant holdings is 73,893, of which 15,508 are held with a right of occupancy and 4,812 free of rent ; but many of these tenants are proprietors of other lands in the same or neighbouring villages, and the number of adult males who are simply tenants was returned at the census of 1881 as only 42,654, representing about one-fifth of the total population. The recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasizing the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Report, section 89. occupancy and 4,812 free of rent ; but many of these tenants are proprietors of other lands in the same or neighbouring villages, and the number of adult males who are simply tenants was returned at the census of 1881 as only 42,654, representing about one-fifth of the total population. The recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasizing the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Report, sections 114, 115. of these tenants are proprietors of other lands in the same or neighbouring villages, and the number of adult males who are simply tenants was returned at the census of 1881 as only 42,654, representing about one-fifth of the total population. The recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasizing the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Report, sections 112, 310. recent revision of settlement has had a marked effect in emphasizing the distinction between proprietors and tenants, the latter being deprived of the peculiar privilege of sharing in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Revision, section 57. in the profit and loss of the contract with the State which prevailed so largely during the previous settlement, and having their rents raised to an extraordinary extent, notwithstanding the diminution of the agricultural population in recent years. It is interesting to find in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another
- Report, section 117. in this comparatively advanced district the survival of such a primitive custom as that of periodical exchange of lands among cultivating proprietors. Another

peculiar arrangement is mentioned at section 308 of the report. The account given of the village organisation and of the life of the people is somewhat meagre, but may be supplemented by reference to the full description given in the Karnal Settlement Report, much of which applies to the similar communities in this district. The Code of Tribal Custom drawn up by Mr. Wilson and appended to the report contains a great deal of interesting information regarding the ideas and habits of the people, and will be found useful in determining disputes regarding their mutual rights.

12. Other matters discussed in Chapter VIII of the report require but brief notice. The rights to flood irrigation from the Landoha torrent are complicated and important, and constant watchfulness on the part of the district authorities will be required to prevent loss and disputes.

Report, section 301-303. The arrangements regarding the hakimi cess on salt manufacture have already been sanctioned by Government. Since the report was written the works of the Nuh circle have been closed. The appointment of chief headmen and zaildars has introduced new distinctions and strengthened the district organisation by adding new links to the chain. The patwaris' circles have been remodelled and their pay made to depend on their personal merit instead of on the revenue of their respective circles; the reduction of the revenue on which the cess is levied led to a reduction of the rates of pay sanctioned at settlement, and some other readjustments have recently been made. Though not yet a very efficient body of officials they will probably be able, under proper supervision, to work the new rules and keep up to date the record of agricultural statistics, which in this district is at present of especial importance. The village note

Report, section 305. books were drawn up in the usual form and by Mr. Wilson in 1883, and the new rules will ensure a proper record of the progress of the different villages in future. This progress is now being carefully observed, and it is to be hoped that the recent experience of the district will not be forgotten when similar troubles recur, as they are almost certain to do. The introduction of the Agra canal has rendered secure from serious scarcity the greater part of the Palwal tahsil and a considerable portion of the rest of the Bangar tract in tahsils Nuh and Firozpur. The large proportion of well irrigation in the Gurgaon and Rewari tahsils and the proximity of the railway render them also comparatively secure; and the part of the district which requires most careful watching is the low-lying tract along the eastern side of the hills in tahsils Nuh and Firozpur, which in favourable years produces excellent crops, but in seasons of either scanty or excessive rainfall gives a very poor outturn, and where the peasantry are almost entirely thriftless and spiritless Meos.

Report, sections 313, 314. Revision, sections 64, 65. were brought up to date for some 900 villages

13. The settlement operations proper lasted nearly eight years, and including the revision operations the district was practically under settlement from 1872 to 1883. The cost of the settlement proper was $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and of the revision operations, Rs. 15,500. Of this sum about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was expended from patwari and settlement fees, and the cost to Government was about $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which was more than covered by the increased realisations due to the enhancement of the assessment during the first five years of the settlement.

14. Of the officers mentioned by Mr. Maconachie, Altaf Hosain has lately been doing good work as Revenue Assistant in Karnal; Naubahar-uddin is dead; and Durga Parshad is now Revenue Assistant in the Ludhiana district. The others were transferred to the Sirsa settlement, where they for the most part maintained the character here given them. The Financial Commissioner regrets that Ajudhiaya Parshad who did such good work in the revision operations should have succumbed to the exposure it entailed, and he thinks this a fitting opportunity for some recognition by Government of the services of Mr. Roberts, who held charge of the Gurgaon district during the years of distress, and to whom therefore it fell to give effect in the first instance to the orders which refused relief and subsequently to those which granted it.

15. In conclusion, I am to solicit the formal sanction of Government to the record of rights drawn up at this settlement and to the proceedings in connection with the assessment. Sanction will be necessary to the assessment imposed by Mr. Channing from kharif 1877 until it was revised with effect from kharif 1882. The assessment as then permanently reduced by Mr. Wilson should be formally sanctioned for the remainder of the 30 years' term ending with rabi 1907, also the further reduction for seven years ending with rabi 1889. The balances detailed in appendix V of the Revision Report to the amount of Rs. 2,14,623 should be struck off as irrecoverable. The change of instalments in 15 villages also requires sanction. The Financial Commissioner recommends the placing under fluctuating assessment of the two parts of villages mentioned in section 62 and the reduction of the rates there proposed, but he thinks that the reduced rates should be sanctioned only up to rabi 1889; and he does not recommend the change in the rule for remissions in case of submersion advocated by Mr. Wilson in para 61 of his report. No other matters appear to require special orders.

I have, &c.,

J. WILSON,
Offg. Senior Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

NOTE ON THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE GURGAON DISTRICT.

A. D. 1872 to 1883.

1. The last of the papers connected with this settlement, *viz.*, the letter of the Commissioner of Delhi forwarding Mr. Wilson's revision report, reached this office in November 1883. I am myself responsible for only part of the delay which has since occurred in forwarding the final report for the orders of Government. That delay has been unavoidable for many reasons, which are well known to Government. Moreover, the circumstances which followed the first announcement of the new assessments in 1877 were so unfortunate and calamitous, that, in the interests both of the agriculturists and of the Government, more than usual care was called for in forming a final opinion on the settlement. In 1883, at its last stage, all immediate wants had been met in a very liberal manner; and with the return of good seasons the district is now in a fair way to recover its previous prosperity.

2. Leaving matters of routine to be disposed of in my Secretary's letter, I shall confine this note to the main question, *viz.*, whether the assessment deals fairly with the respective claims of the Government and the agriculturists.

3. There are some points on which I wish to touch as little as possible. The settlement operations of the old Delhi Division were organised under great difficulties. The work was not controlled by the Settlement Commissioner, and it was only in its later stages that Colonel Davies, having been appointed to the Delhi Commissionership, was able to supply the want of such supervision. The district revenue authorities were entirely set aside. Mr. Channing, when appointed to the charge of this district in March 1873, was an officer of 3 years' standing, absolutely without any revenue experience or special training. And his native subordinates were for the most part gathered from Oudh and the North-West Provinces. That, under such circumstances, either his own work or that of his subordinates should be free of faults, or that the reasons given for his assessment of individual villages should be always free from error, is not to be expected. But whether the assessment as a whole was right, giving to Government an increase which, with reference to enhanced prices and extended cultivation, it might fairly claim, is a question that we may now treat on its own merits.

4. I am also confident that no one will carefully read the 7th chapter of Mr. Channing's final report without being most favorably impressed. The State's claims on the ground of increased prices and increased cultivation are moderately, but fully stated. They are on

no occasion strained. And on the other hand they are always put aside and reduced when the other circumstances of a tract, so far as Mr. Channing understood these circumstances, appeared to require this course.

5. To proceed with my subject. A spur of the Aravalli mountains divides the Gurgaon district into two halves. The eastern half includes the tahsils of Nuh, Palwal and Firozpur, and consists mainly of a broad plain of level fertile loam stretching from the hills to the Jumna. The Landoha valley and the depressed basin round Nuh, both of which tracts lie at the immediate base of the dividing range, form an exception to this general description, and their characteristics will be separately noticed later on. The western half of the district includes the tahsils of Gurgaon and Rewari, and is for the most part a plain of

Kashanti.
Sahli.
Indori.
Badshahpur.

good, but generally sandy, soil, traversed by drainage channels, that with one exception derive their chief supply from the Rajputana territory on the south, and discharge themselves into the Najafgarh jhil on the north. To an officer accustomed to deal with the richer sub-Himalayan tracts, the character of the agriculture is significantly marked by the absence of wheat cultivation, except on land adjacent to the chief drainage lines and basins (jhils), and by the predominance of bajra and barley. Even on the land irrigated by wells, barley, not wheat, is the usual crop. And this predominance of barley and bajra is not to be explained by the character of the soil, but by the character of the rainfall. The soil is excellent, but the rainfall is not sufficient for wheat and joar; though in Palwal in a good year a very considerable area of joar is grown.

6. The character of the rainfall is such as to be only very imperfectly expressed by inches and averages. The district is outside the sub-Himalayan region where the circumstances of consecutive years vary little above and below the average necessary to its agriculture. Even the total figures of any given year are a very imperfect guide to its results. The rabi fall is very small, though the kharif fall is fairly large. In both seasons the kharif fall would

Average data furnished by the Meteorological Department, Government of India.

Average rainfall in inches of	1st April to 30th September.	1st October to 31st March.
Sirsa	12.68	2.26
Hissar	14.19	2.25
Gurgaon	24.79	2.40
Rohtak	17.68	2.68
Delhi	28.49	3.37

appear to be much the same as that of Rohtak, but inferior to that of Delhi. No figures that I can conveniently quote will fully show this. But no one will read these reports and deny that agricultural distress is otherwise than frequent, being caused usually by successive years of short

and unseasonable rainfall, and sometimes, as in 1879, by excessive falls and consequent sickness. One of the strongest of the impressions gathered by me from the study of these papers is that we ourselves and our predecessors have alike exaggerated the effect of our assessments and of the reductions thereof on the prosperity of the district. When agriculturists are in distress, any help, whether in the shape of suspensions, reductions, or takkavi, is valuable. But where agriculture is supported by so uncertain a rainfall as that of Gurgaon, no reduction in the amount of the State's demand will obviate the necessity for giving large suspensions whenever a serious failure of the rainfall takes place.

Reading Mr. Channing's accounts of what occurred in many parts *e. g.*, Palwal, at section of the district between the years 1837 and 1842, as also in previous years, it would appear as if successive calamities were caused by high assessments and cured by their reduction. I believe this inference to be incorrect. The assessments of 1842 and previous years were higher than any we now make, prices were lower, and our collection proceedings were rigid; but what broke the agriculturists down was a succession of bad years, and what restored their prosperity, equally in those days and on the last and most recent occasion, was the reoccurrence of good years. I earnestly hope that this will be remembered when trouble next comes. A fair view should be taken of the distress; proportionate suspensions should be promptly given, and takkavi advances also as required. If assessments are wrong, alter them by all means; but the main difficulty is due, not to the assessments, but to the seasons, and will pass away when they improve.

7. I do not propose to follow the reporting officers in much detail into the question of prices. It is undeniable that the condition of the agriculturist is in this respect enormously improved as compared with the state of affairs which prevailed before A. D. 1860. Produce sells now at a much higher value; there are greatly improved facilities of export, and it is therefore easier to sell, and it is probable that even the inferior grains and pulses can be and are sold in the market to a very much larger extent than was the case formerly. Moreover fluctuations of prices are now less severe and sudden than was the case 40 years ago. Taking Rewari as the largest grain mart in the district, the prices relied on in the assessment and those subsequently current are (stated in seers per rupee):—

	Prices.
Report, section 92.	
Revision, section 52.	

Produce.	AVERAGE PRICE.						Price assumed on assessment papers.
	20 years ending 1857.	20 years ending 1877.	5 years ending 1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Wheat	32	25	17	19	20	23	29
Gram	42	32	20	25	30	34	36
Barley	47	38	23	27	27	30	41
Cotton, uncleaned ...	19	9	9	9	10	9	12
Joar	44	32	23	23	27	26	39
Bajra	42	28	23	21	31	30	34
Moth	44	30	22	23	27	27	39

Before 1837 prices were still cheaper. Making all allowances for Government's present policy of assessing now at a smaller share of the rent than was the rule 40 years ago, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that, given fairly prosperous years, the Government is now entitled to a higher assessment than was assessed in 1842.

8. A like conclusion is suggested by the altered value of land. The accompanying figures, taken partly from the Assessment and Settlement Reports and partly from the Annual Revenue Reports, show that the selling price of land in the district taken as a whole has gone steadily up from Rs. 4 to Rs. 19 per acre, and from five to fifteen times the assessment. It is noticeable that the highest prices known for land have prevailed in the last quinquennial period after the assessment had been increased and after the worst of the distress. The mortgage statistics also, while they show that during the most critical period in the recent history of the district, the value of land as security for debt had fallen, give evidence that it is now again rising, and if they are to be trusted, show that the land is now accepted as security for a debt amounting on the average to Rs. 19 per acre, or thirteen times its assessment. The figures for the different tahsils show similar results; the most noticeable feature being that in tahsil Rewari land continues to command a very low price.

Sales and mortgages.
 Report, sections 59 and
 60.
 Revision, sections 10, 11,
 58.

Sales of land, whole district, Gurgaon.

P E R I O D.			Area sold in acres.	Price per acre.	Price per rupee of land revenue.
				Rs.	Rs.
1857-60	...	...	3,021	4	5
1861-65	...	...	11,553	4	5
1866-70	...	...	5,581	8	8
1871-75	...	...	5,899	12	12
1876-80	...	...	13,741	17	13
1880-85	...	...	16,082	19	15

Mortgages of land.

Source of information.	Period.	Area mortgaged in acres.	MORTGAGE-DEBT.	
			Per acre.	Per rupee of land revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Report, section 60 ...	Up to June 1877.	64,085	24	18
Do. do. ...	From July 1877 to December 1878.	44,142	14	10
Revenue report ...	1876-80 ...	65,351	15	11
	1881-85 ...	23,843	19	13

The same figures for each tahsil are—

TAHSIL.	SALES.				MORTGAGES.			
	Period.	Acres.	Price, Rs.		Period.	Acres.	Mortgage debt, Rs.	
			Per acre.	Per rupee of revenue.			Per acre.	Per rupee of revenue.
Palwal	1857-60	880	2	3	To June 1877 1877 to 1878	10,434 4,454	26 14	21 11
	1861-65	1,119	3	4				
	1866-70	1,341	7	9				
	1871-75	1,372	22	23				
	1877-79	602	25	16				
	1882-85	2,351	13	38				
Firozpur	1857-60	2	26	8	To June 1877 1877 to 1878	21,279 10,656	29 27	18 16
	1861-65	2	18	12				
	1866-70	178	17	11				
	1871-75	26	140	60				
	1877-79	1,290	31	18				
	1882-85	2,260	14	12				
Nuh	1857-60	470	7	28	To June 1877 1877 to 1878	24,960 12,121	23 12	18
	1861-65	70	27	23				
	1866-70	1,436	7	9				
	1871-75	475	19	20				
	1877-79	555	44	42				
	1882-85	258	41	22				
Gurgaon	1857-60	708	2	2	To June 1877 1877 to 1878	3,989 2,961	14 13	12 12
	1861-65	2,277	5	10				
	1866-70	1,326	8	12				
	1871-75	1,234	10	12				
	1877-79	500	25	17				
	1882-85	2,165	33	24				
Rewari	1857-60	961	5	4	To June 1877 1877 to 1878	3,414 13,950	9 5	7 5
	1861-65	8,085	4	4				
	1866-70	1,300	7	6				
	1871-75	2,792	6	6				
	1877-79	584	26	6				
	1882-85	3,936	10	7				

I do not concur in much which has been written concerning the sudden increase of mortgages after 1877. That increase was caused in part by too rigid collections; but under the calamities with which the district was contending, it would have occurred to a considerable extent even if adequate suspensions had been promptly given, and that in the face of those calamities and over-rigid collections so much money should have been advanced readily on mortgages shows that, in the opinion of the more prosperous and far-seeing members of the agricultural community (I include the money-lenders in this term), the land was not over-assessed, and the difficulties were

only temporary. In Firozpur and Nuh it would appear that more than a fifth of the cultivation is thus encumbered; but in the other tahsils the proportion of the land charged with mortgages is not higher than is commonly found in a prosperous tract. It is worth

Revision, paras. 11 and 13. while adding that during the last four years 11,300 acres have been redeemed from mortgage.

The equity and policy involved in excluding mortgages from the benefit of the temporary reductions of assessment allowed in order to enable villages to recover from the effect of bad seasons appear to me open to grave question. These men acquired their holdings in the hope of the recurrence of good seasons: the repeated failures must have affected their profits in the same degree as those of the other agriculturists, and whatever relief was deemed necessary, they should have shared in it. Whatever discourages the ready advance of money to agriculturists in times of distress is injurious to them, and in this particular instance the measures adopted probably had this further effect that they weakened the mortgagor's desire to redeem the land.

9. Mr. Wilson shows that up to 1838 A.D. land paid no rent in excess of the Government's assessment, whereas now it can usually be rented for twice the assessment. One-sixth of the whole cultivation is so held, that is to say, in Palwál and Firozpur about a fifth, and in the other tahsils about one-eighth.

10. And though since 1877 the population has owing to abnormal causes decreased from about 689,000 to about 650,000, it should be remembered that during the previous 20 years the agricultural seasons and trade prospects of the district were favorable to its increase. The population did in fact increase 4 per cent., and it is not over-sanguine to hope that with returning years of prosperity the like increase will again take place.

11. In the discussions which have taken place since 1877 much has been said on the question whether the Settlement Officer assumed too large an area of cultivation. The answer to this question depends on what is to be understood as the area cultivated. The agriculturists apply the term to the area under husbandry, and insist on charging as cultivated all land which is cropped in the ordinary course of the local agriculture. I see nothing in the papers before me which justifies the inference that the cultivated area, defined in this sense, was over-estimated. If, however, we inquire whether the Settlement Officer assumed a larger average annual area of crops than was justified by the local conditions of the agriculture, it must, I think, be admitted that he probably did. Up to 1879 * no Settlement Officer ever recorded from year to year the crops of his charge, all

See Revision, para 41.

* It will be understood that I am writing of past, not present practice.

he did was to write down against each field the crop which was growing on it at the date of measurement, or if it lay fallow the crop last grown or next to be grown. His total crop areas were the aggregate of these entries. And it is highly improbable that in a district such as Gurgaon, the crop areas so reduced represented the areas ordinarily reaped by the agriculturist in an average year. Argument and inference on a foundation of this nature is unsafe. As I have no personal knowledge of the Gurgaon district, I cannot say how far it is possible in each tahsil to frame an average estimate of the annual crop area. The difficulty of making such an estimate in tracts of insecure agriculture has only been realised since Settlement Officers began to record the crops of each year. But from recent experience in Sirsa, Karnal and Umballa, I am convinced that the area of crops successfully harvested varies within much wider limits than are indicated by the statistics gathered by Mr. Wilson from the annual reports. It is very difficult for our Revenue establishments, even under the closest supervision, to face the personal responsibility involved in writing down the full extent of crop failures. In this respect we are, I hope, gradually arriving at more correct work. But I do not trust the areas stated in the papers before me, and I only partly trust the areas for the past 3 years given in the return appended, supplied by the Deputy Commissioner at my request for the purposes of this review. The fluctuations in the area of successful agriculture are greater than our returns show. And there seems reason to doubt whether the area actually harvested during the past two years has been as large as the returns show.

Revision, section 7.

(Thousands of Acres.)

Tahsil.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.
Palwal ... {	86	...	72	...	88	...
	...	85	...	142	...	123
Nuh ... {	75	...	53	...	88	...
	...	79	...	137	...	102
Firozpur ... {	76	...	52	...	88	...
	...	99	...	110	...	83
Gurgaon ... {	43	...	46	...	62	...
	...	116	...	138	...	92
Rewari ... {	46	...	41	...	53	...
	...	132	...	164	...	145
Total ... {	327	...	265	...	380	...
	...	511	...	691	...	545
	838		256		925	

12. On the question of the character and value of the newly

Character of the new
cultivation.

cultivated land, it will be best for me to place on record some remarks recently written by Mr. Channing in reply to my inquiries :—

“ In Gurgaon the original settlement Shajras were not in existence in the greater part of the district, but on the other hand we had the old Revenue Survey maps made some ten years before the settlement, and these I always took about with me in camp when doing my village inspections ; and I made a point of consulting them. I did not overlook the question as to the lands which had been broken up since settlement. I used the survey maps as my main guide in the matter, and used also to question the zamindars. But the point was one of very different importance in different parts of the district ; in a good deal of Palwal—the only difference in the land is its distance from the village site in parts of Firozpur, there would be four different zones in village after village, the best in good seasons growing unirrigated sugarcane, the worst growing only jowar. The general result of my inquiries was something of this kind. The previous settlement had been made after a succession of seasons of somewhat scanty rainfall ; during those years the lighter soils (which as is well known, and as I find to be the fact here in Hissar) require less rainfall than the really better soils had answered better than the latter ; and so in villages with a mixture of sandy and good loams, the area cultivated at settlement was more ordinarily the sandy loams than the good loams ; the *magda* rather than the *narmot*. So, again, in the hill villages of the Firozpur valley, which stretch from the hills down into the Landooha valley, I found (a fact which has often been dwelt upon, notably by Carey, the Political Economist) that the best soils were not the first cultivated ; they were uncultivated at the time of the Revenue Survey : cultivation began with the moderately good, easily worked soils, extended then to the better but more difficultly cultivated land, and finally the very poor bhur soils were taken into cultivation. Very stiff clays fit for gram only were generally taken very late into cultivation. In the tracts where the largest amount of increase was taken the land is singularly homogenous, and where it is not, except in the few villages which happened to contain very bad bhur or very stiff clay, the newly cultivated soils were not inferior to those cultivated at settlement, more often for the reason above explained they were better ; the distinctly poor bhur soils were generally among the newly cultivated lands, and I always treated them as such ; and in villages containing them you will often find the point noted in my village note books ; but where the village lands did not differ much in quality, I did not notice the matter, and I probably did not where I knew that the new lands were not inferior. I had to write up the 1,200 village note books in odds and ends of time when I was Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, and naturally confined myself, as I have stated in my Settlement Report,

“ to such remarks as were required to explain the divergences from the circle rates.

“ To sum up—

“ (i).—I did take pains to inform myself as to the character of the new cultivation.

“ (ii).—In villages with very poor soils it may safely be assumed that these form part of the newly cultivated land.

“ (iii).—In villages with patches of very stiff clay the same assumption may safely be made.

“ (iv).—Elsewhere it cannot be assumed that the new lands are worse than the old ; over a good deal of the east of the district the fact is rather the reverse. At last settlement many of the best villages were almost uncultivated, while those with inferior soils were doing fairly well. And compare also the increase in assessment in the good loam and in the sandy tracts.”

These remarks contain important information as to the character of the new cultivation, and they will furnish a valuable guide to the officer who, in 1889, will have to enforce the full assessment. I believe all assessing officers have a tendency to deal in this matter too much with village totals, and it greatly strengthens an officer's position if he can put his hands on the newly cultivated blocks, and say this is the land in respect of which I am raising the assessment.

13. The classification of soils appears to me to have been carried too far. It was no doubt necessary to distinguish between lands irrigated by wells, flooded lands and other cultivation. But the further classification of the dry lands under so many as four heads cannot have been needed, in most tracts it would have been sufficient if the *bhur* had been distinguished from the better dry lands.

14. Up to the time when Mr. Channing's assessments were enforced in 1887 there is nothing in the assessment reports to show that the probable periodical recurrence of bad years was realised, or that in framing the assessments much allowance was made for such years. I would not, however, discredit the assessments merely on this ground, for no reduction in the standard of assessment will avoid the necessity for suspensions in bad years ; and the ultimate realisation of such suspensions will always be governed more by the duration of the distress than by the relation which the assessment bears to the produce of a fairly good year. But the fact that no large allowance has been made for bad seasons is a very important one, and should have its due weight when bad seasons occur. Mr. Wilson shows that for six years succeeding the introduction of the new assessments (*kharif* 1877) the harvests were bad, excepting only the *kharif* of 1879, when the district

History of the agriculture from 1877 to date.

Report, section 10.

Revisions, sections 3, 4, 5.

suffered so severely from fever that the crops could not be reaped ; the whole population was prostrated, and about a seventh of the population died. I have a difficulty in believing that at the commencement of this series of bad years the district lost so much as half its cattle and a third of its plough bullocks, but stress need not be laid on proportion lost. That the officers who had the best opportunity of observing the loss should have placed it at so high a figure sufficiently evidences the magnitude of the loss. The district first lost its crops, then its cattle, and almost immediately afterwards was swept with fatal disease. The revenue collections were not adjusted to the troubles of the period. Eighty-eight per cent. of the demand

Revision, section 13. was collected in 1877, and in subsequent years up to the end of 1882 nearly the full demand ; indeed, adding in all items, in two years more than the full demand. I can only explain this administrative action on the assumption that the cumulative character of the distress was not realised. The whole narrative is a strong illustration of what I pointed out in my Famine Report that agricultural distress depends much less on the results of one season, than on the successive recurrence of bad seasons.

15. It is not surprising that such circumstances should have led up to large measures of relief. The following account of the measures initiated for this purpose at the end of 1883 is taken from the District *Gazetteer*.
- Relief.*
- Measures of 1883 and final results of the settlement.

In 1882 the hopes that had till then been entertained by Government that the return of good seasons would enable the district to recover from its depression were given up, and special measures of relief were sanctioned. Each village in the district was inspected, and its condition compared with what it had been before the commencement of the distress. Reductions of assessment for the whole term of settlement were granted to nearly half the villages, bringing the total land revenue down from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs. 50,689, or 4 per cent., and in addition to this temporary reduction for seven years were granted to 911 of the 1,264 villages, the result being that the net revenue demand was reduced by Rs. 1,43,089, or 12 per cent., from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,436 in 1883-84, or practically the same as it had been before the revision of the assessment in 1877. Remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,00,522, or one-sixth of a year's demand, were also granted, and advances to the amount of a lakh-and-a-half of rupees were made to the peasants for the purchase of plough bullocks. The total results of the district are as follows :—

The sanctioned revenue roll for 1882-83 (Financial Commissioner's No. 1289, dated 6th February 1882) was Rs. 12,28,525.

To this may be added—

Temporarily remitted on well leases	...	9,293
Ala Lambardars' allowances	...	7,772
Zaildars' allowances	...	12,527
Remitted on gardens	...	1,940
Inams...	...	730
Jagir and mafi	...	17,326

Total former assessment ... 12,78,113

The reductions made for the term of settlement leave the total assessment ... 12,27,424

Of which the following is the detail :—

	Rs.
Jagir and mafi	17,040
Inams	730
Remitted on gardens	1,933
Zaildars' allowances	12,017
Ala Lambardars' allowances	7,437
Temporarily remitted on well leases	9,025
Balance, which would be the revenue roll to be sanctioned for 1883-84 were no further temporary reductions granted	11,79,242

The reductions granted for the term of settlement thus reduce the total assessment (including assignments) from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs. 50,689, or 4 per cent., which leaves the total assessment still 11 per cent. above the amount of Rs. 11,03,339 at which it stood before the recent revision. The reduction granted in each tahsil is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Total assessment of		Reduction per cent.	Total assessment of previous settlement.	Percentage by which reduced assessment still exceeds that of previous settlement.
	1882-83.	1883-84.			
Palwal	2,65,482	2,78,722	2½	2,14,668	30
Firozpur	2,38,563	2,25,623	5½	2,08,759	8
Nuh	2,59,809	2,41,584	7	2,11,360	14
Gurgaon	2,17,432	2,10,253	3½	1,96,514	7
Rewari	2,76,827	2,71,242	2	2,72,038	...
Total	12,78,113	12,27,424	4	11,03,339	11

Thus, were no temporary reductions granted, the revenue roll for 1883-84 would be Rs. 11,79,242. The reductions granted for seven years amount on this sum to Rs. 93,806, or 8 per cent., and with the permanent reductions bring the actual revenue roll down from Rs. 1,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,636 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 1,43,089, or 12 per cent., leaving the actual revenue roll just below what it was in 1876-77, the last year before the new assessment came into force, viz, Rs. 10,86,113. This total reduction of Rs. 1,43,089 is made up of reductions determined for each village individually. It is distributed as follows over the several tahsils :—

Tahsil.	Revenue roll for 1882-83.	Reduced revenue roll for 1883-84.	Reduction.. per cent.	Revenue roll of 1876-77.	Increase or decrease per cent. over revenue roll of 1876-77.
Palwal ...	2,77,885	2,51,329	10	2,14,374	+ 17
Firozpur ...	2,31,613	2,00,852	13	2,08,019	— 3
Nuh ...	2,53,634	2,11,473	17	2,10,035	+ 1
Gurgaon ...	2,03,770	1,84,697	9	1,91,060	= 2
Rewari ...	2,61,623	2,37,085	9	2,62,625	= 9
Total ...	12,28,525	10,85,436	12	10,86,113	0

Thus while the reduced revenue roll for 1883-84 is for the whole district much the same as it was in 1876-77, it shows an increase of 17 per cent. for tahsil Palwal, a large decrease of 9 per cent. for Rewari, a small reduction for Gurgaon and Firozpur, and a small increase for Nuh. As compared with the revenue roll for 1882-83, the reduction is largest in the two tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur, and much the same in the other three tahsils. Of the 1,264 villages in the district reductions were granted for the term of settlement to 573, and either for the term of settlement or for seven years to 911, as follows :—

Tahsil.	Total number of villages.	Number to which reduction has been granted.	
		For term of settlement.	For at least seven years.
Palwal ...	195	50	121
Firozpur ...	244	145	205
Nuh ...	289	205	249
Gurgaon ...	227	85	142
Rewari ...	309	88	194
Total ...	1,264	573	911

Permanent reductions have been granted all over the district, except in the tract in Palwal watered by the Agra canal, in a tract about Gurgaon, and another about Rewari, and they are most numer-

ous and largest in the Nuh Dahar, and the same may be said of the reductions for at least seven years. On 31st March 1883 the arrears of the *kharif* instalment amounted to Rs. 2,55,636, besides unremitted arrears of former instalments amounting to Rs. 6,609. Mr. Wilson, who consulted with the Deputy Commissioner, thus reports their proposals regarding these balances :—

“The remission of these balances is in the present state of the district, almost more important than the reduction of the assessment. We recommend the remission of Rs. 1,95,433 of the *kharif* instalment of 1882, and of Rs. 5,090 of the unremitted balances of former instalments; total remission of arrears, Rs. 2,00,523, or one-sixth of a year's jama. The remaining unremitted arrears, Rs. 61,722, we thought should be realized without delay, and orders were issued to the Tahsildars accordingly. All of this sum, except Rs. 3,602, had been realized by the 31st July. The details of the remissions for the different tahsils are as follows :—

Tahsils.	Remissions already sanctioned.			Now recommended.		
	No. of villages.	From 1877 to <i>kharif</i> 1881 (approximately).	For <i>rabi</i> 1882.	No. of villages.	For former instalments.	For <i>kharif</i> 1882.
Palwal ...	11	166	5,308	87	...	24,142
Firozpur ...	164	50,424	18,827	221	2,220	46,491
Nuh ...	156	34,984	25,436	267	1,442	71,902
Gurgaon ...	47	8,338	4,632	127	1,428	27,457
Rewari ...	...	...	36	120	...	25,441
Total ...	378	94,412	54,239	822	5,090	1,95,433

The reductions were to take effect from the *kharif* instalment of 1882, and the seven years' reduction will therefore end with the *rabi* instalment of 1889.

16. These reductions were granted in the face of undoubted distress after such village inspection as was possible in the circumstances of the case. In asking Government now to sanction the settlement, what has to be considered in the relation of the assessment now current and which it is intended to apply in 1889 to that which it has superseded. I cannot pretend on this occasion to enter into all the technicalities of assessment work. Bearing in mind the broad features of the case, the rise in prices, rents, and value of land, the increase in cultivation, and the relation of the assessment to that current in neighbouring tracts, had the claims of the Government been in each tract firmly asserted? I proceed to examine with this object the results of the reassessment of each tract.

17. In 1875 the Settlement Officer estimated that population in the Bangar circle of tahsil Palwal had nearly doubled since the previous settlement, and that cultivation had increased during the previous years by nearly half. Mr. Wilson shows that between 1868 and 1881 the population decreased by 6 per cent., and that in 1882, 4 per cent. of the total cultivated area of settlement was not sown. The assessment made in 1877 increased the assessment nearly two-fifths, viz., from Rs. 1,54,210 to 2,12,348; and of this increase Rs. 3,625 has been permanently reduced and Rs. 14,450 temporarily, so that the result of the reassessment is a present increase of Rs. 26 per cent., rising in 1889 to Rs. 35 per cent. The average incidence of the assessment per acre cultivated in 1842 is believed to have been Rs. 1-11-0; the incidence of that now reported is—

	Rs.	A.
By the assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	1	7
By the reduced assessment now current on area of 1882	1	6
By the full assessment due in 1889 on the area of 1877	1	6

The main features of the soil classification are (expressed in percentages of the total cultivation).

Irrigated by wells	4
Good and average land	91
Bhur	5
	<hr/> 100

The incidence of the revenue in similar adjacent tracts of other districts is—

District.	Tahsil.	Circle and Pargana.	Rs.	A.
Delhi ...	Ballatgarh ...	Bangar ...	1	9
Muttra ...	Kosi ...	Bangar ...	2	0
Aligarh ...	Khair ...	...	2	2
Bulandshahr ...	Khurja ...	Jewar ...	1	8
Bulandshah ...	Sikandrabad ...	Dawkour ...	1	7

Mr. Wilson's account of this circle shows good reasons for believing that Mr. Channing's assessment was not too high; but no stress need be laid on the small reduction (Rs. 3,625) given permanently.

Since Mr. Channing's assessment was made irrigation from the Agra canal has commenced, and has been extended to almost every village in the tract; and now more than a third of the whole area is so advantaged. Under such circumstances there will probably be no difficulty in levying the full increase from the year 1889.

18. The Settlement Officer in 1875 estimated that the population had increased by nearly half and cultivation by nearly two-thirds since the previous settlement. The census of 1881 showed that population had fallen off by seven per cent. since 1881, and from the field inspection of 1882-83 it appeared that 18 per cent. of the area returned at settlement as cultivated had not been sown in that year; irrigation also had fallen off by half. The assessment of 1877 increased the demand from Rs. 8,906 to Rs. 12,029, or by 35 per cent., and of this increase Rs. 789 have been reduced permanently and Rs. 964 temporarily. Thus the present increase, as compared with the assessment of 1876, is 15 per cent., rising in 1889 to 26 per cent. The average incidence of the assessment per acre cultivated in 1842 was Re. 1-8, and the incidence of that now reported is by the—

	Rs.	A.
Assessment of 1877 on the area then cultivated ...	1	7
Assessment as reduced and now current on cultivation of 1882 ...	1	5
Full assessment due in 1889 on the area of 1877 ...	1	6
The soils are (per cent. of total cultivation)—		
Actually irrigated by wells ...	...	7
Unirrigated ...	...	93

The incidence of the revenue may be compared with that in neighbouring districts already stated. The figures of this small circle are not of any importance.

19. In 1875 it was estimated that population and cultivation had both increased by about three-fourths since the previous settlement. In 1881, however, population was 8 per cent. less than in 1868, and in 1882-83 15 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement was not sown. Mr. Channing, in 1877, raised the assessment by 33 per cent., from Rs. 22,837 to Rs. 30,498, and in 1883 this assessment was permanently reduced by Rs. 1,261 and temporarily by Rs. 2,205, so that the current assessment is 18 per cent. above that of last settlement, and the ultimate demand will be an increase of 28 per cent. The average incidence of the assessment per cultivated acre is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	1	14
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	1	8
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1	9
Full assessment due in 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1	7
The main features of the soil classification, expressed in percentages of the total cultivation are actually		
irrigated by wells ...	...	7
Good and average land ...	...	81
Bhur ...	...	12

 100

The figures showing incidence of revenue on cultivation in similar neighbouring tracts have already been given. As in the case of the adjacent Bangar, the circumstances of these villages have been much improved since 1877 by the extension of irrigation from the Agra canal. Mr. Wilson's full assessment differs little from Mr. Channing's; and given fair prosperity during the next three years, the circle should have no difficulty in paying it.

20. Mr. Channing estimated in 1875 that population had increased by three-fourths and cultivation by one-third since the previous settlement. But population fell off by 9 per cent. between 1868 and 1881; and in 1882, 16 per cent. of the area recorded at settlement as cultivated was not sown. In 1877 the assessment was raised by 18 per cent., from Rs. 11,020 to Rs. 12,973, and in 1883 this amount was permanently reduced by Rs. 721 and temporarily by Rs. 1,328. The current assessment is therefore one per cent. below the previous demand, and the assessment of 1889 will be an increase of 11 per cent. as compared with that of last settlement. The average incidence of the assessment per cultivated acre is as follows :—

	Re. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 5
" 1877 ditto ...	1 1
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1 1
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1 0
The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation) :—	
Actually irrigated by wells ...	5
Good and average land ...	51
Bhur ...	44
	<hr/> 100

As in the previous case, Mr. Wilson's full assessment differs little from Mr. Channing's, and gives a final increase of only 11 per cent. as against an assured increase in cultivation of a considerably greater extent. The assessment as thus corrected should, I think, be accepted.

21. In 1875 it was estimated that population had increased since the previous settlement by two-fifths and cultivation by 12 per cent. But in 1881 population was found to have fallen off by 7 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882-83 8 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement was not sown. Mr. Channing in 1877 practically left the assessment the same as before, Rs. 17,634, against Rs. 17,695, and in 1883 this assessment was reduced permanently by Rs. 364 and temporarily by Rs. 1,047, so that the current assessment is 8 per cent. below the previous demand, and the ultimate assessment

will fall short of it by 2 per cent. The average incidence per cultivated acre is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	...	1 12
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	...	1 8
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882	...	1 8
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877...	...	1 8
The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation)—		
Actually irrigated from wells	...	8
Naturally flooded	...	14
Good and average land	...	54
Bhur	...	24
		<hr/> 100

No special remarks appear to be called for. There has been no reliable increase of cultivation, and substantially the assessment is the same as before.

22. With the Punahana or Bangar circle are here included the 15 villages transferred from the Nuh tahsil which adjoin, and are similar to it. In 1875 Bangar Circle, tahsil Firozpur. Report, section 189. Revision, section 60 (6). it was estimated that the population had increased by nearly half and the cultivated area by 47 per cent. The census of 1881 gave a decrease of 14 per cent. on that of 1868, and in 1882 4 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. The assessment was increased in 1877 by 36 per cent., from Rs. 61,961 to Rs. 84,153. This was reduced in 1883 by Rs. 3,313 permanently and by Rs. 8,322 temporarily, so that the current demand is 17 per cent. above that of the previous settlement, and the ultimate assessment of 1889 will give an increase of 30 per cent.

The average incidence per cultivated acre is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	...	1 10
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	...	1 4
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882.	...	1 2
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877	...	1 3
The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation):—		
Actually irrigated from wells	...	3
Good and average land	...	91
Bhur	...	6
		<hr/> 100

The increase in cultivation is very large (over 40 per cent.), and it shrank little with the troubles of 1877 and subsequent years. Moreover, since then a large area of the circle has been irrigated from the Agra canal, and this irrigation is still increasing. For all these reasons I think the 30 per cent. increase of revenue contempla-

ted by the full assessment of 1889 should be approved. The average incidence of the assessment will still be considerably lower than that of the Palwal Bangar; and from Mr. Channing's remarks

Report, section 189.

I doubt whether this difference will be continued after the present settlement expires.

23. Under this name have been combined the three circles, Dahri circle, tahsil Firozpur. Report, section 183 and ff. Revision, Section 60 (7, 8, 9), also Report, para 15. Chiknot, Mandi Khera and Landoha, which are all situated in the low-ground of the Landoha valley between the two hill ranges, and characterized by a considerable area of naturally moist land. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by one-fourth and cultivation by one-fifth. In 1881 population was found to have fallen off by 6 per cent. since 1868; and in 1882, 8 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement was not sown. The assessment was increased in 1877 by 3 per cent., from Rs. 1,02,358 to Rs. 1,05,368, and was reduced in 1883 permanently by Rs. 5,717 and temporarily by Rs. 5,611; so that the demand now current is 8 per cent. below that of the previous settlement, and the full assessment of 1889 will give a decrease of 2 per cent. The incidence per cultivated acre is as follows:—

	Rs. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	... 2 2
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	... 1 13
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882 ...	... 1 12
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	... 1 12

The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation):—

Actually irrigated from wells ...	... 3
Naturally flooded ...	... 32
Good and average lands ...	... 54
Bhur ...	... 11

The assessment of this tract and of the corresponding tract in tahsil Nuh must have been a very difficult task. It was difficult with reference both to the character of the natural flood supply and to the character of the agriculturists; and for the same reasons its

Report, section 173.

revenue administration will always need much attention. I am not satisfied that either here or in the Nuh Dahria sufficient area has been placed under fluctuating assessment, but the time when this question could conveniently be considered is past. I see no reason why the assessment, as finally adjusted by Mr. Wilson, should not be sanctioned. It differs little from that previously current, but is slightly lower. It would appear from the figures that in the last 30 years there has been a substantial increase in cultivation, and that between the years 1875 and 1883 this increase was variously stated at from 20 per cent. to half that extent; but with reference to Mr. Channing's opinion of the pressure

Report, sections 172 and 186.

of the expired settlement a claim for increase on this account appears to have been rightly foregone. On the other hand the evidence of the renting value of these Landoha lands deserves to be borne in mind. It is probable that when the time comes for enforcing the full

Revision, section 60 (7).

assessment in 1889 A. D., the Deputy Commissioner's work in this tract will again be peculiarly difficult. The Meo character is likely to lead these villages into an attempt to take the fullest advantage of Government's recent leniency; and they will probably resort to underhand practices in the hope of establishing permanently the reductions temporarily allowed. I do not desire to forejudge the case by any remarks now recorded. But the opinion of this tribe given in Mr. Channing's paragraph 173 has been held by all officers who have been closely associated with them. And if Government's reasonable claims are not asserted with firmness and discretion, the administration of the district will be permanently injured in its most exposed and distant tract, and some of the worst tendencies of the Meo character will be strengthened.

24. In 1875 the Settlement Officer estimated that since the

Bhuder, tahsil Firozpur.

Report, section 188.

Revision, section 60 (10).

previous settlement population had increased by one-fifth and cultivation by one-third. In 1881 it was found that population had fallen off since 1868 by 7 per cent., and in 1882 20 per cent., of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. The assessment was increased in 1877 by 10 per cent., from Rs. 44,438 to Rs. 49,042, and was reduced in 1883 permanently by Rs. 3,910 and temporarily by Rs. 4,146, so that the current demand is 8 per cent. below that of the previous settlement, and the ultimate demand of 1889 will give an increase of 2 per cent. The incidence per cultivated acre is as follows :—

	Re.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	... 1	9
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	... 1	4
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882	... 1	5
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877	... 1	2
The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation) :—		
Actually irrigated from wells	... ..	6
Naturally flooded	... ..	6
Good and average land	... ..	28
Bhur	... ..	60
		<hr/>
		100

The adjustments made by Mr. Wilson in this circle were evidently of a very liberal character. At the present moment the circle is paying 8 per cent. less than it did before the new settlement was made, and even when the full assessment is enforced in 1889 the revenue will not exceed, materially, that which has been paid during

the past 40 years, though cultivation has increased by a considerable amount. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the incidence of the assessment is higher than that of the corresponding circle in tahsil Palwal. As regards the character and probable attitude of the landowners the same remarks apply, as made by me concerning the previous circle (Dahri) of this tahsil.

25. In 1875 Mr. Channing estimated that the population had increased since the previous settlement by 53 per cent. and cultivation by 39 per cent. In 1881 it was found that population had fallen off by 18 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882 5 per cent., of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. The assessment was raised in 1877 by 29 per cent., from Rs. 81,373 to Rs. 1,04,692, and in 1883 this was reduced permanently by Rs. 4,191 and temporarily by Rs. 9,793. The increase of the current assessment over that of the previous settlement is therefore 11 per cent., rising to 24 per cent. in 1889. The average incidence of the assessment per cultivated acre is as follows:—

	Re.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	... 1	5
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	... 1	4
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882...	1	2
Full assessment due in 1889 on area of 1877	... 1	3

The soils are as follows (per cent. on total cultivation) :—

Actually irrigated from wells	...	...	...	2
Good and average land	...	...	...	90
Bhur	...	...	...	8
				100

The result of the reassessment is to leave this circle paying the same average incidence as the adjoining Bangar of Firozpur, but 3 annas per acre lower than that of Palwal. As in the other Bangar circles, canal irrigation has since 1877 been extended to a large portion of its area, and further extensions are probable. So far as the ultimate assessment will yield an increase of 24 per cent. on the former revenue, the result may be accepted as satisfactory. But the increase of cultivation has been very large and is well established; and with reference both to this circumstance and to the new advantages arising from the Agra canal, I think that Mr. Channing's increase of 29 per cent. might have been retained.

26. In 1875 it was estimated that the population had increased since the previous settlement by one-third and the cultivation by half. The census of 1881 showed a falling off of population of 9 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882 it was found that 12 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement had remained unsown. The assessment was increased in 1877 by 24 per cent., from Rs. 93,000 to Rs. 1,15,097, and in 1883 it was reduced permanently by Rs. 11,861 and temporarily by Rs. 11,450, so that the current demand is one per

cent. below that of the previous settlement, and the ultimate demand will give an increase of 11 per cent. The average incidence per acre of cultivation is—

	Re. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 12
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	1 7
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1 6
Full assessment due in 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1 5
The soils are as follows (per cent. on total cultivation):—	
Actually irrigated from wells	1
Naturally flooded	27
Good and average unirrigated	60
Bhur	12
	<hr/>
	100

The incidence of the assessment is 25 per cent. below that of the Dahri circle of tahsil Firozpur, and the land no doubt is much inferior. Nevertheless the data before us (the increase of cultivation and cultivating lands) go to show that the resources of the circle are now much larger than they were at last settlement; and the increase which will accrue in 1889, 11 per cent., is small as compared with the increase in resources. I fear that the area placed under fluctuating assessment is not as large as the circumstances of the tract really required. Revenue management in this part of the tahsil will always be difficult; and my remarks as regards the character and attitude of the owners of the Dahri circle in Firozpur apply equally to those of this circle.

27. In 1875 it was estimated that population had increased by one-fourth and cultivation by one-third since the previous settlement. In 1881 it was found that population was about the same as in 1868, but in 1882 11 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. The assessment was raised in 1877 by 23 per cent., from Rs. 31,566 to Rs. 38,988, and in 1883 this was reduced permanently by Rs. 2,091 and temporarily by Rs. 2,941. The current demand is 7 per cent. above that of the previous settlement, and that of 1889 will give an increase of 17 per cent. The average incidence per cultivated acre is—

	Re. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 0
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	0 15
Reduced assessment now current on area sown in 1882 ...	0 15
Full assessment due in 1889 on area of 1877 ...	0 14
The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation):—	
Actually irrigated from wells	7
Good and average land	70
Bhur	23
	<hr/>
	100

As the soil is light and the surface uneven, and seeing that in the bad years the cultivation shrank to an area exceeding that of last settlement by only 20 per cent., the 17 per cent. increase of revenue which will be secured in 1889 appears to be sufficient. The owners are Meos.

28. These three assessment circles which form the south-eastern portion of the Gurgaon tahsil may conveniently be grouped together. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by nearly one-fourth and cultivation by one-half. The census of 1881 showed an increase of 6 per cent. in population since 1868, and in 1882 7 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. In 1877 the assessment was increased by 22 per cent., from Rs. 44,611 to Rs. 54,585, but this was reduced in 1883 to Rs. 52,542 permanently, and a further temporary reduction was given of Rs. 2,740, so that the current demand is an increase of 12 per cent. over the previous assessment, and the ultimate demand will give an increase of 18 per cent. The average incidence per cultivated acre is as follows :—

	Re.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1	5
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	1	2
Reduced demand now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1	1
Full demand of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1	1

The soils are mainly as follows (per cent. on total cultivation):—

Actually irrigated from wells ...	...	...	4
Naturally flooded ...	...	...	10
Good and average land ...	...	...	40
Bhur ...	...	...	46
<hr/>			
			100

The increase of cultivation, though apparently over 40 per cent., has occurred principally in poor sandy land; and if the ultimate increase of 18 per cent. is realised, Government's claims will, I think, have been sufficiently met. The increase will be almost entirely in Chaks Sohna and Pahar, and very little in Chak Sailani.

29. These three circles may be conveniently grouped together into one, of which the chief characteristic is the large area of inferior sandy hillocks. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by three-fourths and cultivation by one-fifth. The census of 1881 showed a falling off of population by 7 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882, 29 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. In 1877 the assessment was increased by 16 per cent., from Rs. 48,349 to Rs. 55,987, and in 1883 this was reduced permanently to Rs. 53,302, a further temporary reduction of Rs. 4,950

Sohna, Pahar and Sailani circles, tahsil Gurgaon.

Report, sections 241, 242, 243.

Revision, section 60 (15, 16, 17).

Farrakhnagar, Sihi and Kasan circles, tahsil Gurgaon.

Report, sections 238, 239, 245.

Revision, section 60, (21, 22, 23).

being granted. Thus the current demand is almost exactly the same as in the previous settlement, and the ultimate demand will give an increase of 10 per cent. The average incidence per acre of cultivation is—

	Re. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 0
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	0 15
Reduced demand now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1 3
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	0 14

The soils are as follows (per cent. of total cultivation):—

Actually irrigated by wells ...	...	9
Naturally flooded ...	...	2
Good and average land ...	...	37
Bhur ...	...	52
		<hr/>
		100

Apparently there has been a large increase of population, and an increase in cultivation of perhaps one-fifth. But in the bad years a large area bore no crop, a result which, considering the poor character of much of the land, is not surprising. And if in 1889 the contemplated increase of 10 per cent. can be realised, I consider that Government's claims will have been sufficiently asserted.

30. These two adjacent circles may conveniently be grouped together, the chief difference between them being that the circle adjoining Dahar is more moist than the higher-lying Gurgaon circle. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by one-third and cultivation by 6 per cent. The census of 1881 showed an increase of 10 per cent. in population since 1868, and in 1882 only 2 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. In 1877 the assessment was increased by 4 per cent., from Rs. 46,804 to Rs. 48,767, which was reduced in 1883 permanently to Rs. 48,070 and by Rs. 553 temporarily. Thus the current demand is an increase over the former assessment of 2 per cent., and the ultimate demand will be an increase of 3 per cent. The average incidence per acre of cultivation is—

	Re. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 4
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	1 4
Reduced demand now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1 4
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1 4

The soils are mainly as follows (per cent. of total cultivation):—

Actually irrigated by wells ...	...	9
Naturally flooded ...	...	4
Good and average land ...	...	75
Bhur ...	...	12
		<hr/>
		100

This part of the district appears to have suffered little in the bad years. There has been little increase in cultivation or in assessment. Mr. Channing's assessment in many instances gave a reduction, and substantially it remains unaltered. The average incidence is not higher than the fairly good and moist character of the soil justifies.

31. These three circles are characterised by a considerable area of land naturally flooded by the Indori and Sahibistreams. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by half and cultivation by one-fourth. In 1881 it was found that population had fallen off by 9 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882 16 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. In 1877 the assessment was raised by 12 per cent., from Rs. 51,699 to Rs. 58,093; and in 1883 this was reduced permanently to Rs. 56,349, a further temporary reduction of Rs. 3,930 being granted.

In these figures, both former and present, the area under fluctuating assessments is omitted.

The current demand is therefore an increase of one per cent. on the former assessment, and the ultimate demand of 1889 will give an increase of 9 per cent. The average incidence per cultivated acre is as follows :—

	Total.	Chak Bahora.	Chak Sahibi.	Chak Dahar or Jhil.
	Re. A.	Re. A.	Re. A.	Rs. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	1 12	1 9	1 7	2 9 (1)
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	1 9	1 6	1 9	1 13 (2)
Reduced demand now current on area sown in 1882	1 11	1 8	1 11	2 0 (2)
Full assessment of 1889 on area of 1877	1 8	1 5	1 9	1 12 (2)

(1). Including land now under fluctuating assessment.

(2). Excluding land now under fluctuating assessment.

The soils are as follows (per cent of cultivated area):—

	Chak Bahora.	Chak Sahibi.	Chak (2) Dahar or Jhil.	Total.
Actually irrigated from wells	10	28	2	13
Naturally flooded ...	27	24	46	31
Good and average land	39	33	36	36
Bhur	24	15	16	20
	100	100	100	100

(2). Excluding land under fluctuating assessment.

Though these three circles have this common characteristic that much of their area is advantaged by floods, being in this respect distinguished from the rest of the tahsil, they each differ much from the others. In the Jhil chak the chief risks of cultivation arise from excessive flooding. In chak Sahibi only a third of the Dahar lands have a secure flood supply, and the value of the well irrigation is much injured by the brackish character of the springs. Of the Bahora chak, the Settlement Officer writes that the wells are sweet, and the floods on the Dahar land regular, but sometimes injurious owing to the sand deposits which they carry. Cultivation shrank much with the bad years succeeding settlement.

In the Dahar chak Mr. Channing had himself reduced the assessment presumably on account of the risks from over-flooding, though his figures show an increase in the cultivated area. Mr. Wilson's revised assessment gives a small further reduction (Rs. 475) plus temporary remissions amounting to Rs. 598. In chak Sahibi the permanent assessment as finally fixed is within a small amount of Mr. Channing's, the temporary reduction granted till 1889 being 8 per cent. In Bahora, Mr. Channing assessed an increase of 18 per cent. corresponding with the increase in cultivation; but Mr. Wilson's assessment has reduced permanently about a fourth of this increase; and till 1889 the chak is paying a reduced revenue nearly the same as that current up to 1877. The incidence of the revenue is lowest in Bahora and highest in the Dahar chak, as was the case in last settlement. All three circles probably need much attention. The crops of these flood lands are no doubt valuable in successful years; but the results of the agriculture are

more precarious than would be assumed from a first acquaintance with these tracts, and especially near the Najafgarh jhil the agriculturists contend with a good deal of ill-health.

32. In this circle may be included the 15 villages transferred from tahsils Gurgaon and Nuh, which are principally of the same character. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by one-third and cultivation by one-fourth. The census of 1881 showed a falling off in population of 9 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882 13 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement *remained* unsown. In 1877 the assessment was increased by 4 per cent., from Rs. 72,119 to Rs. 75,266, which was reduced permanently in 1883 to Rs. 73,361, a further temporary reduction of Rs. 4,393 being granted. Thus the current demand is 4 per cent. below the former assessment, but the ultimate demand will be nearly 2 per cent. above it. The average incidence per cultivated acre is as follows :—

	Rs. A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated ...	2 0
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated ...	1 8
Reduced demand now current on area sown in 1882 ...	1 9
Full demand of 1889 on area of 1877 ...	1 7

The soils are as follows (per cent. on total cultivation):—

Actually irrigated from wells...	...	...	23
Naturally flooded ...	...	...	5
Good and average land ...	...	...	43
Bhur ...	...	...	29
			<hr/> 100

In judging of the assessments of the Rewari tahsil, Mr. Channing's remarks as to the general character of the previous assessment should be borne in mind. At the time it was made it was distinctly high, and was eventually supported mainly by the improved prices.

In this circle there does not appear to have been any very well assured recent extension of cultivation—at least not of any considerable amount. And the rainfall no doubt decreases as we go west. The incidence of the full assessment, which will come into force in 1889, is, I think, sufficiently high under the circumstances stated. The staple products are bajra and autumn pulses, with only small areas of barley, gram and joar. The Dahar area is small and precarious.

33. As the rest of tahsil Rewari is, broadly speaking, of much the same general character, the remaining circles will be grouped together here. In 1875 it was estimated that since the previous settlement population had increased by one-third and cultivation by nearly one-fourth. In 1881 population was found to have fallen off by 4 per cent. since 1868, and in 1882 15 per cent. of the cultivated area of settlement remained unsown. The assessment was increased in 1877, from Rs. 1,99,919 to Rs. 2,01,561, so that it was practically left as before; this was permanently reduced in 1883 to Rs. 1,97,881, a further temporary reduction of Rs. 14,837 being granted. Thus the current demand is 8 per cent. below the former assessment, and the ultimate demand will be a decrease of one per cent. The average incidence per acre of cultivation is—

	Rs.	A.
Assessment of 1842 on area then cultivated	...	1 6
Assessment of 1877 on area then cultivated	...	1 3
Reduced demands now current on area sown in 1882	...	1 4
Full demand of 1889 on area of 1877	...	1 2

The soils are as follows (per cent. on whole cultivated area):—

Actually irrigated from wells	...	15
Good and average land	...	34
Bhur	...	51

The average incidence may be compared with the incidence of revenue on cultivation in the neighbouring tahsil of Jhajjar, viz., Re. 1-1. Jhajjar has in comparison with Rewari a larger area of good soil, but a smaller proportion of well irrigation. Substantially, saving the temporary reduction of 8 per cent. granted to meet present distress, the assessment remains unaltered. The tract is a broad sandy expanse with a light and not well-assured rainfall. I feel some doubts how far the reported increase in cultivation is real; and the irrigated crops being chiefly barley and the unirrigated crops bajra and pulses, I feel sure that the assessment is sufficiently high. On the other hand, it should not remain, after 1889, lower than the sum which was paid successfully up to the year 1877.

In the following table I place in juxtaposition the rates of the former and present settlement. It will be seen that the instances are few in which both the maximum and minimum rate on any given soil of each tahsil as assessed by Mr. Channing is not lower than was considered a fair standard in A. D. 1842.

Comparison of rates of former and present settlement.

Tahsil.	Settlement of 1842.		New Settlement.		
	Soil.	Rabi per acre.	Soil.	Rabi per acre.	
				From	To
Palwal ...	Irrigated by wells.	3 80	Irrigated by wells	2 12 0	2 80
	Khadir ...	1 12 0	Dabri ...	2 40	2 20
	Unirrigated, ex-		Chiknot, Narmot and		
	cept Bhur ...	1 90	Magda ...	1 60	1 00
	Bhur ...	1 10	Bhur ...	0 14 0	0 12 0
Firozpur ...		R. A. R. A.			
	Irrigated by wells.	3 10 to 3 3	Irrigated by wells ...	3 80	2 80
	Dabri ...	3 2 to 2 0	Dabri ...	2 80	2 00
	Unirrigated other		Chiknot, Narmot and		
	than Bhur ...	20 to 1 11	Magda ...	1 12 0	1 10
	Bhur ...	1 3 to 0 14	Bhur ...	1 20	0 14 0
Nuh ...	Irrigated by wells	4 0 to 2 0	Irrigated by wells ...	2 10 0	2 80
	Dabri ...	3 3 to 2 0	Dabri ...	2 00	1 12 0
	Chiknot, Narmot		Chiknot, Narmot and		
	and Magda ...	1 12 to 1 0	Magda ...	1 70	0 14 0
	Bhur ...	1 2 to 0 13	Bhur ...	0 10 6	0 90
Gurgaon ..	Irrigated by wells	4 0 to 2 4	Irrigated by wells ...	8 00	2 40
	Dabri ...	3 3 to 2 2	Dabri ...	2 80	1 80
	Chiknot, Narmot		Chiknot, Narmot and		
	and Magda ...	1 10 to 0 14	Magda ...	1 80	0 13 0
	Bhur ...	0 10 to 0 11	Bhur ...	0 12 0	0 90
Rewari ...	Irrigated by wells	4 0 to 3 3	Irrigated by wells	3 00	2 40
	Dabri ...	...	Dabri ...	1 100	1 80
	Chiknot, Narmot		Chiknot, Narmot and		
	and Magda ...	1 5 to 1 3	Magda ...	1 80	1 00
	Bhur ...	0 14 to 0 13	Bhur ...	0 12 0	0 10 0

And in order, if possible, to test more completely the relation of Mr. Channing's assessment to the former revenue rates, I have applied them to the area cultivated in 1882, that is to say, to the cultivation as it stood after 6 years' of trouble. The result is shown below—

Rates of former settlement applied to actual irrigation and cultivation of 1882-83.

TAHSIL.			Area actually cultivated in 1882-83.	Old revenue rates applied to this area.	Mr. Channing's total assessment.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Palwal	...	...	1,91,000	3,07,875	2,85,482
Firozpur	...	...	1,50,000	2,09,700	2,38,563
Nuh	...	...	1,86,000	2,82,000	2,59,809
Gurgaon	...	...	1,57,000	1,99,800	2,17,432
Rewari	...	...	1,90,000	2,90,500	2,76,827
Total	...	...	8,74,000	12,89,875	12,78,113

Concerning the figures for the Firozpur tahsil there is some doubt whether the results of the old revenue rates are not understated. But the statement as a whole favours the conclusion that the revised assessment as first made involved no departure from the standard of assessment applied in 1842, and that, though prices have

Revision, paragraph 38. risen much, the incidence of assessment was not raised by Mr. Channing in a corresponding degree. *A fortiori* the table lends support to the conclusion that the full assessment as finally fixed by Mr. Wilson can properly be levied at the conclusion of the 7 year period of reduction.

35. In the Punjab Government's recent review of the Delhi

Settlement Report the general agreement of the revenue rates of the Delhi, Gurgaon and Rohtak district was pointed out. The Agreement of the revenue rates with those adopted in Delhi and Rohtak. Paragraph 9 of Punjab Government's Proceedings 126, dated 23rd June 1885. The Rewari tahsil, which is not mentioned in those orders, compares with the adjacent tahsil of Jhajjar, as follows :—

REWARI.				JHAJJAR.			
Rs.				Rs.			
Irrigated	by	wells	3 to 2½	Irrigated	by	wells	3 to 2
Dahri	...		1½ to 1½	Dahri	...		2½
Unirrigated,	except			Unirrigated,	except		
Bhur	...		1½ to 1	Bhur	...		1½ to 1½
Bhur	...		¾ to 1½	Bhur	...		¾ to 1½

Incidence of revenue in adjacent tracts in the North Western Provinces.

36. The adjacent tracts in Mathra, Aligarh and Bulundshahr are believed to be assessed considerably higher than the Gurgaon district. For example :—

District.		Pargana.		RATE PER ACRE.	
				Irrigated land.	Unirrigated land.
				Rs.	Rs.
Bulandshahr	...	Jewar	...	5½ to 2	2 to 1
Aligarh	...	Khair	...	6 to 2½	2½ to 1
Mathra	...	Kosi	...	9 to 3½	4 to 1½

As most of my experience belongs to the west of the Punjab, where the incidence of the revenue is lighter than in the old Delhi districts, it is natural that I should regard Mr. Channing's rates

General conclusion as to incidence of rates.

as sufficiently high ; but I do not see on the reports submitted any ground for lowering them ; nor unless we are to ignore the agricultural history of the country from A. D. 1842 to 1877, does it seem likely that at the close of the 7 year period of reduction the district at large will be unable to pay the full assessment as finally fixed by Mr. Wilson.

37. The area placed under fluctuating assessment has been restricted as closely as was possible. Portions of seven villages in the Nuh and Ferozpur tahsils, and of five villages in the Gurgaon tahsil (on the Najafgarh jhil), have been thus treated. The average income is something over Rs. 10,000 per annum. The revised rates proposed for the Kotla jhil villages have been sanctioned, but the term during which they should run was left open pending submission of the final report. I concur with Mr. Wilson in recommending that the rates of these villages be sanctioned for 7 years only (ending rabi 1889), at the end of which term they should be reconsidered. After consulting the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Maconachie, I do not recommend the modification of the existing condition of fixed assessment in villages liable to submersion suggested by Mr. Wilson. The question is, as observed by him, not free from difficulty ; and it is doubtful whether the rule as it stands (and much less that proposed) is fair to Government, for the crop next following seasons of submersion is always a very rich one. If necessary, the matter can be reconsidered in 1889, when the report on the enforcement of the full assessments is submitted.

Final opinion on the character of the assessment.

38. On the above review of these assessment operation I have no hesitation in endorsing the opinion expressed by Mr. Lyall in February 1883.

" Mr. Lyall does not think that it would be possible to assess the Gurgaon district, so that partial suspensions would not be advisable for a large number of villages (particularly those held by Meos), even on the first occasion of total failure of harvest, and remission after famine years or repeated years of very poor harvests. As to the character of the late settlement, if cases of what seems to have been too great enhancement are put aside, Mr. Lyall finds it not easy to come to a conclusion as to the pitch of the settlement as a whole compared with that of other settlements in the Punjab proper, the Financial Commissioner thinks that Mr. Channing is right in characterising it as full for the Punjab ; but, on the other hand, does not consider it to be very full. Mr. Lyall thinks it must be lighter than Mr. Barnes' settlement was when made, but there is not the room which at the date of that settlement existed for improvement by cultivation of waste, and the number of proprietors'

"seriously crippled by indebtedness, had probably also much increased: before Mr. Barnes' time they had little credit. In saying that Mr. Channing's assessment is lighter than Mr. Barnes' when first imposed, Mr. Lyall means that he believes that, owing to a large increase in average prices and a considerable increase in the average area of cultivation, the value of the net produce has increased in an infinitely higher ratio than the enhancement of assessment: he thinks, in fact, that Mr. Channing's half assets assessment must be at least as much below the average value of the half net produce of these times as Mr. Barnes' was below the two-thirds net produce of his days; but Mr. Barnes was giving great reductions to a people inured to pay all that could be paid out of a demand too heavy to be collected in full with any regularity, and the result of course was great relief."

I think it may be said confidently that Mr. Channing's assessment was not as a whole otherwise than a moderate assertion of what was due to Government, and that the trouble which succeeded its introduction was caused by very exceptional agricultural distress—distress aggravated by the unwillingness of the revenue authorities to grant liberal and timely suspensions. The distress brought into strong light such faults as the over-estimate of well irrigation, and other points which it is not necessary now to notice, and it gave rise to an opinion, in which I do not myself entirely concur, that the total area of cultivation had been over-estimated. It is good that these faults have been exposed; but it was the succession of bad seasons and not these errors of assessment that affected the stability of the assessment.

39. On the merits of the measures of relief adopted in 1883, it hardly appertains to me to express an opinion. Remissions and reductions. When Mr. Wilson was first directed to deal with the distress, he urged that remissions and suspensions were required, but not permanent reduction of assessment. The Financial Commissioner did not agree to this view, and wrote as follows:—

"The Financial Commissioner is strongly opposed to the policy of announcing at first all reductions as temporary, leaving it open to the Government to take the jama fixed at settlement at the end of the term for which temporary reduction is announced, even in the case of villages for which permanent reductions are now proposed. Mr. Lyall doubts if it will be possible to judge so much better at the end of the term than now the power of the village to pay the full assessment imposed by the Settlement Officer, and new officers will then be in office less acquainted perhaps with the facts than the present Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. Mr. Lyall, therefore, is in favour of announcing certain reductions at once as permanent and others as temporary, and holding thereafter to what is announced as far as possible. Nothing should, in Mr. Lyall's opinion, be said to the zamindars of any intention to continue the temporary reductions in part or whole

“ after the term for which they are now given out, unless the Deputy Commissioner can certify that the village is able to bear the increase; “ that should be merely an instruction to the Deputy Commissioner. “ Mr. Lyall would not announce a reduction as temporary unless that “ there is now good reason to believe that it ought to be temporary “ only: in case of serious doubt as to whether the reduction will not “ be required permanently, Mr. Lyall would at once announce it for “ the term of settlement. Mr. Lyall wants, in fact, to decide as much “ as possible at once and to lessen as much as possible the work at “ the end of the term for which temporary reductions are given. “ Unless some remissions are now given out as permanent and others “ as temporary, the zamindars will perhaps hardly believe that the “ temporary reductions will really be only temporary; and Mr. Lyall “ hopes and believes that if permanent reductions are now liberally “ declared, there will be few cases of temporary reduction in which “ at the end of the term, the Deputy Commissioner will not be able to “ certify that the village is fit to pay the full jama.

“ With reference to the question of what villages should be grant- “ ed temporary and what villages permanent reductions of jama, I “ am to remark that Mr. Lyall’s view is that, as a rule, permanent re- “ ductions for term of settlement should now be given only to villages “ in which, at the recent settlement, a considerable enhancement was “ taken. There will be a few exceptions to this rule in the case of “ villages whose jama is much above circle rates without any apparent “ justification, and which are now in a really bad condition; but such “ exceptions will, Mr. Lyall thinks, be very few in number. Except- “ ing these few cases, proposals for permanent reduction should Mr. “ Lyall thinks, be confined at present to the case of villages whose jamas “ were raised to a degree which now seems to have been inadvisable “ or of doubtful expediency. There will no doubt be other cases in “ which, though there was no considerable enhancement and no ap- “ parent semblance of over-assessment, yet looking to the present “ state of the village, it may seem doubtful whether it will be able for “ a long time to come to pay a fair jama without injury. In these “ cases it will, Mr. Lyall thinks, be sufficient to give temporary reduc- “ tions for seven years, and to leave it to the district authorities to “ propose further temporary reductions at the end of that time: it can “ be recorded in the village note-book or elsewhere that these are “ doubtful cases.”

The instructions actually issued by the Punjab Government were to the following effect:—

“ In the present condition of the villages it will be next to impos- “ sible to determine whether the increase taken nearly six years ago “ was so considerable as to entitle them to a permanent reduction. “ In the great majority of villages Mr. Channing took an enhance- “ ment; and matters have now passed beyond the stage at which the “ pressure of Mr. Channing’s original assessment can be a suitable “ index of the measure of relief required. Whatever be the causes

"of present distress in any village, whether over-assessment, drought, loss of cattle, famine, pestilence or any or all of these, the problem is to ascertain the condition of the village as it now stands, and to judge, upon present facts, whether, in the course of a short period of years, it could fairly be expected to pay the assessment imposed upon it at settlement, or whether it must be relieved by a reduction of assessment for the whole of the current term. If a given village cannot pay the assessment now, the demand must be reduced; and if there is no prospect of the village being able to pay the full original demand or some slight increase over the reduced demand within a reasonable number of years, the reduction must be made for term of settlement. Briefly, the present condition of the village and the probability or improbability of its recovering sufficiently to pay a little increase should be the main considerations in determining whether the reductions should be permanent or temporary.

"On this subject no more precise instructions seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be required. It may, however, be added that henceforward there will be no necessity to use, in this connection, the terms *permanent* and *temporary*, which may, indeed, have a misleading effect. Reductions which are not made for the whole term of settlement should be made for periods of 7 or 5 years as proposed by the Financial Commissioner, and announced definitely for such periods only. In all such cases it would be an instruction to the local officers that the reductions granted for 7 or 5 years shall be prolonged until the Deputy Commissioner can certify that the villages can bear any increase which may then be proposed for them. The Lieutenant-Governor quite concurs with the Financial Commissioner that there is no need to make any announcement to the people upon this point. The Lieutenant-Governor further fully agrees in the opinion expressed by the Financial Commissioner in your 7th paragraph that endeavours should be made to finally determine as many cases as possible at the present time. The question whether some large and more numerous reductions for term of settlement should not be given in Nuh and Firozpur, than have so far been proposed, should also be considered as suggested in your paragraph 6."

It is by these instructions that what Mr. Wilson actually did is to be judged; and substantially his action has already been approved by Government. At the same time I think that on future occasions it would be safer if no attempt were made to decide what reductions should be permanent until good seasons have returned. It was the large temporary reduction for 7 years, rather than the smaller permanent remissions, that gave encouragement to the agriculturists. What they need on such occasions is present relief given promptly and liberally. The fixity of the assessment has for the time being vanished, and it is safer to refrain from attempting to judge what will be suitable after the distress has passed away, and to accept suspensions, remissions and temporary assessments as part of the anxieties of the time.

40. At the present moment there is good reason for hoping that after rabi 1889 the full assessment as fixed by Mr. Wilson can appropriately be levied; and as a matter of form it is that assessment that the sanction of Government will now be asked. But as contemplated by Government's orders, before the full assessment is enforced the condition of each village will be inquired into, and a report will be submitted for sanction to the action it may then be proposed to take.

41. I ask that the services of Mr. Channing in this settlement may be acknowledged favorably by Government. The survey and record were good; and in his assessment work, whatever its faults of detail, he on the whole estimated fairly and moderately the increase due to Government. Towards the close of settlement operations in December 1877, he was removed from the district; but before leaving he had urged the necessity for suspensions, and he was not therefore responsible for the enforcement of his assessments in spite of bad seasons.

42. To Mr. Wilson I consider that the Government is indebted in a very special degree. He was deputed in November 1882 to revise the assessments, and had entirely completed both this work and his report of it by August 1883, that is to say, in nine months. His report of this work is an excellent one; but the work itself involved very great personal exertions, and I believe it to be throughout of very exceptional merit.

(Sd). E. G. WACE,
Second Financial Commissioner.

CROPS IN THE GURGAON DISTRICT, 1883-85.

Crops sown in the

1	2	3	4	5	6
		KHA			
	Year.	Joar.	Bajra.	Bajra with pulses.	Moth, mung, guar and chaula.
PALWAL.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	32,507	16,533	...	5,825
	1884-85 ...	61,725	27,358	12	10,256
	1885-86 ...	31,959	24,848	...	10,513
FIROZPUR.	1882-83 ..	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	24,028	33,940	1,768	5,646
	1884-85 ...	31,324	39,999	1,525	5,009
	1885-86 ...	18,399	12,936	15,515	2,997
NUH.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	15,234	31,663	...	7,435
	1884-85 ...	33,836	65,437	...	6,218
	1885-86 ...	18,484	20,581	13,323	16,212
GURGAON.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	5,747	12,781	87,790	3,578
	1884-85 ...	12,847	30,261	64,639	10,670
	1885-86 ...	4,063	9,772	50,715	19,118
REWARI.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	15,560	47,204	...	61,346
	1884-85 ...	16,540	71,948	...	62,441
	1885-86 ...	13,729	25,671	30,011	62,488
TOTAL.	1882-83 ...	...	...	...	...
	1883-84 ...	93,076	1,42,121	89,558	83,830
	1884-85 ...	1,56,272	2,35,003	66,176	94,594
	1885-86 ...	86,634	93,808	1,09,564	1,11,628

Gurgaon District, 1883-85.

7	8	9	10	11	12
RIF.					
Guar.	Til.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Others.	Total.
...
2,569	21	20,544	3,186	3,579	84,764
3,067	19	27,828	8,013	3,424	1,41,702
6,654	1,680	31,053	7,160	8,949	1,23,116
...
8,505	713	20,428	188	3,421	98,637
8,086	687	18,816	873	3,197	1,09,516
5,944	812	22,112	899	3,798	83,412
...
6,547	65	17,054	404	604	79,006
7,709	63	21,998	807	1,069	1,37,137
5,182	768	23,498	914	2,634	1,01,596
...
2,928	...	2,343	...	1,444	1,16,611
9,744	6,658	3,235	...	646	1,38,700
3,710	377	3,766	...	963	92,484
...
6,646	20	1,416	...	86	1,32,278
11,676	9	1,450	...	234	1,64,298
9,687	70	2,736	...	382	1,44,774
...
27,195	819	61,785	3,778	9,134	5,11,296
40,282	7,436	73,327	9,693	8,570	6,91,353
31,177	3,707	83,165	8,973	16,726	5,45,382

Crops in the Gurgaon

		13	14	15	16
		Ra			
Year.		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Mixed crop of wheat barley and gram.
PALWAL.	1882-83 ...	16,188	26,697	41,194	...
	1883-84 ...	8,993	16,500	12,279	32,450
	1884-85 ...	7,911	7,312	25,778	42,231
	1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
FIROZPUR.	1882-83 ...	5,774	8,739	21,051	37,769
	1883-84 ...	5,234	16,234	7,557	20,122
	1884-85 ...	6,142	8,694	26,647	39,923
	1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
NUH.	1882-83 ...	18,227	26,498	29,977	...
	1883-84 ...	6,073	27,386	7,700	11,404
	1884-85 ...	8,783	11,212	28,766	37,172
	1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
GURGAON.	1882-83 ...	8,444	20,299	2,125	11,449
	1883-84 ...	7,400	24,194	3,446	8,956
	1884-85 ...	9,380	21,698	14,564	15,042
	1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
REWARI.	1882-83 ...	9,318	30,574	2,208	1,190
	1883-84 ...	5,862	29,697	1,003	21
	1884-85 ...	7,476	31,739	8,366	1,169
	1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	1882-83 ...	...	1,12,807	96,555	50,408
	1883-84 ...	57,951	1,14,011	31,985	72,953
	1884-85 ...	33,562	82,655	1,04,121	1,35,537
	1885-86 ...	39,692	...	...	...

District, 1883-85.

17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----

BI.

Mustard and tara.	Other.	Total.	Total of both crops.
691	938	85,708	...
703	1,317	72,242	1,57,006
1,460	1,398	88,090	2,29,792
...
2,023	622	75,978	...
1,311	1,923	52,381	1,51,018
4,458	2,113	87,977	1,97,493
...
592	178	75,472	...
499	436	53,498	1,32,504
1,287	788	88,008	2,25,145
...
649	394	43,360	...
259	1,589	45,844	1,62,455
408	1,079	62,171	2,00,871
...
684	2,519	46,493	...
908	3,485	40,976	1,73,254
2,034	2,507	53,291	2,17,589
...
4,639	4,651	3,27,011	...
3,680	8,750	2,64,941	7,76,237
9,647	7,885	3,79,537	10,70,890
...

TAHSIL GURGAON.

(62)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average before 1877.	1877. New assessment.	1882. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Permanent. Hoped for.
BAHORA	Assessment	Rs. 15,755	19,021	18,432	21,442	18,729	20,585
	Cultivation	Acres 10,025	10,025	16,440	16,440	12,962	16,440
	Incidence	As. (25)	(30)	(18)	(21)	(23)	(20)
	Irrigation	1,893	1,893	6,881	6,881	1,512	6,881
HILL	Population	?	?	8,918	8,918	In 1881 7,572 In 1883 7,608	...
	Assessment	Rs. 14,388	10,747	10,728	12,321	11,012	11,838
	Cultivation	Acres 10,800	10,800	15,865	15,865	14,622	15,865
	Incidence	As. (21)	(16)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(11)
HILL	Irrigation	302	302	1,325	1,325	518	1,325
	Population	?	?	8,353	8,353	In 1881 9,180 In 1883 8,563	...

DAHR OF NAJAF- GARH JHIL.	Assessment	...	Rs. 8,075	23,133	22,813	16,375	15,302	15,911
	Cultivation	...	Acres 9,078	9,078	11,038	11,038	8,432	11,038
	Incidence	...	As. (14)	(41)	(33)	(24)	(29)	(23)
	Irrigation	...	4,782	4,782	6,365	6,365	156	6,365
SOHNA	Population	...	...	...	9,232	9,232	In 1881 8,469 In 1883 8,224	...
	Assessment	...	Rs. 20,769	14,458	14,500	19,290	17,872	18,596
	Cultivation	...	Acres 11,666	11,666	18,441	18,441	17,973	18,441
	Incidence	...	As. (28)	(20)	(13)	(17)	(16)	(16)
SIBI	Irrigation	...	811	811	2,506	2,506	1,187	2,506
	Population	...	?	?	16,338	16,338	In 1881 1,713 In 1883 16,721	...
	Assessment	...	Rs. 15,023	13,257	13,249	14,551	12,357	13,731
	Cultivation	...	Acres 14,362	14,362	17,047	17,047	13,693	17,047
SAILANI	Incidence	...	As. (17)	(15)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(13)
	Irrigation	...	779	779	2,070	2,070	1,547	2,070
	Population	...	?	?	8,344	8,344	In 1881 8,046 In 1883 7,183	...
	Assessment	...	Rs. 27,995	19,501	19,476	21,439	19,440	20,630
SAILANI	Cultivation	...	Acres 10,939	10,939	14,992	14,992	13,791	14,992
	Incidence	...	As. (33)	(29)	(21)	(23)	(23)	(22)
	Irrigation	...	4,226	4,226	4,571	4,571	580	4,571
	Population	...	?	?	8,628	8,628	In 1881 8,962 In 1883 7,978	...

GURGAON TAHSIL—(continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average before 1877.	1877. New assessment.	1882. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Permanent. Hoped for.
SAHIBI	Assessment						
	Cultivation	Rs. 11,785	15,060	13,124	15,941	14,190	15,655
	Incidence	Acres 10,444	10,444	12,066	12,066	10,301	12,066
	Irrigation	As. (18)	(23)	(17)	(21)	(22)	(21)
FARRAKHNAQAR	Population	4,668	4,668	6,471	6,471	3,444	6,471
		?	?	6,009	6,009	In 1881 In 1883	...
	Assessment						
	Cultivation	Rs. 7,793	28,519	25,075	26,933	22,594	25,541
KASAN	Incidence	Acres 27,161	27,161	30,911	30,911	18,889	30,911
	Irrigation	As. (5)	(17)	(13)	(14)	(19)	(13)
	Population	4,152	4,154	5,345	5,345	3,649	5,345
		?	?	24,182	24,182	In 1881 In 1883	...
...	Assessment						
	Cultivation	Rs. 8,746	6,800	6,800	8,350	7,316	7,945
	Incidence	Acres 7,199	7,199	10,665	10,665	8,970	10,665
	Irrigation	As. (19)	(15)	(10)	(13)	(13)	(12)
...	Population	208	208	422	422	366	422
		?	?	4,658	4,658	In 1881 In 1883	...
						4,441	4,407

GURGAON	{ ... }	Assessment	Ra. 33,935	36,082	35,735	36,661	35,528	36,081
		Cultivation	Acres 29,510	29,510	30,869	30,869	30,751	30,869
		Incidence	As. 3,672	3,675	(19) 4,262	(19) 4,262	(18) 2,780	(19) 4,262
		Irrigation	?	?	23,098	23,098	In 1881 25,975	In 1883 24,956
		Population						...
ADJOINING DAHR	{ }	Assessment	Ra. 12,363	11,926	11,163	10,461	10,357	10,357
		Cultivation	Acres 6,764	6,764	7,529	7,529	6,959	7,529
		Incidence	As. (29) 1,818	(28) 1,818	(24) 1,445	(22) 1,445	(24) 512	(22) 14,145
		Irrigation	?	?	4,545	4,545	In 1881 4,323	In 1883 4,489
		Population						...
TOTAL TAHSIL	{ }	Assessment	Ra. 1,76,627	1,98,504	1,91,095	2,03,770	1,84,697	1,96,870
		Cultivation	Acres 1,47,948	1,47,948	1,85,802	1,85,802	1,57,245	1,85,802
		Incidence	As. (19) 27,314	(21) 27,314	(16) 41,664	(18) 41,664	(19) 16,251	(17) 11,664
		Irrigation	?	?	1,22,305	41,305	In 1881 1,22,371	In 1883 1,16,780
		Population						...

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4 and 5 of irrigation include Dahri—Column 7 does not.

TAHSIL REWARI.

(66)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average before 1877 assessment.	1877. New assessment.	1882. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Permanent. Hoped for
CHAK PALHAWAS.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	Rs. 40,822 Acres 20,071 (33) Annas 3,839	28,928 20,071 (23) 3,839	28,175 26,165 (17) 4,945	28,754 26,165 (18) 4,945	24,786 20,224 (20) 4,236	22,079 26,165 (17) 4,945
	Population	?	?	9,905	9,905	1881. 1883. 9,028 8,651	...
CHAK PARAR.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	Rs. 40,928 Acres 26,214 (25) Annas 2,666	33,472 26,214 (20) 2,666	32,733 38,511 (14) 4,232	33,227 38,511 (14) 4,232	29,389 32,097 (15) 3,698	32,082 38,511 (13) 4,232
	Population	?	?	17,196	17,196	1881. 1883. 17,041 16,113	...

CHAK KEMARI.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	...	...	Rs. Acres Annas	29,810 16,038 (36) 3,375	23,318 16,039 (23) 3,375	22,987 18,685 (20) 3,597	21,269 18,685 (18) 3,597	19,881 16,329 (19) 3,650	1881. 1883.	21,272 18,685 (18) 3,597
	Population	...	?	?	?	?	32,182	32,182	32,223 31,818		
CHAK SHAHJAHANPUR.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	...	...	Rs. Acres Annas	12,014 7,469 (26) 780	11,058 7,469 (24) 780	11,152 8,778 (20) 1,021	10,935 8,778 (20) 1,021	10,299 8,090 (20) 940	1881. 1883.	10,844 8,778 (20) 1,021
	Population	...	?	?	?	?	8,936	8,936	8,541 8,487		...
CHAK SAMBIL.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	...	...	Rs. Acres Annas	85,450 31,212 (44) 8,300	62,417 31,212 (32) 8,300	59,935 39,228 (24) 12,257	59,618 39,228 (24) 12,257	54,803 35,030 (25) 10,016	1881. 1883.	58,373 39,228 (24) 12,257
	Population	...	?	?	?	?	30,220	3,02,220	27,121 26,025		...

TAHSIL REWARL.—(concluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1872. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average before 1877	1877. New assessment.	1882. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Permanent. Hoped for.
CHAR KASOTI.	Assessment	Rs. 36,641	29,475	27,230	26,449	23,566	25,833
	Cultivation	Acres 19,476	19,476	23,130	23,130	18,396	22,130
	Incidence	Annas (30)	(24)	(19)	(18)	(21)	(18)
	Irrigation	2,841	2,841	3,683	3,683	3,113	3,683
	Population	?	?	12,793	12,793	1881. 1883. 11,504 11,656	...
CHAR MADDASHOR.	Assessment	Rs. 63,081	51,774	48,271	44,618	41,899	44,187
	Cultivation	Acres 33,061	33,061	34,768	34,768	33,206	34,768
	Incidence	Annas (31)	(25)	(22)	(21)	(20)	(20)
	Irrigation	7,426	7,426	8,367	8,367	7,881	8,367
	Population	?	?	24,082	24,082	1881. 1883. 21,846 21,605	...

CHAK MANDI.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	Ra. Acres Annas	30,718 18,456 (27) 2,391	24,140 18,456 (21) 2,391	22,608 23,220 (16) 3,336	24,417 23,220 (17) 3,336	21,546 18,563 (19) 3,129	23,906 23,220 (16) 3,336
	Population	?	...	...	10,566	10,566	1881. 1883. 10,531 10,299	...
CHAK TRANSFERRED VILLAGES.*	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	Ra. Acres. Annas.	?	?	10,454 10,261 (16) 1,443	12,336 10,261 (19) 1,443	10,856 8,569 (20) 1,443	11,739 10,261 (18) 1,443
	Population	?	?	?	4,679	4,679	1881. 1883. 4,695 4,590	...
TOTAL.	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	† Ra. Acres Annas	3,39,463 1,71,997 (32) 31,618	*2,64,581 1,71,997 (25) 31,618	2,63,545 2,23,346 (19) 42,881	2,61,623 2,23,346 (19) 42,881	2,37,085 1,90,414 (20) 38,106	2,56,315 2,23,346 (18) 42,881
	Population	?	?	?	1,50,559	1,50,559	1881. 1883. 1,42,460 1,39,244	...

* These villages were mainly those transferred from Jhaljar State after the mutiny, and no statistics are available.

† Excluding the figures of the transferred villages, see preceding note.

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4 and 5 of irrigation include Dahri—column 7 does not.

TAHSIL NUH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	5 years' aver- age before 1877.	1877. New assess- ment.	1882. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Perma- nent. Hoped for.
CHAK RANGES ...	Assessment	Rs. 1,33,752	82,262	82,068	1,02,5,47	88,651	98,444
	Cultivation	Acres 64,241	64,241	89,353	89,353	81,367	89,353
	Incidence	Annas (33)	(20)	(15)	(18)	(17)	(18)
	Irrigation	1,723	1,723	4,456	4,456	Wells. 1,605 In 1881 In 1883	4,456
	Population	?	?	58,338	5,833	46,452 47,937	...
CHAK TAORA ...	Assessment	Rs. 49,604	31,549	30,030	37,062	32,130	35,071
	Cultivation	Acres (?) 30,231	30,231	40,593	40,593	36,478	40,593
	Incidence	Annas (26)	(17)	(12)	(15)	(14)	(14)
	Irrigation	(?) 1,426	1,426	4,668	4,668	2,764 In 1881 In 1883	4,668
	Population	?	?	23,617	23,617	23,896 21,761	...
CHAK DAHAR ...	Assessment	Rs. 1,36,409	97,931	92,774	1,13,013	89,908	1,01,358
	Cultivation	Acres (?) 49,854	49,854	78,777	78,777	67,771	78,777
	Incidence	Annas (44)	(31)	(19)	(23)	(21)	(21)
	Irrigation	(?) 12,780	12,780	34,191	34,191	817 In 1881 In 1883	34,191
	Population	?	?	54,521	54,521	49,745 46,041	...

TRANSFERRED FROM PALWAL,	Assessment Cultivation Incidence Irrigation	...	Rs. Acres Annas	903 908 (16) 21	611 908 (11) 21	1,012 908 (18) 21	784 776 (16) ... In 1881 In 1883 170 131	930 908 (16) 21 ...
	Population	...	?	?	269	269		
TOTAL TAHSIL...								
	Assessment	...	Ra. 3,20,668	2,12,353	2,05,483	2,53,634	2,11,473	2,35,803
	Cultivation	...	Acres(?) 1,45,234	1,45,234	2,09,631	2,09,631	1,86,392	2,09,631
	Incidence	...	Annas (35)	(33)	(16)	(19)	(18)	(18)
	Irrigation	...	(?) 15,751	15,751	43,136	43,136	5,187	43,136
	Population	...	?	?	1,36,745	1,36,745	In 1881 In 1883 1,20,264 1,15,870	...

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4 and 5 of irrigation include Dahri, column 7 does not.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average be- fore 1877 (1868.)	1877-1882. New assess- ment before revision.	1882-83. Revised Temporary.	1889. Full demand.
PTUHHANA.	Assessment	Rs. 66,229	73,295	55,632	73,682	63,087	70,640
	Cultivation	Acres 34,848	34,848	60,485	60,485	57,926	60,485
	Incidence	Annas (30)	(34)	(15)	(19)	(17)	(19)
	Irrigation	Acres 3,214	3,214	4,851	4,851	Wells 1,788 Canals 2,414	4,851
	Population	p	p	45,352	45,352	1881 1883 38,705 36,772	...
CHIKNOT.	Assessment	33,462	27,014	23,006	25,375	22,278	24,228
	Cultivation	11,375	11,375	18,519	18,519	16,181	18,519
	Incidence	(47)	(38)	(20)	(22)	(22)	(21)
	Irrigation	5,255	5,255	8,579	8,579	108	8,579
	Population	p	p	10,564	10,564	10,666	...
MANDIHERA.	Assessment	47,531	38,596	31,500	27,217	25,765	26,428
	Cultivation	11,450	11,450	14,826	14,826	14,469	14,826
	Incidence	(66)	(54)	(34)	(29)	(28)	(29)
	Irrigation	10,299	10,299	4,624	4,626	488	4,626
	Population	p	p	13,155	13,155	13,908	...

LANDHOL.	Assessment	...	58,436	57,673	47,836	50,343	43,663	40,661
	Cultivation	...	17,363	17,363	25,944	25,944	23,294	25,944
	Incidence	...	(54)	(53)	(30)	(31)	(30)	(29)
	Irrigation Population	...	12,817 p	12,817 p	11,415 19,858	11,415 19,858	940 14,657	11,415 ...
BRUDER.	Assessment	...	54,326	54,223	44,199	47,144	39,174	43,320
	Cultivation	...	25,020	25,020	38,726	38,726	31,072	38,726
	Incidence	...	(35)	(34)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(18)
	Irrigation Population	...	8,920 p	8,920 p	6,628 33,043	6,628 33,043	2,088 27,928	6,628 ...
TRANSFERRED FROM NUTH.	Assessment	...	9,655	5,848	5,843	7,852	6,885	7,654
	Cultivation	...	(?) 7,635	(?) 7,635	7,635	7,635	6,944	7,635
	Incidence	...	(20)	(12)	(12)	(16)	(16)	(16)
	Irrigation Population	...	(?) 876 p	(?) 876 p	876 4,629	876 4,629	77 3,962	876 ...
TOTAL TASHIL.	Assessment	...	2,69,639	2,56,649	2,08,016	2,31,613	2,00,852	2,18,931
	Cultivation	...	(?) 1,07,691	(?) 1,07,691	1,66,135	1,66,135	1,49,886	1,66,135
	Incidence	...	(40)	(38)	(20)	(22)	(21)	(21)
	Irrigation Population	...	(?) *41,381 p	*41,381 p	*36,975 ...	36,975 ...	2,414 1,14,342	36,975 ...

* Includes 'dahr' or naturally irrigated.

R. MACONACHIE,
Deputy Commissioner.

TAHSIL PALWAL.

[In this and following Statements the assessment stated is that due to Government only.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Before 1842. Highest.	1842.	Five years' average before 1877.	1877. New assessment.	1882-83. Revised. Temporary.	1889. Permanent. Hoped for.
CHAK BANGAR.	Assessment	Ra.	2,10,833	1,54,506	2,06,612	1,88,649	2,03,099
	Cultivation	Acres	94,383	1,51,942	1,51,942	1,45,144	1,51,942
	Incidence	Annas	(36)	(16)	(22)	(21)	(21)
	Irrigation	Acres	9,016	14,478	14,478	Well 5,057 Canal 24,373	14,478
	Population	?	?	1,14,189	1,14,189	(1883) 1,00,225 (1881) 1,07,154	
BAUDER.	Assessment	Ra.	14,665	11,021	12,655	10,641	11,969
	Cultivation	Acres	8,798	12,178	12,178	10,390	12,178
	Incidence	Annas	(27)	(14)	(17)	(16)	(15)
	Irrigation	Acres	661	1,148	1,148	568	1,148
	Population	?	?	6,680	6,680	(1883) 5,973 (1881) 6,124	

DABRI.	Assessment	...	Rs.	26,475	22,523	17,694	17,231	15,828	16,875
	Cultivation	...	Acres	10,278	10,278	11,822	11,822	10,939	11,822
	Incidence	...	Annas	(41)	(35)	(24)	(23)	(23)	(23)
	Irrigation	...	Acres	3,512	3,512	3,535	3,535	1,087	3,535
	Population	...	?	?	?	8,141	8,141	Canal Wells (1883) (1881)	14 7,270 7,581
KHADAR.	Assessment	...	Rs.	9,453	8,210	8,979	11,770	10,037	11,001
	Cultivation	...	Acres	5,432	5,432	8,892	8,892	6,907	8,892
	Incidence	...	Annas	(28)	(24)	(16)	(21)	(23)	(20)
	Irrigation	...	Acres	638	638	1,288	1,288	554	1,288
	Population	...	?	?	?	6,295	6,295	(1883) (1881)	5,736 5,847
KHADAR BANGAR.	Assessment	...	Rs.	36,158	32,092	23,383	29,671	26,174	28,379
	Cultivation	...	Acres	12,010	12,010	20,638	20,638	17,469	20,638
	Incidence	...	Annas	(48)	(43)	(18)	(23)	(24)	(22)
	Irrigation	...	Acres	1,716	1,716	2,967	2,967	1,392	2,967
	Population	...	?	?	?	16,795	16,795	Wells Canal (1883) (1881)	1,987 14,181 15,552
TOTAL.	Assessment	...	Rs.	3,27,766	2,88,323	2,15,583	2,77,885	2,51,329	2,71,323
	Cultivation	...	Acres	1,30,901	1,30,901	2,05,472	2,05,472	1,90,849	2,05,472
	Incidence	...	Annas	(40)	(35)	(17)	(22)	(21)	(21)
	Irrigation	...	Acres	15,543	15,543	23,416	23,416	8,658	23,416
	Population	...	?	?	?	1,52,100	1,52,100	Wells Canal (1883) (1881)	26,374 1,33,385 1,42,258

Statement showing the varieties of Tenures held direct

1	2
District.	Nature of Tenure.
<i>I.—Zamindari—</i>	
(1). Great Zamindaris paying above Rs. 50,000 Revenue.	(a). Held by individuals under law of primogeniture (b). Held by individuals and families under ordinary law
(2). Large Zamindaris paying above Rs. 5,000 Revenue	(a). Held by individuals under law of primogeniture (b). Held by individuals and families under ordinary law
(3). Zamindaris paying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 Revenue.	(a). Ditto (b).
(4). Zamindaris paying Rs. 1,000 and under.	(a). Ditto (b).
(5). Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common... ..	... ..
<i>II.—Village communities not paying in common—</i>	
(1). Pattidari... ..	{ In which the land and the Revenue are divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance ..
(2). Bhaiachara	{ In which possession is the measure of right in all lands
(3). Mixed or imperfect Pattidari or Bhaiachara	{ In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common. The measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty...
<i>III.—Grantees of British Government (not falling under any of the previous classes) paying Revenue direct to Government in the position of—</i>	
(1). Proprietors	{ Including individuals rewarded for service or otherwise, but not purchasers of Government waste (V)
(2). Lessees ... ..	... ..
<i>IV.—Landholders who have redeemed the Revenue, and are not members of any village community, not included in any of the previous classes...</i>	
<i>V.—Purchasers of Government waste paying Revenue direct to Government, and not falling under any of the previous classes</i>	
<i>VI.—Government waste, reserved or unassigned (b)</i>	
Total (which should be the total area of the district, excepting Municipalities)...	

XXXIII.

from Government in the Gurgaon District for 1883-84.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of estates.	No. of vil- lages.	No. of holders or share- holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assess- ment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
...
...
...
1	1	15	3,170	3,170	5,294	1 10 8
...
...
18	18	18	9,029	502	408	0 13 0
152	152	3,751	1,24,381	818	591	0 11 6
5	5	347	4,820	964	895	0 14 10
3	3	156	2,270	757	740	0 15 7
1,073	1,073	75,325	10,77,315	1,004	908	0 14 6
12	12	275	11,065	922	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
1,264	1,264	79,887	12,32,050	975	...	...

Statement of Tenures not held direct from Government

1	2
District.	Nature of Tenure.
Paying cash rates.	<p>I.—Tenants with right of occupancy—</p> <p>(1). Paying only the amount of the Government Revenue to the proprietors</p> <p>(2). Paying such amount, plus a cash Malikana</p> <p>(3). Paying at stated cash rates per acre</p> <p>(4). Paying lump sums (cash) for their holdings</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total paying rent in cash</p>
Paying in kind.	<p>(1). Paying by a stated share of the produce in kind } A { (a). $\frac{1}{2}$ Produce and more (b). $\frac{1}{2}$ Produce and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce (c). $\frac{1}{2}$ Produce and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce (d). $\frac{1}{2}$ Produce and less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce (e). Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ share of produce</p> <p>(2). Paying by a stated share of the produce, plus a further cash contribution. } B { (a). When the share of produce paid is $\frac{1}{2}$ and more (b). When the share of produce paid is less than $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>(3). Paying a fixed amount of grain for their holdings with or without a further cash contribution. } C</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total paying rent in kind</p>
	Grand Total of tenants with right of occupancy
	<p>II.—Tenants holding conditionally—</p> <p>(1). For life</p> <p>(2). For period on lease ... { (a). Written (b). Not written</p> <p>(3). Subject to village service and payment of rent</p>
	<p>III.—Tenants-at-will ... { (a). Paying in cash (b). Paying in kind { $\frac{1}{2}$ produce and more less than $\frac{1}{2}$ produce (c). Paying partly in cash and partly in kind</p>
	<p>IV.—Holders of grants cultivating the lands held (i. e., parties enjoying freeholds from proprietors being excused all revenue) D—</p> <p>(1). Sankalap or Dharmarth</p> <p>(2). Conditional on service</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total</p>

XXXIV.

in the Gurgaon district for 1883-84.

3	4	5	6	7
No. of holdings.	Area of land held.	Average area of holding.	Average cash rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
11,727	66,784	6	7 3 8	1 4 4
70	981	14	24 2 5	1 15 3
2,000	9,455	6	7 12 9	1 10 8
976	9,591	10	21 8 8	2 3 1
14,793	86,811	6	8 5 4	1 6 9
...
715	6,551	9	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
715	6,551	9	...	...
15,508	93,362	6	...	...
...
...
149	1,173	8	20 1 5	2 8 10
...
...
47,232	1,90,308	4	8 0 0	2 0 0
1,548	4,406	3	...	...
4,399	36,632	8	...	...
245	1,815	7	...	...
...
1,984	5,079	3	...	...
2,828	5,225	2	...	...
73,893	3,38,000	4	...	...

No. 2881, dated 16th November 1883.

From—J. D. TREMLETT, Esquire, Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division,
To—T. G. WALKER, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit the report of the present settlement of the Gurgaon district, together with its recent revision under the orders of Government, by Mr. J. Wilson.

2. I feel some explanation is due for my doing so at a time when

Personal explanation.

I have as yet had no opportunity by moving through the district of forming an opinion at first hand as to the merits of the work I am submitting; and it is needless to say how fully I feel the force of this drawback; but with the prospect of the Division being united in the coming spring with the adjacent ones, and recent experience of how little time the heavy current duties of the Division leave for extraordinary work, I fear that if I were not to avail myself of the leisure afforded by leave, and were to postpone reporting until I had completed my tour in February or March next, the duty might be altogether elbowed aside then by other more pressing and urgent, though not more important, ones. It seems therefore the better course to forward the report now, rather than run the risk of indefinite delay.

3. The territories now constituting the district of Gurgaon

History of the district came under the power of the East India Company since the time of Lord Lake. Company in the beginning of the century by Lord Lake's victories over the Mahrattas and the consequent treaty of Anjengaon, dated December 30th, 1803. At that time the British policy inclined to making the Jumna the western boundary of our territories, and consequently the ceded districts to the west were readily granted in jagir.

4. Briefly, the subsequent history of the parganas comprising the present district is as follows:—What is

Tahsil Gurgaon.

now the tahsil of Gurgaon then included the parganas of Jharta, Sonah and Bahora. The first of these was confirmed in jagir to the Begum Samru, and only lapsed to Government on her death in 1836, when it was summarily settled by Mr. C. Gubbins, which settlement was revised and finally reported in 1840. Sonah, after being managed first by the Rajah of Bhurtpur, and then by the Ahir Chief Rao Tej Singh of Rewari, was settled by Mr. W. Fraser in 1808, which settlement was revised and reduced by nearly 25 per cent. by Mr. Barnes in 1842. Bahora also was at first granted to Bhurtpur, and was then farmed by a member of the family of Tej Singh, until 1816 when it too was settled by Mr. W. Fraser. This settlement was revised by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lawrence in 1837. After the mutiny 34 more villages were annexed to this district from the forfeited states of Jhajjar, Farrukhnagar and the King of Delhi's tahsil of Kot Kasim.

5. The present tahsil of Rewari comprises the old pargana of Rewari and Shahjahanpur. The history of the pargana of Rewari is in the main similar to that of the adjacent one of Bahora. That of Shahjahanpur was continued in jagir to its then holder, Harnarayan Haldea, a Mahratta dependent of the Jaipur State, with whom it remained till his death in 1824, when it lapsed and was settled by Mr. Cavendish. This settlement was revised and enhanced by Mr. Lawrence in 1838.

Tahsil Rewari.

6. To the tahsil of Nuh belong the parganas of Tauru, Nuh and Hatin. The first of these was bestowed in jagir on the Rajah of Bhurtpur, from whom it was resumed after the taking of his capital in 1826 by Lord Combermere. It was then, after two years of direct management, settled by Mr. Cavendish, and resettled in 1837 by Mr. Lawrence at a reduction of about 15 per cent., which was followed by another large diminution of assessment by Mr. Barnes in 1841. The history of the Nuh pargana differed but slightly from that of the adjacent one of Sonah. After being farmed by Rao Tej Singh of Rewari, it was settled in 1809, and resettled with a reduction of over 18 per cent. in 1841. Hatin was held on an *istamar* grant by Faouzulla Beg Khan till his death in 1823, when it was settled by Mr. Cavendish, and resettled with a reduction of 25 per cent. by Mr. Barnes in 1841.

Tahsil Nuh.

7. In the tahsil of Palwal are the parganas of Palwal and Hodal. These parganas, on the conquest of Delhi by Lord Lake, were given—the first on an *istamar* grant—to the Nawab Murtaza Khan, and the other in jagir to Muhammad Khan Afridi Hodal; lapsed by death in 1813, and after a five years' settlement it was resettled by Mr. Cavendish in 1821, and again by Mr. Gubbins in 1838, and finally revised and reported by Mr. Barnes in 1842. Palwal did not fall in by the death of the grantee till 1818. After being held in direct management for a few years, it was settled by Mr. Cavendish in 1820. It was reassessed about 1838 by Mr. Lawrence, but further reductions were still needed, and the assessment was finally revised by Mr. Barnes in 1843.

Tahsil Palwal.

8. The tahsil of Firozpur, comprising the parganas of Firozpur and Punahana formed part of the jagir conferred by Lord Lake on Ahmad Bakhsh Khan; and after the execution of his son Shamsuddin Khan for the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, these parganas were confiscated and resumed by Government. The territory was first summarily settled by Mr. C. Gubbins, but was afterwards revised and finally settled by his brother Mr. M. Gubbins in 1841.

Tahsil Firozpur.

9. From the "statistical account of Gurgaon," published in 1849, it appeared that one sale and two transfers for arrears of revenue had alone occurred in the tahsil of Gurgaon since the revision of settlement up to that time. The records of subsequent years were

Subsequent fiscal history from the settlements of 1837-41.

destroyed in the mutiny; but from 1859 to 1874 the percentage of balances to the demand was 2·3, and of remissions 1·1, and in the last eleven years of the period, if the necessary fluctuations caused by the Najafgarh jhil be excluded, the percentages were only 0·4 and 0·04 on the jama. In the Rewari tahsil one village was sold, one was forfeited, and two transferred up to 1849, and the writer of the statistical account speaks of it as, when viewed comparatively, not having obtained so large a measure of relief as the other tahsils. The percentage of balances from 1860 to 1874 to the demand was 5·9 and of remissions during the same period 1·6, besides reductions of assessment amounting to Rs. 600 before the mutiny, and to an aggregate of Rs. 5,645 afterwards. In 1849 the working of the revised settlements in the Nuh tahsil were favourably spoken of; and of late years the balances were either due to the drought of 1860-61, or else to the liability of certain villages in the low-lying parts of the tahsil to excessive inundation. In Palwal two villages had been sold, two farmed, and two taken under direct management prior to 1849. Subsequently, since the mutiny, Mr. Channing speaks of the state of this tahsil as having been one of very great prosperity, as, except in the famine year of 1860-61 when remissions to the amount of Rs. 5,079 were granted, balances and remissions have been unknown, and in no case had the severe forms of coercion to be resorted to. Lastly, in the Firozpur tahsil, Mr. Fraser, writing in 1849, says that in the Firozpur pargana no changes, and in the Punahana one, very few had taken place owing to the assessment. Since the mutiny, with the exception of the famine year above alluded to, the Government demand was collected with great regularity and without recourse to the harsher forms of constraint, the few balances other than the famine ones being due to mischief caused by hill torrents and by floods.

10. So long a period has elapsed since the report itself was written, that it seems worth while supplementing some of the general information contained in the early chapters by the more recent returns and figures. In continuation of section 39 therefore it may be stated that the census of 1881 gives the entire population of the district at 6,41,848, with a percentage of males 52·8 and of females 47·2. This shows not only a decrease of nearly 55,000, but the proportion of males to females is also diminished. These figures are very carefully discussed by Mr. Wilson in para 7 of his revision report, and I conceive that there can be no question that the great decrease in population is mainly due to the almost pestilential years of 1878 and 1879, the sickness and mortality in which were doubtless in great degree due to, or at any rate aggravated and intensified by, the scarcity of 1877-78, and also to the emigration caused by the failure of the harvests. It is only natural too that the unhealthiness of those years and the low state of general health caused by the scanty food-supply must have told both on the birth rate and in causing special mortality among infants and young children. Gurgaon now

Recent decrease of population.

only stands twelfth, and not ninth as before, among the Punjab districts in regard to the number of its inhabitants. The number of persons to the square mile has also fallen from 359 to 331.

11. With reference to the decaying race of the Khanzadas, described in section 42 of the report, I may mention a recent interesting discovery made by General A. Cunningham. He found an inscription on a mosque at their old capital Kotila, which shows that Bahadar Khan in 795 A. H., in the days of Mahammad Shah Tughlaq, erected it after despoiling an idol temple at Sambhali, by which name the village of Shahabad in Ulwar territory, to the west of the chain of hills under which Kotila stands, is still known. The inscription speaks of the building of the mosque being delayed by the invasions of the Mughals (under Taimur). The four lines therefore give in condensed form a vivid picture of the insecurity and religious intolerance which have distinguished the annals of India from the earliest time to the establishment of the *pax Britannica* within the present century. Close to the mosque, which is a very fine one, and in front of it, stands the tomb of Bahadar Nâhar himself.

12. Writing at a later date than the Settlement Officer, Mr. Wilson, after remarking what a material advantage it is to a family of peasants in times of agricultural distress to have a relative in receipt of regular monthly pay who can remit to them sums of money from time to time, adds that a considerable number of soldiers have been recruited from the district, and that the Rajputs, Jats, Ahirs and Gujars of Gurgaon are understood to make good soldiers. There are also a number of Meos in the army, although as a rule the Meo has neither the physique nor the moral qualities to make the best class of soldier. During the last financial year 88 men were enlisted for the Bengal Army, 5 for the Punjab Frontier Force, and two for the other Presidencies.

13. The subject of sales and mortgages (sections 59 and 60 of the report) are brought down by Mr. Wilson in paras. 10 and 11 to the present time. He there shows that since 1877 no less than 26,266 acres, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district, have changed hands by sale; or somewhat more than had been sold in the eighteen years from 1857 to 1875. In the Rewari tahsil not merely is the acreage alienated by much the largest, amounting to acres 9,000, but it is made up mainly of small plots of land in 123 villages, and by far the greater part has been sold to Banyas and Dhusars who are non-cultivating money-lenders; so that the result is altogether one to be regretted and deprecated.

14. Up to July 1877, the time when the misfortunes of the district began, the area under mortgage was acres 64,085, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cultivated area. By January 1st, 1879, it had risen to 11 per cent., and

by April 1st, 1883, it stood at acres 1,14,956, or 12 per cent. The greatest increase, therefore, coincided with the time of greatest pressure, when the crops had entirely failed and the cattle were dying, and the peasant had to borrow largely to maintain himself as well as to pay the revenue. That the borrowing was due to the former cause also is shown by the large number of transactions in the months of September and October 1877, which was some time before the revenue became due. These figures mean that some 12 per cent. of the cultivated area, comprising usually the pick of the land too, is under mortgage for over 20 lakhs of rupees, or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue of the entire district. Although the percentage stands highest in the Firozpur and Nuh tahsils, where it has risen from 13 to 20 and from 11 to 18 per cent., it is to be most regretted in the tahsils of Rewari and Palwal, where, notwithstanding the industry and energy of the Ahir and Jat peasantry, the rates of mortgaged land to the entire cultivation have risen from 2 to 7 and from 5 to 9 per cent. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that this gloomy result is relieved by a third of the land so mortgaged being held by more prosperous members of the same community, so that only 8 per cent. of the total area is held by outsiders, and much even of this is in the hands of agriculturists.

15. The figures for later years support the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Channing in section 61 of his Civil litigation. report, that the people of Gurgaon contrast favourably in the matter of civil litigation with the inhabitants of the Punjab generally. They are as follows :—

Number of Civil Suits disposed of during the year per 10,000 of the population.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
In Gurgaon ...	49	42	47	57	47	46
In the whole Punjab ...	125	129	130	135	140	143

16. The proportion of criminal offences cognizable by the Character of the people police is equally creditable to the law-observing in regard to crime. ing character of the people. The latest returns give the following results :—

Number of cognizable offences reported per 10,000 of the population.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
In Gurgaon ...	18	28	29	25	18	15
In the whole Punjab ...	50	53	54	55	47	48

Considering the suspicion with which the Meos who form so conspicuous an element in the population of the district are commonly regarded, and their undoubted turbulence during the days of Muhammadan supremacy, it is satisfactory that so competent a judge as Mr. Christie, the District Superintendent of Police, in the Annual Report for 1882, is able to write: "I would not classify Meos with criminal characters. Crime is not looked upon by them as a legitimate pastime. It does not occupy anything like the foremost place in their minds as a means to existence. Roughly speaking, the whole of the two

"parganas of Nuh and Firozpur consist of Meos, who form a particularly large tribe, spreading over a great tract of country in Rajputana. Naturally apathetic, inclined to ease and indolence, unfavourable seasons and climatic visitations soon crush their energies and cause them to lose heart, when *some* (certainly not as a tribe) forced by necessity turn to crime for a subsistence. Not professing the experience or instructive criminal acumen to avoid detection, they very naturally supply the largest number of convicts. Their women enjoy an enviable reputation for industry and virtue." The correctness of this conclusion is certainly supported by the favourable results Captain Dixon also found to attend the extension of British rule among these people in Mairwara.

17. The last census returns give the number of those who can read and write, or are under instruction, as follows:—
 Members who can read and write, or are under instruction, as males 17,490 and females 111; in all 17,601; perhaps as good a result as could reasonably be looked for in so purely agricultural a population.

18. The increase in suits to enhance the rents of tenants which is commented on in section 90 of the report has not been maintained. The figures for subsequent years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of notices of ejectment served on tenants-at-will.	Number of suits to enhance rents of tenants with rights of occupancy.	
		Filed.	Decreed.
1879-80 ...	556	...	...
1880-81 ...	477	20	16
1881-82 ...	525	19	17

The misfortunes which have befallen all classes of agriculturists may well account for the decrease in these numbers, and with returning prosperity the rise of prices, which improved communications and the corn trade now opening up with Europe will doubtless maintain and augment, will scarcely fail to cause a general enhancement of the rents now paid by occupancy tenants.

19. The primitive state of society still prevailing even in this most eastward of all the Punjab districts is shown by the custom of periodical exchanges of land, as described in section 117 of the report, still holding its ground here, and even showing a tendency to spread. I am not aware that a similar survival of primæval views of commercial ownership in land is met with in the Province except in the country across the Indus.

20. Whether the enhancement of revenue which this settlement

Disastrous years which have followed the introduction of the enhanced assessment.

effected was in itself expedient or not there can, I think, be no question that the almost unbroken chain of misfortunes which have befallen the district since the summer of 1877 would have broken down any peasantry and incapacitated them from paying any assessment however moderate. Mr. Wilson in his revision report shows that the monsoon of 1877 was not merely scanty, but was so unseasonable that the autumn crops and grass utterly withered, and since then the fall has been either so deficient or so inopportune, that, with the exception of the year 1879-80, the spring and autumn harvests alike, from the kharif of 1877 to the rabi of 1882, have been either "poor" or else "very poor," and now the late dry August has added the kharif of 1883 to the gloomy category of failures. In the six years he reviews, the Settlement Officer shows that from this cause the loss of crops in comparison with the average yield may be put down at $\frac{1}{4}$ kharif harvests and two rabi harvests, or considerably over a million sterling. The failure of the rain in the summer and early autumn of 1877 did further mischief even than this, as the withering of the fodder supply was doubtless the immediate cause of the abnormal mortality among the cattle, which entailed on the hapless villagers a direct loss of another 15 lakhs of rupees at a low calculation. This mortality further greatly impaired, and notwithstanding the vigorous relief measures which have been taken during the present year, probably still to some measure impairs the cultivating power of the district, both by diminishing the breadth of land brought under the plough, and also by causing what was cultivated to be prepared hurriedly and imperfectly. And as if this had not been enough, the severe sickness with which the country was visited in 1878 and 1879, almost amounting to a pestilence, coupled with the emigration which the disasters of 1877 occasioned, prevented the people from availing themselves, as they would otherwise have done, of the gleam of sunshine which the more favourable seasons in 1879-80 afforded. I think therefore it is not too much to conclude that no settlement, based as it must and ought to be, on the assumption of average harvests, could have stood the strain of such combined and long-continued misfortunes. Had suspensions and remissions been granted freely as soon as the troubles began, and especially had the policy of liberal takkavi grants to replace the loss of plough oxen and for effecting agricultural improvements been inaugurated earlier, the calamity might have been mitigated; but unless I am mistaken, nothing that Government could have done *out of hand* would have prevented the grievous impoverishment of the cultivating classes.

21. In para. 19 of his report, Mr. Wilson shows that the present

Mode of effecting the revision is the result of careful village-to-village revision, and its results. inspection made by the Deputy Commissioner, by himself, and by an experienced Settlement Extra Assistant; and

as the Deputy Commissioner has known the district for long, having governed it almost continuously from the spring of 1877, and Mr. Wilson, besides other settlement experience, having shared in the finishing up of this very settlement, confidence may be felt that the work could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. Each village has been considered by them jointly as to whether there were grounds for holding it was over-assessed, and when the cultivated or irrigated area appeared to have been over-estimated, or the rates seemed high, or the increase too great, or the village permanently weakened, the jama was reduced for the term of settlement; and if, further, there was a great decrease of population, cattle, cultivation or irrigation, or a great increase of mortgages, and the village at inspection had borne marks of impoverishment, then it was included among those for which a temporary reduction has been proposed. The financial results are that whereas the revenue in 1876-77, the last year before the new assessments came into force, stood at Rs. 10,86,113, and was raised under the new settlement to Rs. 12,28,525; it is now reduced for the term of settlement to Rs. 11,79,242, and for seven years to Rs. 10,85,636.

22. So far as I am able at present to form an opinion, Merits of Mr. Clanning's settlement. I entirely concur in the conclusions expressed by Mr. Wilson in his para. 59 as to the merits of Mr. Channing's assessment, viz., that if we set out of view the long series of bad seasons which ensued, as being a calamity which no Settlement Officer could have foreseen, and which, indeed, if foreseen, should I conceive rather have been encountered by prompt and suitable remedial measures, than by an assessment which would have been much less than Government was fairly entitled to in ordinary and normal years, then Mr. Channing's assessment was on the whole below the average net half profits of the district, and with the steady rise in prices which improved railway communications will doubtless maintain, would have every few years become lighter and lighter. The mistakes he seems to have committed in placing too high a rate on the very poor sandy soil, and in overrating the well and flood irrigated land, has now apparently been corrected, and if we judge, as I think we may well do, by the few objections preferred to me against the revision, it must be held that not much can be urged against it on the score of over-severity.

Statement showing the number of Appeals instituted from the order of Mr. Wilson, Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, from 1st April 1883 to 30th September 1883.

No.	Nature of Suits.	No. of suits.		Pending.	Result.		Remanded for further inquiry and reconsideration.
		Instituted.	Decided.		Accepted.	Rejected.	
1	Appeals for remission of land revenue on behalf of the proprietors	9	9	...	...	9	...
2	Appeals for perpetual and temporary remissions of land revenue on behalf of the vendees and mortgagees, non-residents of the village	3	3	...	...	3	...
3	Appeals for enhancement of land revenue on behalf of the jagirdars and istamrardars ...	6	6	...	...	6	..
4	Appeals for distribution of jama,	3	3	...	1	1	1
Total ...		21	21	...	1	19	1

My plan in hearing them was, if the petition showed in any way an *a priori* case, to send it to the Deputy Commissioner with the request that he would favour me with a copy of the remarks of Mr. Channing and Mr. Wilson in the village note books, and also with any remarks he and Mr. Wilson had to make on the appeal itself. It cannot be thought that the uniform ill-success of the objections prevented others coming forward, as owing to the pressure of other work most of them were not *finally* heard by me, and their appeals rejected till the month of September, when the period for objecting from Mr. Wilson's orders had already expired.

23. It seems, too, only fair to the Settlement Officer to call Relief required by the attention to section 293 and the following district. ones of his report, as showing that he himself would have desired that Government should have interposed to assist the peasantry under the misfortunes which befell them; and indeed constant watchfulness on the part of the local authorities and ready assistance by Government when distress is brought to their notice appear to me what a district, so situated as Gurgaon, requires, rather

than a very light assessment. The population is largely composed of improvident races placed under circumstances which might well discourage even more thrifty and prudent ones, for their experience and village tradition must alike lead them to anticipate that every few years they will be visited by scarcity and ruinously bad seasons. This being so, until the element of insecurity be got rid of, assess as leniently as one may, it will prove no preventive to widespread poverty and indebtedness; but on the contrary, by greatly increasing the value of the land in the hands of a solvent proprietor, it would form an additional incentive to the ever-watchful and ready money-lender to entangle the peasantry deeper in his meshes until he succeeds in getting the land transferred to himself. For this reason, among others, I would strongly urge that the temporary reductions should be definitely sanctioned for a term of seven years, a course which would not prevent the Government from foregoing its claim to the enhancement until it had satisfied itself that each several village could bear it.

24. The assessment of certain villages liable to submersion in the Nuh and Ferozpur tahsils described in section 220 of the Settlement Report has been recently modified by orders contained in Financial Commissioner's No. 8912, dated October 17th, 1883. The fixed rate of Rs. 2 per acre is now exchanged for a rate varying with the particular crop sown, and the chak bangar of the villages of Kotila and Mahammadpur has been included in the chak jhil. The question whether the reduced rate is to last for seven years or for the term of settlement is still awaiting decision. This change is discussed in section 63 of the revision report. The Canal Department having relinquished the management of these lands, they were made over to the district committee on a five years' lease at a rental of one-half the fluctuating revenue, under Secretary to Government's No. 745, dated June 16th, 1879.

25. The subject of the Hakimi cess, discussed in section 305 has since been the subject of correspondence. In the Nuh tahsil the salt trade may be said to have been destroyed by the recent changes ordered by the Imperial Government, and the consequent losses to the zamindars have been considered by the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Wilson, and have been met by temporary reductions of assessment to the suffering villages. In the Sultanpur circle, however, they still found the villagers were getting a larger income from their share of the cess.

26. As noted in section 32 of the revision report, the date shown in section 298 of Mr. Channing's report for the payment of the revenue have been altered, and December 15th and January 15th substituted for November 15th and December 15th.

27. The recent reduction in the demand has necessarily decreased the percentage which constituted the Patwari cess fund, and in consequence the rates of pay of the Patwaris shown in section 315 will have to be modified. The manner in which the reduction is to be made is now under reference and awaiting the orders of Government.

28. It appears to me impossible to study the gloomy details of the misfortunes which an inopportune rainfall has caused to this ill-starved district without feeling that it has a strong equitable claim on the Government, in consideration of the large rental it year by year receives, to do all that reasonably lies in its power to prevent the recurrence of such a train of disasters. The evil in this case can be traced more clearly than usual to a want of rain at the right season, and unless I am greatly mistaken, the natural features of the country render remedial measures far more practicable than they usually are in the ordinary alluvial plains of Upper India. The two measures I would press on the attention of Government are, in the first place, the afforesting again of the hilly ranges which traverse the district and the storing up and utilization of the rainfall on them by damming up the hill torrents which descend on to the low grounds. One of the evils resulting from the late distress has been, I am informed, the reckless way in which the zamindars have cleared their timber to sell it for charcoal. That the ridges now so bare have not always been so is shown by the tradition that those in the Ferozpur tahsil were well wooded until the Nawab Shams-ud-din cleared them for his iron-smelting works, and there is now a knoll belonging to a temple, which superstition renders sacred from the axe, that is still clothed with forest. Probably therefore little outlay beyond enclosing and protecting from goats and cattle, and the sowing broadcast of the seeds of indigenous trees, would in a few years again clothe these ridges with forest, which would scarcely fail by attracting the passing clouds and generating vapour in the air to increase and render more certain the rainfall. A Forest officer should therefore be again deputed to arrange, in concert with the Deputy Commissioner, what amount of upland was indispensably needed for the village cattle, and the residue should be taken possession of under the provisions of Chapter VI of Act VII of 1878. The object of this would be, in the course of years, to increase the rainfall; while my second proposal has to do with the immediate present. I would urge therefore, secondly, that an Engineer officer with experience in such works should be employed without delay to survey the hill ranges and torrent courses, to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of embankments, and possibly weirs in some places, to store up water falling at unseasonable times and over areas where it is now wasted. Had the rain which fell fruitlessly in the May and June of 1877 been thus husbanded, the drought which ensued would, in many villages at any rate, have been far less ruinous. Some of these works the district resources will be equal for at once;

but it would be shortsighted economy to do them in this way by "dribblets," and large grants should be made yearly by way of takkavi, either to individual villages or to the district committee, until these protective works are completed. In conclusion, I would further urge that neither the afforesting of the hills nor the water storage works should be looked on merely as investments for money, and be approved or rejected according as they are likely to pay so much per cent. It is as insurance works. I would urge them on the attention—I would almost say the conscience—of Government, and no wise landlord regards what he pays for insurance as lost money. Allowing 24 years for the permanent and seven for the temporary reductions, the recent calamitous seasons will have cost Government during the present settlement a loss of about nineteen lakhs of rupees; and the loss to the State from bad seasons is but a portion of what falls on the peasantry themselves. If, therefore, the works I have recommended were financially unpromising, I feel little doubt it would be still wise and prudent to undertake them in the interests of the people, for whose well-being the Government, under the system of Indian land revenue, is in a very special sense responsible. But in reality, judging from the experience gained in the similar regions of Mairwara and Ajmere, a very satisfactory money return may confidently be anticipated from well-planned and well-executed water storage works; and the taking charge of and planting the hill sides would probably, after a few years, realize enough to pay a moderate percentage on the outlay besides its prime object of increasing the moisture of the country, a further advantage would also accrue from the reboisement as soon as the trees were five or six years old, in rendering the herbage on the hills less liable to wither prematurely on a cessation or long break in the rains, and thus eventually the grazing supply would be actually increased; and the procuring food for the cattle in unfavorable seasons is, as you are aware, one of the greatest difficulties the district has to contend with. In urging these undertakings, I have not forgotten the result they would have in decreasing the size of the various low-lying jhils; but the cultivation dependent on them is, I believe, of so precarious and speculative a nature that this seems anything but an unmixed evil.

29. Among these remedies for the present unsatisfactory state of things, I have not spoken of liberal takkavi grants for the sinking of wells and digging of tanks, because this policy has already been boldly and fully accepted by Government. So, too, the administrative, as opposed to the material improvement of the management of the district by requiring a closer and more careful inspection of all the villages by the tahsil and kanungo staff has been so stringently enjoined, and occupies so much of the thoughts of the authorities that it would seem needless to touch on it further.

I have, &c.,

J. D. TREMLETT,

Commissioner and Superintendent.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
1 Account of circumstances connected with the submission of the report.	1

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

2 General Account of the area, boundaries, &c., of the district.....	<i>ib</i>
3 The Hills.....	<i>ib</i>
4 Rivers and Streams.....	2
5 The Jhils.....	4
6 General aspect of the district.....	5
7 Rainfall.....	6
8 Climate.....	<i>ib</i>
9 The health of the district.....	<i>ib</i>
10 Droughts.....	7
11 Well irrigation.....	<i>ib</i>
12 Character of Well Water.....	8
13 Difference in supply of water between the East and the West of the district.....	9
14 Revenue due to Well irrigation.....	<i>ib</i>
15 Other irrigation works.....	11
16 The Agra Canal.....	<i>ib</i>
17 Vegetation of the district.....	12
18 Mineral products.....	14
19 Slates.....	15
20 Kunkar.....	<i>ib</i>
21 Sulphur springs.....	<i>ib</i>
22 Communications.....	<i>ib</i>

CHAPTER II.—ITS HISTORY.

23 Early History of Mewat.....	17
24 The district in the time of Akbar.....	<i>ib</i>
25 Subsequent history.....	<i>ib</i>
26 Bahadur Singh of Ghaseera.....	18
27 The Biluchis of Farakhnagar.....	<i>ib</i>
28 The Mahrattas and their French Officers.....	19
29 Rewari and the rise of the Ahirs.....	<i>ib</i>
30 History of Shahjahanpur.....	20
31 The annexation in 1803.....	<i>ib</i>
32 History of the district after annexation.....	21
33 The district during the Mutiny.....	23
34 The same.....	24
35 The same.....	25
36 The same.....	26
37 Restoration of British authority and transfer of the district to the Punjab.....	<i>ib</i>
38 History of the district since the Mutiny.....	<i>ib</i>

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

39	Figures from the Census report	27
40	Estates owned by each tribe.....	28
41	The Meos.....	ib
42	The Khanzadas	30
43	The Jâts.....	31
44	The Abîrs.....	ib
45	The Brahmins and Tagas	ib
46	The Gujars.....	32
47	The Rajputs.....	33
48	Other tribes.....	ib
49	Recruits for the Army.....	ib
50	Religions of the people.....	34
51	Local shrines.....	35
52	Sorcery, the evil eye and charms.....	36
53	Religious revival among the Meos.....	37
54	Fairs and Melâs.....	38
55	Food.....	39
56	General economic condition.....	ib
57	The same.....	43
58	Rates of interest.....	ib
59	Sales of land.....	44
60	Mortgages.....	ib
61	Civil Litigation	50
62	Crime and Police.....	51
63	Education.....	54
64	The towns of the district. Rewârî.....	56
65	Palwal.....	ib
66	Farakhnagar.....	57
67	Firozpur.....	ib
68	Nuh.....	ib
69	Other towns.....	58
70	The houses and villages of the people.....	59
71	Clothes And Ornaments.....	60
72	Games	ib
73	Manufactures.....	ib
74	Local weights and measures.....	61
75	Practice of medicine.....	ib
76	Chief families	62

CHAPTER IV.—THE PRODUCE OF THE DISTRICT.

77	Agricultural produce.....	62
78	Cotton	ib
79	Wheat.....	63
80	Barley.....	64
81	Gram.....	65
82	Bajra.....	66
83	Jowâr.....	ib
84	Moth, Mash, &c.....	ib
85	Sugarcane.....	67
86	Other crops.....	ib
87	Manured and double cropped lands.....	68
88	The agricultural Calendar.....	69
89	Tenants and rents.....	70
90	Enhancement of rents.....	71
91	Cattle, &c.....	72
92	Rise in prices.....	73

CHAPTER V.—THE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

93	The Settlement up to December 1877.....	76
94	The same since that date.....	78
95	Protective leases for wells.....	80

CHAPTER VI.—THE SETTLEMENT RECORD.

96	The boundary maps.....	81
97	General Account of the record.....	82
98	Title page.....	ib
99	Field register.....	ib
100	Field map and comparison of Settlement and Survey measurements.....	ib
101	Tender of engagement.....	83
102	Index to Khewat khatauni.....	ib
103	Khewat khatauni	ib
104	Statement of proprietary tenure.....	ib
105	Index to well statement.....	84
106	The well statement.....	ib
107	Statement of ponds and tanks.....	ib
108	Lists of revenue free assignments and of judicial decisions.....	ib
109	The Final Proceeding.....	ib
110	The Administration paper.....	85
111	The record of tribal custom.....	87
112	Remarks on some entries in the Administration paper.....	ib
113	Omitted.....	88
114	Dohli tenures.....	ib
115	Bhonda tenures.....	89
116	Limited proprietary rights.....	ib
117	Periodical exchange of lands.....	ib
118	Rough papers made over to district office	90
119	Effect given to the records compiled after the Mutiny.....	ib

CHAPTER VII.—THE ASSESSMENT.

120	General account of process followed.....	91
121	Assessment instructions.....	92

TAHSIL PALWAL.

122	Chak Bhuder.....	93
123	Chak Dahri.....	ib
124	Chak Bangar.....	ib
125	Chak Khadir.....	94
126	Principle of division into Assessment Circles.....	ib
127	Constitution of tahsil.....	95
128	Fiscal history, pargana Hodal.....	ib
129	The same, pargana Palwal.....	96
130	The same, pargana Sohna.....	97
131	The same villages annexed after Mutiny.....	ib
132	Working of the Settlement before the Mutiny	ib
133	Destruction of records in the Mutiny.....	ib
134	State of tahsil since the Mutiny.....	ib
135	Remissions, balances, &c.....	ib
136	Causes of prosperity.....	98
137	The Agricultural Classes.....	ib
138	Increase in resources of the tract.....	99
139	Former and present state of the tahsil.....	100
140	Present Settlement light and unequal.....	101
141	Methods adopted in assessment.....	ib
142	Plough estimates not framed.....	ib
143	Revenue rates of last Settlement.....	102
144	Proposed rates in Chak Bangar.....	ib
145	Comparison of rates with produce estimates.....	ib
146	Reasons for soil rates.....	103
147	Comparison with rent rates.....	ib
148	Proposed rates in Chak Khadir.....	104
149	Reasons for rates.....	ib
150	Chak Bangar-Khadir rates.....	105
151	Chak Bhuder rates.....	ib
152	Chak Dahri rates.....	ib
153	Orders passed on the report.....	106

Section.	Page.
154 Detailed assessments in Chak Bangar.....	107
155 The same in Chak Bhuder.....	ib
156 The same in Chak Dāhri	108
157 The same in Chak Khadir.....	ib
158 The same in Chak Bangar-Khadir.....	ib
TAHSIL FIROZPUR.	
159 Physical characteristics of the tahsil.....	109
160 Division into Assessment Circles.....	ib
161 Chak Landoha.....	110
162 Chak Mandi Khera.....	ib
163 Chak Chiknot.....	ib
164 Chak Bhuder.....	111
165 Chak Punahana.....	ib
166 Flood irrigation of Chak Punahana.....	112
167 Other Irrigation Works.....	ib
168 Natural irrigation of the Landoha Valley.....	ib
169 Former Settlements.....	114
170 Working of the expiring Settlement.....	115
171 Remissions, balances, &c.....	116
172 Past Settlement has generally worked well	ib
173 Agricultural tribes.....	117
174 Comparison of former and present resources. Population.....	ib
175 The same. Cultivation and irrigation.....	ib
176 Comparison with Palwal.....	ib
177 Fallow at last Settlement.....	118
178 Decrease of Well Irrigation.....	ib
179 Decrease in naturally irrigated area.....	ib
180 Trade and communications.....	119
181 Process of determining revenue rates.....	ib
182 Rates of last Settlement.....	ib
183 Chaks Landoha and Mandi Khera—Revenue rates.....	120
184 No rate on culturable waste and Hills not assessed.....	ib
185 Reasons for rates.....	ib
186 Reasons why assessment not increased commensurately with cultivation	121
187 Chak Chiknot. Revenue rates.....	ib
188 Chak Bhuder. The same.....	122
189 Chak Punahana. The same.....	ib
190 Owners' rate.....	123
191 Orders on the report.....	124
192 Detailed assessments. Chaks Landoha and Mandi Khera.....	ib
193 The same. Chak Chiknot.....	ib
194 The same. Chak Bhuder.....	125
195 The same. Chak Punahana.....	126
TAHSIL NUH.	
196 Physical characteristics.....	126
197 The Taoru table land.....	ib
198 The Hatin Bangar tract.....	127
199 The Nuh basin.....	ib
200 Hills, streams, &c.....	ib
201 Former parganas.....	ib
202 Fiscal history. Pargana Taoru.....	128
203 The same. Parganas Bahora and Sohna.....	ib
204 The same. Pargana Nuh.....	ib
205 The same. Pargana Hatin.....	ib
206 The same. Palwal villages.....	129
207 Working of Settlement before Mutiny	ib
208 Mortgages.....	ib
209 Collections, balances, &c.....	ib
210 Composition of agricultural population.....	130
211 Communications, marts, &c.....	ib
212 Summary of past and present state of tahsil.....	131
213 Assessments how framed.....	ib
214 Rates of the former Settlements.....	ib

Section.	Page.
215 Rates proposed for Chak Taoru.....	133
216 Rates proposed for Chak Dahar.....	134
217 Rates proposed for Chak Bangar.....	138
218 Waste.....	140
219 Orders on this report.....	ib
220 Treatment of villages liable to submersion.....	ib
221 Detailed assessments, Chak Taoru.....	141
222 The same, Chak Bangar.....	142
223 The same, Chak Dahar.....	ib

TAHSIL GURGAON.

224 Physical characteristics.....	143
225 Division into Assessment Circles.....	144
226 Irrigation Works.....	145
227 Former constitution of the tahsil.....	ib
228 Fiscal history, Pargana Jharsa.....	146
229 The same, Pargana Sohna.....	ib
230 The same, Pargana Bahora.....	147
231 The same, New territory.....	148
232 Working of Settlement before Mutiny.....	ib
233 Collection of the revenue.....	149
234 Constitution of agricultural population.....	ib
235 Increase in resources of the tahsil.....	150
236 Rates of last Settlement.....	ib
237 Chak Bahora, Proposed rates.....	151
238 Chak Sihi do.....	152
239 Chak Kasan do.....	153
240 Chak Sahibi do.....	154
241 Chak Sailani do.....	155
242 Chak Sohna do.....	156
243 Chak Hill do.....	158
244 Chak Gurgaon do.....	159
245 Chak Farakhnagar do.....	160
246 Chak adjoining Dahar, do.....	161
247 Chak Najafgarh Jhil do.....	162
248 Culturable Waste.....	165
249 General remarks on proposed assessment.....	166
250 Orders on this report.....	ib
251 Chak Bahora, Detailed assessments.....	ib
252 Chak Sihi do.....	167
253 Chak Kasan do.....	ib
254 Chak Sahibi do.....	168
255 Chak Sailani do.....	ib
256 Chak Sohna do.....	ib
257 Chak Hill do.....	169
258 Chak Gurgaon do.....	ib
259 Chak Farakhnagar do.....	170
260 Chak adjoining Dahar do.....	ib
261 Chak Najafgarh Jhil do.....	ib

TAHSIL REWARI.

262 General description of the tahsil.....	171
263 Division into Assessment Circles.....	172
264 Financial history, pargana Rewari.....	ib
265 The same, pargana Shahjahanpur.....	173
266 Constitution of agricultural population.....	174
267 Reductions of assessment given.....	175
268 No further reductions now needed.....	ib
269 Increase in resources.....	ib
270 Collections, balances and remissions.....	176
271 Rates of the last Settlement.....	177
272 Chak Sahibi, Proposed rates.....	ib
273 Chak Kansoti do.....	179

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
274 Chak Shahjahanpur. Proposed rates.....	180
275 Chak Hill do.	181
276 Chak Magda Salt do.	182
277 Chak Palhawas do.	183
278 Chak Rewári do.	184
279 Chak Mundhi do.	<i>ib</i>
280 General remarks on the rates.....	185
281 No special rate for waste.....	<i>ib</i>
282 Orders on this report.....	186
283 Chak Sahibi. Detailed assessment.....	<i>ib</i>
284 Chak Kansaoti do.	<i>ib</i>
285 Chak Shahjahanpur do.	187
286 Chak Hill do.	<i>ib</i>
287 Chak Magda Salt do.	<i>ib</i>
288 Chak Palhawas do.	188
289 Chak Rewári do.	<i>ib</i>
290 Chak Mundhi do.	189
291 Revenue assignments.....	<i>ib</i>
292 Assessments how received by the people.....	190
293 The harvests immediately following the introduction of the new assessments.....	191
294 Comparison of the effects of an increase of assessment and of bad harvests on a cultivating proprietor.....	<i>ib</i>
295 The working of the new assessments during 1877-78 and 1878-79.....	192
296 Result of a special enquiry into the circumstances of certain villages in Firozpur.....	193
297 General remarks on the assessments.....	194
298 Instalments for the payment of the revenue.....	195
299 Distribution of revenue on holdings.....	196
300 Conditions as to remission in case of submersion.....	199

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

301 Arrangements with the Alwar State about embankments on the Landoha	199
302 Treatment of the embankments abandoned by the Canal Department and of the Chandeni Drainage Canal and Kotila embankment.....	202
303 Arrangements for maintenance of certain embankments on the Landoha	203
304 Disposal of income of Gurgaon small-pox temple.....	204
305 Hakimi cess on salt manufactures.....	208
306 Assessment of Civil Station.....	211
307 Alluvion and Diluvion.....	212
308 Peculiar arrangements in certain villages as to payment of revenue.....	213
309 Treatment of Government properties.....	214
310 Adjustment of rights and rents of tenants.....	217
311 Zaildars.....	218
312 Proposal for Inam.....	219
313 Chief headmen.....	<i>ib</i>
314 Headmen.....	220
315 Patwáris.....	221
316 Other village servants.....	226
317 Remissions on account of gardens.....	<i>ib</i>
318 Notice of officers.....	227
319 Cost of the Settlement.....	228

APPENDICES.

- I Settlement Notifications.
- II Judicial and Revenue Cases.
- III Tenancy Act cases.
- IV Detailed assessments in villages. Circles and tahsils.
- V Mr. Wilson's note on the Code of Tribal Customs.

INTRODUCTORY.

Section 1.—When I left the Gurgaon district at the end of 1877, it was arranged that, as I had assessed the district and been working there for five years, the final report should be written by me. Before going on furlough in April 1880, I made over the report to Mr. Maconachie complete, except for certain paragraphs, which he had agreed to write, and for various figures and appendices which were not then ready. The report was sent to the Press by Mr. Maconachie, and, since my return from furlough in December 1880, the printing has been completed; and as the proofs came before me, I have in places made alterations or added notes where necessitated by more recent orders. The report is not so full as I had originally intended to make it, but it has been written in the intervals of other work and away from the district; it would have been more meagre but for the assistance of Messrs. Maconachie and Wilson, to whom I am much indebted. Besides helping me in other ways, Mr. Wilson wrote paras. 56, 60, 62, 63, 92, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 299, 311 (in part), 313, 314 and the appendix on the record of tribal custom; and Mr. Maconachie wrote paras. 94, 95, 113, 291, 315 and 318.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

GURGAON DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

Section 2.—The Gurgaon district, which forms the subject of this

General account of the district, its area, sub-divisions and boundaries. report, is of a very irregular shape, and contains a total area according to the professional survey of 1,946·87 square miles, and according to the Settlement survey of 1,940·797 square miles; of which the professional survey shows as cultivated and fallow 1,560·332 square miles, and the Settlement survey 1,558·175 square miles. It lies at a height of from 600 to 700 feet above the sea, and between 76° 20' and 77° 35' east longitude and 27° 40' and 28° 32' north latitude. It is one of the three districts of the Delhi division, and is the extreme south-east corner of the territories ruled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is bounded by the Delhi district on the north-east; separated by the Jumna from the districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Muttra on the east; bounded on the south by Muttra and the state of Bhartpur; on the west by Alwar; on the south-west, *i. e.*, south of the Rewári tahsil, by the Jaipur parganah of Kot Kasim, the Bawal parganah of Nabha, and by Alwar; on the north-west by the Kanti parganah of Nabha; and on the north by Dujana, the British district of Rohtak, and the little state of Pataudi, which it almost encloses in its clasp. It is at present divided into five tahsils, the names of which with their respective areas are given below:—

Area by professional survey.

		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Sq. Miles.</i>
Gurgaon	...	273,372	427·14
Rewári	...	260,646	407·25
Palwal	...	246,603	385·32
Núh	...	271,365	424·01
Firozpur	...	194,014	303·15

I take these areas from the table in the Revenue Survey map of Gurgaon, where the tahsils are given as they at present stand, after the changes sanctioned in Secretary to Government's letter No. 1521, of 29th October 1875.

There are 1,264 separate estates.

Section 3.—The hill ranges of the district form a marked feature

The hills. in its physical characteristics: they are connected with the great Aravalli chain, of which they are among the most northern spurs, and like that range their general direction is from S. S.-W. to N. N.-E. One chain forms the western border of the district from the south-western corner of the Firozpur tahsil to a point about opposite the town of Núh.

There the district boundary line turns off to the west, while the range runs on in the same course, and then sweeping off in a curve to the west, ends in three short spurs, two thrown out to the north and one to the west. Another range on the east of this one runs almost parallel to, but gradually diverging from it. After a course of 25 miles northwards from the southern border of the district, it becomes more and more broken, and for 20 miles its existence can only be traced by a line of detached rocky hillocks of various sizes, appearing here and there above the surface of the ground. Then it once more reappears as a range, and, forming the north-eastern boundary of the district, runs with gradually lessening height past the northern boundary of the district into Delhi.

These are the only chains of any unbroken length; but short broken ranges and detached hills are numerous in the south and west of Rewári, whence they just cross the border into Rohtak and are also found to the north-east of Rewári, the north-west of Núh, and in the eastern portion of the Firozpur tahsil, formerly known as the parganah of Punáhána. The total hill area of the district is shown by the professional survey as 99·397 square miles. As to the geological formation of these ranges, I quote from page 52 of the *Geology of India* by Medlicott and Blanford:—"The many narrow ridges stretching from the south-west into the plains at Delhi and to the west in Hissar, are probably formed of some group or other of Arvalli series. They all have a core of quartzite with more or less vertical bedding, and the associated rocks, as far as they are exposed on the flanks of the ridges, indicate advanced metamorphism." Iron, inferior plumbago, and mica are found in these hills, and I have been shown what were alleged to be traces of copper. The hills are generally of inconsiderable height, generally lessening as you proceed northwards, of the same general character as the well-known ridge at Delhi, and frequently of considerable breadth at the summit; the range between Delhi and Gurgaon is in places more than three miles broad. I estimate the ordinary height of the ranges above the plain from 500 to 750 feet: the hill above Meoli is marked on the map as 1,347 feet above the sea, the elevation of the plain below being about 625 feet. The isolated hill of Tankri is the highest in the district, and must reach, I should estimate, quite 2,000 feet above the sea. This, however, is only a rough guess.

Section 4.—Except the Jumna, the deep stream of which forms the eastern boundary of the district and the province, within which it is therefore partly contained, there is no river of permanent flow in the district; but the Sahibi, which rises in Jaipur, passes through the east of Rewári, where its sandy bed is in places more than half a mile broad, into Pataudi and the Rohtak district, one branch passing also through the north-west of Gurgaon. After heavy rain in Jaipur, this stream sometimes comes down with great force, and it has twice, within the last generation, flooded the town of Rewári; in 1845, and on the 15th August 1873. On both occasions

the water came from the south by Lalpur and Dawána, having left the proper bed, which must gradually have been raised by the deposits of sand in Alwar state. In August 1873, the water came at mid-night, and was some 3 feet deep in the city; it flowed away to the northwards in some three or four hours, but caused considerable damage in the city, and outside it utterly destroyed the railway bungalow, and swept away large portions of the line.

The Kanshaoti or Kasháwati, another stream rising in Jaipur, runs through the north-west of Rewári and passes into Dujána: formerly, according to the old maps, it joined the Sahibi in Rohtak, but I believe that its waters now never reach so far. Like the Sahibi and most of the other streams it brings down a great deal of sand.

Two different streams go by the name of Indori, so called from Indor in the Alwar hills not far from Nuh, near which they both rise, or rather commence their course; for like all the other streams of occasional flow, they are merely torrents running for a few hours after rain. One of these streams enters the district at Nandrapurbás and falls into the Sahibi opposite Jarthal: the other flows northward into the country round Taoru, and after being joined by a number of other small nullahs, bringing down the drainage of the surrounding hills, spreads its waters over the low country south of Bahora, and eventually joins the Sahibi. Thus the Sahibi, while it only comes down in full force after heavy rain, in the north of Jaipur, flows with a smaller stream after merely local rain, carrying off the discharge of the Indori.

The Bádshahpur nullah brings down the drainage of part of the Balabgarh tahsil of Delhi through a gorge in the range, dividing Delhi and Gurgaon: it formerly flowed southwards through the Bhundsi valley, but more than a century-and-a-half ago it was diverted by the construction of a bund by Bahadur Singh of Gháséra into its present course, falling into the Najafgarh jhil. In the heavy floods of 1875, part of its stream found out its old channel and swept down past Bhundsi.

Another important stream is the Landoha, which is formed by the union of two streams in Alwar, one flowing south from the direction of Tijárah and the other joining it nearly at right angles from the west. After pursuing its southward course to a point nearly directly west of the southern end of the Firozpur tahsil, it sweeps round in a curve and, crossing the border, flows northwards up the Firozpur valley, and if left to itself would finally fall into the Kotila jhil. It will be found again referred to in the extracts from the assessment report of the Firozpur tahsil.

Formerly a far more important stream, the Manisne or (Manasle, i. e., man taker), now generally known as the Rupareil, entered the district from Alwar and passed up the Firozpur valley along the Landoha channel. Bábar in

his autobiography mentions that it then fell into the Kotila lake, but later it either was artificially diverted or naturally found out its present course into Bhartpur. The tradition as recorded by Mr. C. Gubbins, in a memorandum quoted in some correspondence on the subject of the Landoha is, that some Meos violated and then murdered some women in the bed of the river, then dry in the hot winds, and that a fakir who lived near by left it with the curse, that the streams should never again enter the polluted bed.

Besides these more important streams, there are numerous torrents of short course, which after rain rush down with the water drained from the hill-sides and spread their floods over the lower levels. There are also a few petty brooks fed by springs, the most important of which is the Jhirr of Firozpur.

Section 5. — Another marked physical characteristic of the district is found in its jhils or lakes. The most important of these is the Najafgarh jhil on the northern border of the district; but this is mainly situated in the Delhi district. Into it the Sahibi, swollen by the Indori, and the Bádshahpur stream pour their waters.

Another jhil, but of very much smaller size, is that known as the Sarmathla jhil in the south-east of the Gurgaon tahsíl near the Delhi border.

The other jhils of the district are found in the tract of Núh, lying under the first range of hills mentioned in para. 3. This is a low-lying strip of country, the natural receptacle of the drainage of the Firozpur valley and parts of Alwar to the south; of the higher land to the east; of the hills that lie on both sides the Bhundsi valley to the north; and of the eastern slopes of the bounding range to the west. From all these four quarters, but principally from the north and south, come during the rainy season the surplus drainage waters of the surrounding country. Omitting for the present mention of the works which will hereafter be described, the natural course of these flood-waters is from the north part into the Khalilpur jhil. This receives the overflow of the Sarmathla jhil which passes to the south through a sort of escape channel; the drainage of the eastern slope of the southern part of the range dividing Delhi and Gurgaon; and part of the drainage of the Bhundsi valley. The Khalilpur jhil again has a natural escape channel which conducts the surplus waters into the Chandeni jhil, which also receives directly the other part of the drainage of the Bhundsi valley.

The Khalilpur jhil. The Chandeni jhil.

The only natural outlet for the waters of the Chandeni jhil is towards the Kotila jhil lying further south immediately under the Firozpur-Alwar hills and on the

The Kotila jhil.

borders of the Núh and Firozpur tahsils. This jhil also forms the natural receptacle of the drainage of the Firozpur valley including the Landoha, and in former days the Manisne. It is the largest of the Gurgaon lakes, and is some 3 miles long from north to south by 2½ miles broad.

Although a great part of the water, which would naturally pour into it, is diverted by artificial works, the jhil remained filled during 1874-5-6, and before these works were constructed can hardly ever have been free from water. The other jhils are usually quite dry in the hot weather, and unless the rains have been somewhat heavy, their whole area is generally cultivated, either with the usual spring crops or the later sown melons and spring juár, used for fodder. But after heavy rain the greater part of this low tract of Núh is flooded and one continuous sheet of water sometimes exists for nearly 20 miles.

Section 6.—I shall reserve my more detailed accounts of the country until I describe the assessment circles; here I shall content myself with stating, that

Brief account of the general aspect of the district.

although the Gurgaon and Rewári tahsils, forming the northern and western parts of the district, are generally sandy,—the lands near the hills are very inferior and often cut up into a perfect net-work of ravines,—further from the hills, in some tracts, the soil is better, approaching a light loam in its character; in other places it is of very loose consistency, and some parts present a desolate appearance with high hillocks of sand. To the south-east and south-west of Gurgaon, low-lying lands of a better character are found, which are benefited by natural irrigation, and on the north border of Gurgaon is the low basis of the Najafgarh jhil. The banks of the Jumna are generally high, but in the north-east corner of the Palwal tahsil there is a small tract between the main and a small branch channel of the river, low-lying and liable to inundation. From the Jumna and this tract westwards there is a stretch of country some 30 to 35 miles from north to south, and some 15 to 20 miles from east to west of a level good loam, rising gradually from the Jumna and then sloping to the east and south, and extending over most of the Palwal tahsil and the eastern portions of the Núh and Firozpur tahsils. Between this plain and the range of hills mentioned as dividing Gurgaon and Alwar, there is in Núh the low-lying country before mentioned. There the prevailing soil is clay, but immediately under the hill and to the north-east of Núh and in the north-west of Palwal, the country is very sandy. The part of Núh which lies above the hills is a high-lying table-land of a consistent but sandy loam, inferior near the hills, but sloping down towards the somewhat better lands in its central and western parts; while the part of Firozpur not contained in the plain above mentioned, consists of a valley between two ranges of hills, the lands of which are generally good, but are partly damaged by sand deposits; the soils near the hills are generally inferior, and the valley merges on the north into the Núh tract of depression. Map No. VIII shows the distribution of the soils.

Section 7.—The average rain-fall of the district may be taken at about 30 inches. The average fall, as registered at the head-quarters of each tahsil during the 10 years ending with 1876, was as follows:—

Gurgaon	...	...	...	28·6
Bewári	...	...	...	31·7
Núh	...	...	...	32·0
Palwal	...	...	...	33·6
Firozpur	...	...	...	31·1

An analysis of the rain-fall returns given with the Revenue Report for the sixteen years, 1863 to 1878, both inclusive, gives the following results:—

Month.	Total rain-fall of 16 years.	Annual average.	Number of years in which no rain fell in the month in question.	Maximum rain-fall.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
January	11·9	0·7	4	3·4
February	7·6	0·5	7	1·5
March	10·9	0·7	5	2·1
April	3·3	0·2	9	0·9
May	19·6	1·2	4	2·7
June	40·0	2·5	3	7·6
July	160·8	10·0	...	24·9
August	103·3	6·5	1	16·7
September	89·3	5·6	1	28·2
October	10·9	0·7	9	3·5
November	0·3	...	15	0·3
December	6·9	0·4	8	3·6

The average annual rain-fall of these sixteen years was 29 inches, the maximum 46·1 inches in 1873, and the minimum 11·3 in 1868.

Section 8.—The climate generally is more temperate than that of the Punjab proper, the cold in winter and the heat in summer are both less extreme. Near the hill ranges, however, and in the Firozpur valley, bounded as it is by hills on either side, the heat is very great; and in some villages which lie immediately under the hills, the people are accustomed to go out in the fields to sleep at night, so as to escape the heat radiated from the glowing masses of rocks.

Section 9.—The flooded tracts near Núh are terribly fever-stricken in years of abundant rain-fall, and few men can stand a lengthened residence at Núh without injury to their constitution. The higher parts of the district, and notably the Taoru table-land, and the high plain of Palwal and the east of Núh and Firozpur used to be very healthy; but fever has come with the Agra canal into the villages along its course in the high plain,

and last year the west of the district was like the neighbouring tracts devastated by fever. The town of Rewári has been unhealthy ever since the incursion of the Sahibi in 1873.

The most unhealthy months are September, October and November, while in February the deaths are at their minimum point. Fever is the chief cause of mortality, but cholera visitations are not rare, and are sometimes very severe: while the district is, I believe, the worst in the Punjab for small-pox.

Section 10.—The district has from time to time suffered severely from the effects of drought; beginning with the well-known “Chalisa” the effect of which were so terrible in all this part of India. The years of drought still remembered in the district are the following:—

A. D.	Sambat.			
1783-84	1840	...	...	Severe famine.
1803-4	1860	...	...	Scarcity.
1812-13	1869	...	...	Scarcity.
1817-18	1874	...	...	Scarcity.
1824-25	1881	...	...	Scarcity.
1833-34	1890	...	...	Severe famine.
1837-38	1894	...	...	Severe famine.
1843-44	1900	...	...	Scarcity.
1850-51	1907	...	...	Scarcity.
1860-61	1917	...	...	Famine.
1868-69	1926	...	...	Scarcity.

To these must now be added the famine of 1877-78. The effects of the droughts of 1860-61 and 1868-69 were greatly mitigated by the relief afforded by Government and the liberality with which the people were treated in the matter of collecting the revenue. I have reason to believe that the people generally compare very unfavourably with the treatment they then received, the action taken in what I believe to have been the worse famine of 1877-78.

Section 11.—Map No. IV shows the varying depths to water of the wells in the various villages, each difference of 10 feet being distinguished by a separate colour; the estates which are destitute of wells are left blank. As might be expected from the varied configuration of the country the depths to water are very diversified, ranging from under 10 feet to over 120 feet. The wells in the tract watered by the Agra canal were measured before the commencement of irrigation. The details of the well irrigation of each circle and tahsil will be found in the appendices; in some parts of the district, as in the low-lying flooded tracts of Núh in the villages near the hills, where the depth to water is great, and in some tracts where the soil is good but the water somewhat deep and not very good, the area under well irrigation in years of average rain-fall is unimportant. In some of these tracts well irrigation, from the saltiness or depth of the water, is practically impossible; in others, the wells exist and are worked when the season is unfavourable for dry cultivation, although the expenses are too great to make it worth

while to use the wells much when the rains are favourable. In other parts of the district, and especially in tahsil Rewári and parts of tahsil Gurgaon, the well irrigated area is comparatively large and the produce raised on the well land is very important. The bucket and rope or lao-charas system of working the wells prevails throughout the district; the Persian wheel is absolutely unknown. One immense well at Bîwan, known as Raja Bal's well and dating from before the advent of the present Meo owners of the village in the Firozpur tahsil, has room for twelve laos and possesses an inexhaustible supply of water; but I do not remember any other well with more than four laos, and most wells have only one or two laos. The area which can be irrigated from a lao varies greatly according to depth and supply of water, and the character of soil and the season; for a well of about 30 feet deep about ten acres may be taken as an average. Where water is near the surface, *dhenklis*, i. e., lever buckets, are sometimes used, especially for market gardening near towns, but the area thus irrigated is insignificant. In many parts of the district, *kacha* wells, i. e., wells without masonry cylinders, are numerous; they are constructed with cylinders made either of timber or of wattled branches, and last very various periods according to the character of the soil and the rain-fall; in other parts the character of the subsoil makes the construction of such wells impracticable.

Section 12.—A marked peculiarity of the Gurgáon district is the saltiness or brackishness of the water supply in many parts; in some tracts, such as Chak Chiknot of Firozpur, the water is invariably salt, in others it is everywhere sweet, and in others again it is impossible to tell beforehand whether a well will be sweet or salt; and sometimes there are two strata of water, one salt and the other sweet, so that the well when first worked is sweet, and after being worked some little time, yields salt water. I think it may be said that the wells are especially liable to be salt, (1), when the depth to water is considerable and the soil of a clayey character (as a rule, in sandy villages the water is sweet); (2), in tracts, which are low-lying and receive and retain the drainage of higher lands: the salt producing tracts near Farakhnagar and near Núh both fall under this heading. The wells are classed in the Settlement papers as sweet, brackish, or salt: the effect of the character of the water on the produce depends partly on the nature of the soil; where this is sandy, a certain amount of saltiness in the water is a positive benefit, and where the water is very salt, very fine crops can be grown if the seed is once sprouted by rain water; on the other hand, on a clay soil saltiness in the water is very prejudicial. For vegetables and tobacco, sweet or only slightly brackish water is ordinarily necessary. Besides the above three descriptions of water, there is a kind of water found in some wells in Rewári, known as *matwála*, or hard, the crops on which are generally good; and there are also a few wells in which the water is sweet *kallar*; on sweet *kallar* wells and on very salt wells on clayey soils, it is often necessary to let the land, which has

been watered one year, lie fallow or be cultivated with rain crops the next year, in order to prevent its becoming unculturable.

In some parts of the district the only drinking water which the people can get is procured from wells sunk close to the village tank or pond, and is, in fact, the pond water roughly filtered. If the pond goes dry in the hot weather, water has to be fetched sometimes from a distance of two or three miles.

Section 13.—Another point which may be noticed is, that the water supply in the wells situated in that part of the district which lies east of a line drawn along the range of hills on the Alwar border, and thence prolonged northwards, is, as a rule, comparatively scanty, while west of that line it is abundant; the cause of this is probably connected with the fact shown by the course of the Sahibi, that this western part of the district is lower than the Rajputana country to the south.

Section 14.—Although more properly belonging to the chapter on assessment, the following statement of which all the figures but those contained in the last column have been extracted from a report furnished in Assistant Settlement Officer's letter No. 122 of 23rd April 1878, may conveniently be given here :—

Difference as to amount of water supply in the east and in the west of the district.

Revenue due to well irrigation in each circle.

[Statement

Statement showing amount of Land Revenue due to well irrigation for each assessment circle of Gurgaon District.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of assessment circle.			Amount of Land Revenue due to well irrigation.	Average area irrigable per lao in aores.	Percentage of total assessment due to well irrigation.
GURGAON.	Bahora	...	...	Ra. 7,077	12	21-90
	Pahár	...	...	1,169	7	9-21
	Dabri	...	...	637	7	4-05
	Sohna	...	...	2,858	7	14-73
	Sailání	...	...	1,467	6	6-77
	Síhi	...	...	3,556	9	23-11
	Sáhibi	...	...	3,904	15	20-26
	Kásan	...	...	604	8	6-98
	Farakhnagar	...	...	8,104	12	25-35
	Gurgaon	...	...	5,798	7	15-24
	Adjoining Dahar	...	...	900	8	8-38
	Total	...	...	36,074	...	...
REWARI.	Shahjahánpur	...	...	1,816	7	16-22
	Pahár	...	...	7,134	7	20-89
	Kansóti	...	...	6,762	11	24-75
	Rewári	...	...	5,826	4	24-98
	Sahibi	...	...	19,517	11	30-82
	Pálhávás	...	...	6,245	10	21-33
	Magda Salt	...	...	9,539	11	18-59
	Mundi	...	...	5,205	8	20-89
	Total	...	...	62,044	...	...
PALWAL.	Bhuder	...	...	1,686	9	12-99
	Dahri	...	...	2,889	8	16-39
	Khádar	...	...	1,449	8	11-51
	Khádar Bángar	...	...	4,221	8	13-85
	Bángar	...	...	20,317	7	9-51
	Total	...	...	30,562 *27	...	...
NUH.	Bángar	...	...	6,268	6	5-68
	Táorú	...	...	6,777	7	16-37
	Dahar	...	...	3,587	5	2-98
	Total	...	...	16,632	...	...
FIROZPUR.	Chiknot	...	...	540	5	2-77
	Landoha	...	...	2,016	3	3-91
	Mándikhera	...	...	3,941	12	14-13
	Bhuder	...	...	8,082	6	16-35
	Punáhána	...	...	5,024	6	6-60
	Total	...	...	19,603	...	...
	Grand Total	...	...	164,942	8	...

*From Tank

Section 15.—In addition to wells and to the Agra canal, which is noticed in the next paragraph, the other irrigation works of the district are, or rather were, for to many of them the past tense must be applied, as follows: embankments at Gwálpahári, Jhund Serai, Raipur Ghata, Bargujar, Jharsa, Harsaru, Garhi Harsaru, Tuglakpur, Sohna and Raisina in the Gurgaon tahsil; at Dahina and Nundrampurbas in Rewári; at Aláwalpur and Sangel in Núh; at Radli, Banarsi, Bhund, Kanmeida, Madapur, Maholi and Nagli in Firozpur; and the connected chain of works, consisting of the Kotla embankment, and Gubbin's Cut, designed to drain the Chandeni jhil and to divert the surplus water from it and also the waters coming from the Firozpur valley, away from the Kotla jhil into the country south of Ujina: these works will be found described in the extracts from the assessment reports, Núh, para. 32, Firozpur paras. 9, 10, 11. The arrangements made for the maintenance of those various works will be noticed in paras. 302 and 303. A small portion of the canal which drains the Najafgarh jhil is also in the district and is referred to in the extracts from the Assessment Report for Gurgaon, para. 35.

Section 16.—The Agra canal, which is under the control of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, was nominally opened on the 5th March 1874, and irrigation commenced from the rabi of 1875.

The areas irrigated in the Gurgaon district each year have been as follows:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1874-75	...	9,405	9,405
1875-76	2,167	7,387	9,554
1876-77	4,848	10,265	15,113
1877-78	16,789	31,837	48,626
1878-79	11,828	29,447	41,275

In 1878-79 the number of villages which took water in the kharif was 136, of which 99 were in Palwal, 23 in Núh and 14 in Firozpur; and the number which took it in the rabi was 142, of which 110 were in Palwal, 22 in Núh and 10 in Firozpur: of the total irrigation of 41,275 acres, about one-tenth was by lift and the rest by flow. The rates levied are: 1, occupier's rate; 2, owner's rate.

Occupier's rate.

Class.	Nature of crop.	PER ACRE IRRIGATED.						Per Year.
		Natural flow.			Lift.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
I	Sugarcane, rice.	6	10	8	3	5	4	Crop. Do. Do.
II	Tobacco, opium, vegetables, orchards and waternuts.	4	0	0	2	0	0	
III	All rabi crops, indigo, and cotton.	3	0	0	1	8	0	
IV	All kharif crops not specified above.	2	0	0	1	0	0	

2. The owner's rate is one-third of the occupier's rate.

These rates were after some discussion fixed, and, I think, rightly fixed, considerably higher than those hitherto levied on most canals. At the time of the Settlement measurements, and of my inspection for assessment, canal irrigation had not commenced; as the villages would in any case have had to be assessed in their dry aspect, so as to allow of the introduction of the owner's rate system, this was an advantage. Fields assessed by me at well irrigated rates will be exempt from the operation of owner's rates. As yet the irrigated area under kharif crops is small, sugarcane cultivation being strange to the people, and the main crops grown being wheat and barley. I notice, however, in the published reports that the Canal Officers have grown and distributed among the people young sugar plants, for which there was a demand, so that probably the kharif irrigation will extend. Mr. Maconachie tells me that in a few places there seems to be some danger of water-logging, producing the same disastrous effects as on the Western Jumna Canal.

Section 17.—The district is not well-wooded, and some portions of it, such as the low-lying tract in Nuh, are peculiarly bare of trees. In Rewári the farrásh (*Tamarix orientalis*) is especially prevalent, and here the farrásh trees in waste lands and along the village roads often form the subject of an ownership, distinct from the ownership of the soil. The kikar (*Acacia Arabica*) is found all over the district; it grows in large numbers in some villages a few miles south-west of Gurgaon, and in the Palwal tahsíl I have found instances of kikar plantations carefully preserved by the village communities. The Kábuli kikar (*Acacia Farnesiana*) is also common. The Ním (*Azadirachta Indica*) is generally found growing in and around the village sites, where also the Pípal (*Ficus religiosa*) and the Bar (*Ficus Indica*) are of frequent occurrence. In some parts of the district, particularly in low-lying flooded tracts, in which the soil is naturally sandy, as at Sultanpur in the Gurgaon tahsíl, and near Sailani, the Khajúr or date palm (*Phoenix sylvestris*) grows abundantly; but the fruit is very inferior. In the east and south of the district there are a few scattered specimens of the Tari or palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*). The Palwal tahsíl is by far the best wooded, there most ját villages preserve a certain portion of their area sacred from the plough, and regard in a semi-sacriligious light the cutting down of the trees growing there. The greater part of the vegetation ordinarily found in such bannis or rikhias, as they are called, consists of the Karil (*Capparis aphylla*), the Hins or Jhokar (*Capparis horrida*), the Jál or Dongar (*Salvadora oleoides*), the Raunjh (*Prosopis spicijera*), and the Khair (*Acacia catechu*); but there are also found the Dhák (*Butea frondosa*), the Gular (*Ficus glomerata*), the Paphri (*Pongamia glabra*), and the Lasora (*Cordia latifolia*), as well as some of the other trees already mentioned. The Kaddam (*Nanlea cardifolia*) is fairly common towards Palwal and Hodal; the Barua (*Cranewa religiosa*) and the Imli (*Tamarindus Indica*) are met with, but are not common. The Am (*Mangifera Indica*) is extremely rare. The Bakain (*Melia sempervirens*) is of ordinary occurrence, and

the Amltash (*Catharto-carpus fistula*) is not very infrequent. The Ber (*Zizyphus Jujuba*) is planted in orchards for the sake of its fruit, especially near large towns, and is also found elsewhere. The Shisham (*Dalbergia Sissu*) and the Siris (*Acacia sirissa*) are confined to the sides of the roads, where they have been planted by the District Officers; near Gurgaon a very successful experiment has been made in planting an avenue with the *Bignonia Millingtonia*, locally known as Wilayati bakain, a handsome quick-growing tree with a beautiful white flower. The special tree of the hill ranges is the Dhauk (*Anogeissus latifolia*? or *pendula*?); at one time the hills are said to have been very fairly covered with Dhauk trees, but now, except in a few places, where the villages preserve the trees, until they reach a size which fits them for sale, every sapling is at once cut down or grazed down by goats. In my letter No. 62, of 31st March 1876, to the Commissioner of Delhi, I suggested that it might be advisable to arrange for the conservation of the trees on some of the ranges; after some further correspondence the matter was referred to the Conservator of Forests, but I believe no final decision has yet been arrived at. On the Tankri hill there are some Gugal or Balsom trees.

One of the most characteristic plants of the district is the *Zizyphus nummularia*, ordinarily called pālā or jhar-beri. This is common all over the district, except in low-lying inundated tracts; but it especially favours high-lying and sandy lands such as are found near Taoru and in parts of Rewāri; there in September and October the fields are often so thickly covered with this prickly shrub that it is not easy either to walk or ride over them. It is invaluable to the people: the leaves are threshed out and given as fodder to the cattle, the fruit is eaten or taken for sale to the towns, the thorny branches are used for hedges or fuel, and the root for dyeing leather.

Hardly less useful is the munj grass, (*Saccharum sara*) which is found all over the district, and seems to flourish both in high sandy lands, as near Bolni in Rewāri and in low flooded tracts, as near Palwal on the east. Its uses are too well known to require description here.

Among the numerous other plants found in the district, the following deserve notice:—

The Jhau (*Tamarix dioica*) covers the low alluvial lands along the banks of the Jumna, its twigs are used in basket-making, and in the construction of temporary well cylinders. The Bánsa (*Tephrosia purpurea*) grows abundantly near the hills: the cylinders of temporary wells are ordinarily made by weaving together its branches. Khép (*Orthanthera viminea*) grows on salt lands, and is used in the Nūh salt-pans to quicken the crystallisation of the salt.

Bathuá (*Chenopodium album*) and Chaulai (*Amaranthus*?), are common pot herbs: the former grows chiefly in irrigated lands. The seeds of the Sānwak (*Panicum colonum*) are also eaten by the poor. The Nāli (*Ipomœa reptans*), which grows in submerged lands

is also used as a pot herb : and among the wild gourds the Kachri (*Cucumis pubescens*) and the Bankarila (*Momordica Charantia*) are eaten by the people.

In poor soils near the hills there often grow the Káns grass (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and the Bhart (*Cenchrus echinatus*) with its troublesome and prickly burs ; and in the flooded lands of some villages in the north of Firozpur (especially in Gohana and Bahadri) is found the Narsal (*Arundo karka*), a most tenacious aquatic plant, which it is almost impossible to eradicate, and which had to be considered in fixing the assessment of those estates. Pipe stems are made of its reeds.

The only other plant which I can at present remember, and which it seems necessary to mention, is the Nag-phani (*Cactus Indicus*), which forms a thick hedge round many villages in Rewári.

Section 18.—Iron ore exists in the hill range near Firozpur and at Patan Udepuri, a few miles south of Firozpur; in the time of the Nawabs of Firozpur the trees on the hills were rigorously preserved, and the ore was worked and smelted at Ferozpur; but on annexing the country the hills were abandoned to the village communities, and the consequent decrease in the supply of fuel soon rendered the manufacture unprofitable, and it has long been abandoned. Traces of copper exists in the range east of Firozpur, on the road to Rewári. Mica is found near Bhundsi, and is occasionally extracted. In 1861 the late Dr. Thomson, Civil Surgeon of Gurgaon, reported the find of a deposit of plumbago near Sohna, and an account of his discovery was published in the *Punjab Gazette* of 4th January 1862. Some pencils were manufactured out of the plumbago found there, and at first there was good hope of the mine being really valuable, but eventually the substance was pronounced extremely poor and commercially valueless. More recently the locality has been visited by Mr. Hacket, Geological Surveyor; and by the courtesy of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, I am enabled to give the following extracts from his notes :—

“Plumbago Schists.”

“At the back of the town of Sohna, in the Gurgaon district, a thin irregular band of schist, possibly belonging to the Raiolo group, occurs in the quartzites. From these schists some specimens of plumbago have been taken. There are no traces of any excavations having been made, except a very small pit, which could not have been many feet deep. Anything that I could see was exceedingly poor and hardly deserved the name of plumbago, and I doubt if anything much richer was ever taken from this locality. The specimen sent to me by the Deputy Commissioner was as poor as those I picked up.

“Gold.

“When examining these schists, the Sohna lambardár told me that after every rain small quantities of gold were discovered in the sand, mud, &c., of the little water-courses at the bottom of the hill. I had up, and examined, Mehtars of the town, who told me that it was true that they made a few rupees every year in this way, and that the heavier the rains the larger the amount of gold. Last year, for instance, as the rains were so slight, they did not get any, or did not think it worth while looking for. The only rocks exposed in this gully are the Alwar quartzites, and these schists. As I cannot imagine that the gold could be washed out of the hard quartzites, it, I presume, must come from these schists.”

Section 19.—**Slates** are quarried from the detached knot of hills near Khol, Majra-Bhalki, and some twelve miles west of Rewári; the chief quarry has been for some years worked by a company, and it is to the courtesy of Mr. Masson, the Manager of the Company, that I am indebted for the following information. During the four years 1876 to 1879 the quarries supplied about 300,000 of roofing slates, and about 34,000 square feet of slabs. The following account of the slates is based on a letter from Mr. Kirby, the Assistant Secretary Public Works Department, to Mr. Masson. The slate in question corresponds with what is known as the granwacke slate, which is a laminated claystone, containing sand, mica, &c., and is inferior to clay slate. The cleavage does not appear as clean or as good as in slates from the hill districts, nor is the color uniform or the grain fine. In granwacke slates the laminæ of deposition on all the vertical planes are parallel to the plane of stratification, and so far differ from clay slates whose laminæ cross the plane. Mr. Kirby sums up by observing that the slates, although not of first class quality, are good and serviceable and will suit most building. I may add that slates from these hills have been very largely used in roofing the stations of the Rajputana State Railway.

Section 20.—**Map No. IX** shows the villages in which kankar is found; the information may perhaps be useful to district and public works officers; Sadhrana in Gurgaon, Marora Kherti-kankar, Hasanpur-Sohna, and Ulahta in Núh, Somand-khera and Umra in Firozpur, are villages of which the kankar is very good.

Section 21.—**As** the hot sulphur springs of Sohna are described in the *Gazetteer*, I here content myself with noting their existence.

Section 22.—**Map No. VI** shows the main lines of communications of the district. The Rajputana State Railway passes through the Gurgaon and Rewári tahsils; and the stations of Gurgaon, Garhi-Harsaru, Khanpur and Rewári on the main line, and Farukhnagar on a branch are

situated within the district. The Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Agra runs the entire length of the Palwal tahsil; and there are metalled roads from Gurgaon to Delhi *viâ* the Kutub, and from Gurgaon for a few miles towards Sohna. Generally speaking the unmetalled roads of the district are not good; in the Rewári and Gurgaon tahsils the country is so sandy, that the roads are necessarily extremely heavy; in the country near Taoru the ravines are numerous, and in the rainy season the roads are sometimes impassable to wheeled carriage; in the low-lying part of Núh and the Firozpur valley the roads are often under water, and occasionally it is impossible to journey from Firozpur to Núh, except by keeping close to the base of the hills; in Palwal, and in the east of Firozpur and Núh the country is more naturally favourable to the construction of roads, and here the communications are fairly good, but I should be very loath to attempt a driving tour over any other part of the district. Really good roads from Gurgaon to Firozpur *viâ* Sohna and Núh, and from Núh and Firozpur *viâ* Punáhána to Hodál would confer a great benefit on the district, but they would not be easy either to make or to maintain. The other roads are not so important; the traffic between Rewári and Núh is never likely to be of much importance; west of Rewári good unmetalled roads are almost impossible, and the trade with the Native States beyond is mainly carried on by camels; the country too between Rewári and Gurgaon is not favourable for road making, and as the railway follows this line of route, a good road is not absolutely needed. Next in importance after the roads noted above, I should place the construction of a good road between Sohna and Palwal, but on this route also the difficulties arising both from floods and from sand would have to be faced. Fortunately the district funds of Gurgaon are rich, so that perhaps it may be found possible in future to do something in the direction indicated.

There are roads for wheeled carriage over the hills at Sohna, and at Núh on the roads leading from those places to Taoru and Rewári; and there is a good road through the pass west of Firozpur leading to Tijara; and a very indifferent one through the pass east of Firozpur leading to Bisru and the Bhartpur town of Pahari: there is another pass on the Firozpur-Punáhána road at Khanpur-Ghati; the traffic by this route is considerable, but the road on both sides the pass is at present very heavy. Tracks over the hills, fit only for foot passengers or for ponies, are numerous. Perhaps at some future time it may be found possible to make a light railway, in continuation of the Háthras-Mathra railway, running through Kosi, Hodal and Palwal with a branch to Núh. I should think that it would cost little to construct, and would probably be profitable financially, running, as it would, through a fertile and well-populated country, and opening up cheap communication between the Núh salt, and the Firozpur cotton, and the marts whither they now are exported by road.

CHAPTER II.—ITS HISTORY.

Section 23.—For an account of the early history of Mewat, as far

as it can be gleaned from the Muhammadan historians, I would refer to Chapter I of Major Powlett's Gazetteer of Alwar. I had, before the publication of that interesting work, written a somewhat similar but less complete account, based generally on the same authorities; but the information which I had gathered having thus been subsequently made available, it appears unnecessary to lengthen this report by repeating it here. The salient points of the history are the turbulence of the Mewattis, who, relying on the strength of their hill retreats, plundered the country far and wide whenever the central authority was from any cause temporarily weakened; the severe measures, from time to time, adopted to repress them; and the important parts played in the time of Timur by Bahádar Náhár, the reputed founder of the Khanzadas, and in that of Bábar by Hasan Khan Mewatti, with whose death the political importance of the Khanzada lords of Mewat ceased: since then there has never been a sole and independent ruler of Mewat, which at present is partitioned between Alwar, Bhartpur and Gurgaon.

Section 24.—In the time of Akbar the present Gurgaon district

was contained in subahs, Delhi and Agra, and comprised, wholly or partly, the following Sirkars and Dastúrs:—

<i>Subah Delhi.</i>		<i>Mahals or Parganas.</i>	
Sirkár Delhi	Dastúrs --	Sirkar & Dastur Indor	
	Palwal	Tijara	Ujina
	Jharsa		Umri-Umra
Sirkár Rewári	Dastúrs		Piningwán
	Bahora		Bisru
	Taoru		Bhasohra (? Bichor)
	Rewári		Jhamrawat
	Sohna		Khanpur
	Kohana or Lohána		Sakras
			Santawari
			Firozpur
			Kotila
			Ghasera
			Nagina.
<i>Subah Agra.</i>			
Sirkár	Dastur		
Suhár or Pahári	Hodal		

Section 25.—During the flourishing times of the Mogal empire,

Gurgaon may be said to be without a history, but with its decay, mention of the district is again found in the pages of the historians, and events occurred which still live, although often distorted and exaggerated in the memories of the people. At first the prominent actors are Ráo Bahádur Singh

(I have taken this information from Elliot's Glossary and the statistical account of Gurgaon).

in the centre of the district, the Biluch chiefs of Bahádurgarh and Farakhnagar in the north, and the great Jat ruler, Suraj Mal of Bhartpur, in the south.

Section 26.—In the time of Aurangzeb there was a noted free-booter of Dahána (now Badshahpur) by caste a Badgujar Rájput, and by name Hathi Singh.

Churaman of Bhartpur is said to have interceded with the Bahádur Singh of Ghasera. emperor for his pardon, which was granted on condition of his killing a noted Meo robber named Sánwalia. This condition having been fulfilled, he was granted Ghasera with eleven other villages, including Nuh and Malab. He was succeeded by his son Ráo Bahádur Singh, who extended his rule over, according to tradition, a country yielding 52 lakhs, or in reality, as far as I can gather, over the parganas of Indor, Kotila Ghasera and Sohna. But there was one duty incumbent on a Badgujar chief on pain of incurring the curse of leprosy pronounced by his ancestor when turned out of Jaipur by the Kachwahas on any Badgujar Rája, who should not fight with Jaipur. So Bahádur Singh made a treaty with Ráo Malár (Sindia), intending to attack the Jaipur Rája, who in his turn wrote to Suraj Mal of Bhartpur instigating him to attack Ghasera, which he might then keep.

Ja din milá Malár su wa din ká úpgar,
Mádho Singh Maharáj ne Suja kiya taiyar.

Bahádur Singh was hunting beyond the Jumna when he met Suraj Mal on his way to Ghasera, but at the time of the meeting, only accompanied by a few followers. He greeted Bahádur Singh as a friend, and professed to have a great desire to see his far-famed sword. Bahádur Singh courteously complied, but when he saw his sword being passed away from him among the Jat chief's followers, he discovered the treachery and fled for his life to a distant ferry on the Jumna, whence he escaped to Ghasera. There he was besieged by Suraj Mal, and after an heroic defence the fort was captured; Bahádur Singh and all his family, except one grandson Bhagwant Singh, perished, Bahádur Singh's wives blowing themselves up with the magazine when no hope of victory was left. Two of Bhagwant Singh's grandsons still live in Bhundsi, a few miles south of Gurgaon. Ghasera was taken by Suraj Mal in 1810 Sambat=1767 A. D.

Section 27.—Before this the Jat chief had extended his rule over the south and south-east of the district, practising horrible cruelties on the Meos in endeavouring to bring them under subjection, and he now pushed his conquests to the north, and thus came into conflict with the Biluchís of Farakhnagar. The emperor Farokhsir (1712 to 1718 A. D.) granted a Biluch named Dilal Khan, but who afterwards earned the title of Faujdár Khan, the son of a zamindar of Khurrampur in this district, several large jagírs and the site of the present town of Farakhnagar, which was founded by him. His four eldest sons were killed in battle, and he was succeeded by

his youngest son Kámgar Khan, whose son, Muse Khan, was the ruler of Farakhnagar at the time of Suraj Mal's invasion. Suraj Mal captured Farakhnagar and took away Muse Khan with him to Bhartpur, where he was kept prisoner until Suraj Mal's death in 1764 A. D., when he escaped by the connivance of the jailor, and regained possession of Farakhnagar, which continued to be ruled by this Biluch family until the mutiny of 1857.

Section 28.—After Suraj Mal's death, the Jat power declined and for a short interval the energy of Najafkuli Khan recovered most of the district for the Mogal emperor; but in 1788 he fell away from the emperor, and was besieged by him at Gokalgarh near Rewári, whence he escaped to Kanound and died: the famous George Thomas distinguished himself in this siege of Gokalgarh. Then there follows the confused period of Mahratta domination, the rule of the "Ghorawálas" or horsemen, as they are still called in the district.

During their domination the district was usually entrusted to
 The Mahrattas and their French officers. Sindia and French officers, whose headquarters were at Koil, in Aligar, and the best known of whom to the people are Piru Sáhib and Louis Sáhib, Generals Perron and Bourquin. Their rule seems not to have been overtrammelled by law, if a story is true which was told me by the Rájput lambardárs of Ghamroj near Bhundsi, to the effect that a complaint had been made against them by their Gujar enemies who live on the other side of the valley, and the French officer one day rode to their village, and when the lambardárs, as usual, went out to meet him, he at once cut them down with his own hand. The famous adventurer, George Thomas, had assigned to him in 1793 the district of Firozpur, and once plundered Gurgaon and took off with him to Tijára fourteen of the chief men, whom he afterwards released at General Perron's request; while Sombre, another adventurer, the husband of the well known Begum Samru, obtained the pargana of Jhársa.

Section 29.—Meanwhile the history of the semi-detached pargana of Rewári had been somewhat different. In the time of Aurangzeb, an Alír of the village of Bolni, south-east of Rewári, by name Nand Rám, rose into the royal favour, and was made governor of the pargana of Rewári. His eldest son, Ráo Bal Kishen, fell fighting in the royal cause against Nádir Shah in 1739 A. D. at Karnál, where, I am told, a monument to him exists. The second son, Ráo Gujar Mal, was granted the titles of Ráo Bahádur and commander of five thousand, and the government of the parganas of Narnaul and Hissar; in him the power of this family reached its culminating point. He erected forts at Guraora and Gokalgarh; at the latter place, what were formerly known as Gokal, Sicca rupees, were minted.

His successors, his son Ráo Bhawáni Singh, and grandson Ráo Dilal Singh, were incompetent, and allowed their minister Mittar Sain,

an Ahir of Bahrór, to become the real ruler of the territory, although the nominal authority continued with the same family. Ráo Díle Singh died childless in his youth, and the widow of Ráo Bhawáni Singh adopted a boy, called Rám Singh, of the Bohri family. After Mittar Sain's death, Rám Singh fell in an unsuccessful contest against the Mahrattas, who put to death the family of Mittar Sain, and placed a younger brother of Rám Singh, by name Hira Singh, on the Gaddi. Rám Singh does not, however, seem to have ruled long, and after his death the pargana was seized by Zauki Rám, a Bakkál of Rewári. At this juncture, Tej Singh, the ancestor of the present leading Ahir family, came to the front: he was descended from a branch of the same stock, as that of Gujar Mal, which had settled at Mírpur, a village a few miles north-east of Rewári. He was in alliance with the Mahrattas, and, being appealed to by the mother of Rám Singh, attacked and put to death Zauki Rám, and established his own power, which he consolidated by establishing his four brothers in frontier villages—Kishen Sahai in Lisán, Rám Baksh in Dharuhéra, Siwae Singh in Asiaki Gaurawas, and Jiwa Rám in Nangal Patháni. Later on he joined the British, but seems not to have served them whole heartedly; so that although in those days parganas this side of the Jumna were liberally given away, he obtained only a grant of fifty-eight villages in istimráf.

Section 30.—The little detached pargana of Shahjahánpur, to the south of Rewári, is mainly held by History of Shahjahán-
pur. Chauhán Rájputs, who claim that Govind Ráj, a younger brother of Puran, one of the ancient line of the Rájas of Nimrána, founded the town and all the villages of the pargana except Tánkri. Nimrána is a few miles west of Shahjahánpur: the Rája, who is regarded as the head of the Chauháns, and traces his descent from the famous Pirthvi Ráj of Delhi, is now a semi-independent feudatory of Alwar. This traditional account of the founding of Shahjahánpur differs from that given in Elliot's Glossary, where the name of the founder is stated to have been Ihlád Singh, a relative of the Nimrána chief; but this appears to apply only to the founding of the modern town, as it is stated that he obtained leave to rebuild the town which had formerly been called Lohána, and had been destroyed in consequence of its harbouring, as at present, notorious robbers. Elliot states also that the pargana was formerly called Lohána or Shahjahánpur-Chaubára. The pargana is said to have been held as a fief under the Rája of Nimrána until the latter part of the last century, when it was wrested after a fight from the Chauháns by the Haldias, dependents of the Rája of Jaipur, who were still in possession as istamrárdárs in 1803.

Section 31.—It does not fall within the scope of this report to give an account of the events which led The annexation in 1803. to the treaty of Anjengaom: it is sufficient to note that by that treaty, dated 30th December 1803, Daulat Ráo Sindia ceded to the English all his forts, territories and rights in the Doáb, or country situated between the Jumna and Ganges, and all

his forts, territories, rights and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rájás of Jaipur and Jodhpur and of the Rána of Gohad. In the scheduled list of these territories occur the following :—

Resumed Jágírs belonging to General Perron—

				Rs.
Bahora	..	..	..	20,400
Under George Thomas—				
Jhajjar	..	..	..	1,51,930
Belonging to Mr. John Baptist—				
Rewári	..	..	..	1,41,200
Taoru	..	..	..	35,000
Firozpur Jhirka	..	..	..	19,864

Maháls formerly belonging to General Duboigne—

				Rs.
Pargana of Palwal	..	..	..	2,72,375
Nuh (Noop ? )	..	..	..	1,05,687
Sohna	..	..	..	1,20,000
Sakras	..	..	..	15,634
Hodal	..	..	..	77,620
Hatin	..	..	..	1,78,258

With this treaty the history of Gurgaon as a British district commences.

Section 32.—The district at that time (exclusive of the pargana of Pali, which was transferred to Delhi in 1863, and so does not form part of the tract now under report), consisted of the eleven parganas—Jhársa, Sohna, Nuh, Hatin, Palwal, Hodal, Punáhána, Firozpur, Bahora, Rewári and Shahjahánpur. I am not able to give the exact boundaries of these parganas as they originally existed, but the changes which they had undergone when they were constituted, as shown in map No. II, had not been of any great importance. In 1803 it was a principle of English policy to make the Jumna, as far as possible, the limit of actual British possession, and to interpose between that border and foreign territory a buffer of semi-independent states; and in consequence of the effect given to that policy, it was only gradually that the greater part of the district came under direct British rule. The history of each pargana was as follows :—

Sohna, Rewári, Bahora and Nuh were the first to be brought under our immediate rule in 1808-9 A. D. Sohna, Bahora and Rewári were made over for a short time by Lord Lake to the Rája of Bhartpur, but were subsequently like Nuh, Sohna and Rewári farmed to the Ahír Ráo Tej Singh of Rewári, and Bahora to Ráo Rám Bakhsh, his brother. In 1808-9 these parganas were settled by Mr. Fraser.

Hodal was the next pargana to lapse on the death in 1813 A. D. of Mahammad Khan, Afridi, to whom it had been given in jágir. Palwal was held by Nawáb Murtaza Khan in istimrár at a quit rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and lapsed at his death in 1817 A. D.

Hatin was similarly held at a quit rent of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizullah Beg Khan until his death in 1823.

All these Jágirdárs were strangers to the district, who received these grants for distinguished military service.

Shahjahánpur was continued in jágir to Harnarain Haldia, who held it in 1803 until his death in 1824, when it lapsed.

Taoru was made over to the Bhartpur Rája, and was held by that state until the capture of Bhartpur in 1826. Punáhána and Firozpur were granted, as also was the present state of Loháru, to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, a vakíl of the Rája of Alwar, who had rendered great services to Lord Lake. Ahmad Bakhsh Khan was succeeded by his son Shams-ud-dín Khan as Nawáb of Firozpur and Punáhána, while Loháru was bestowed on his younger brothers: disputes arose and an order was passed by Government that Shams-ud-dín Khan should administer Loháru, as well as Firozpur and Punáhána, his brothers being provided for by pensions. Mr. W. Fraser, the Commissioner of Delhi, objected to this decision, and procured a delay in its being given effect: in revenge for this, Shams-ud-dín Khan procured his assassination by a retainer of his own: the man was arrested, the Nawab's complicity in the crime was proved, and both he and the assassin were hanged at Delhi in 1836, and the parganas of Firozpur and Punáhána were annexed to the district. Such is the ordinarily received account;* among the people another story is current as to the motive of the assassination, and I was once told also that the actual assassin was still alive, a brother of the man, who was hanged.

The pargana of Jhársa also lapsed in 1836, up to which date it was held by the Begum Samru, on a grant made previous to the British conquest, and confirmed to her for her life in 1803. †

After this cession the district remained unchanged in extent until the mutiny; it differed from the present district in including the pargana of Pali-Pakal (27 villages), and a few Palwal villages now in Delhi and excluding the villages shown in map No. II, as annexed after the mutiny: it was divided into six tahsils:—

<i>Tahsils.</i>				<i>Parganas included.</i>			
Sohna	Jhársa, Pali, Sohná, Taoru.		
Rewári	Rewári, Bahora, Shahjahánpur.		
Palwal	Palwal.		
Nuh	Nuh, Hathín.		
Punáhána	Punáhána, Hodal.		
Firozpur	Firozpur.		

* I remember reading a detailed account of the occurrence in "Sleeman's Rambles and Recollections," but I have not the book with me to refer to at present.

† For a full account of this grant, see Punjab Record for 1872; No. 1 of Privy Council cases.

At first the head-quarters of the Civil Officers of the district were at Bharáwás near Rewári, where for some years there was a strong frontier cantonment, of which but few vestiges now remain; Gurgaon was then a cavalry station, the land which now forms the estate of Hidayatpur Chaoni, having been taken up for that purpose in the middle of Begum Samru's pargana of Jharsa, probably in part with the object of keeping in check the troops which the Begum kept at Jharsa where several tombs of French officers exist. After the cession of the Ajmir territory, the Bharawas force was transferred to Nasirabad, and the Civil Officer removed to Gurgaon; up to that time the district had been in the direct charge of the Delhi resident; but in 1819 Mr. Cavendish received charge of it, with the title of Principal Assistant Commissioner of the Southern Division; in 1832 this title was changed to that of Collector and Magistrate. The best known to the people among the older officers are Messrs. Cavendish, disguised as Gomandi Sâhib, J. P. Gubbins, C. Gubbins, M. R. Gubbins, F. B. Gubbins, John Lawrence, Routh and Fraser, and above all Mr. G. C. Barnes as Settlement Officer.

I shall further on in the extracts from the Assessment Reports relate in detail the fiscal history of each pargana. Here I shall content myself with stating that the landowners suffered most heavily from over-assessment, until in 1838 the series of settlements was commenced, which, carried out by Messrs. John Lawrence (afterwards Lord Lawrence), G. C. Barnes (afterwards Foreign Secretary), and Martin Gubbins (afterwards Financial Commissioner in Oudh), laid the foundation of the prosperity of the district.

Section 33.—In old days, as I have shown, the life of the district had been turbulent and stirring, but it now seemed to have settled down into a peaceful and quiet routine; the feudatory races had betaken themselves to agriculture, the higher castes to agriculture and our service, and old feuds, if not extinct, were at least dormant. When in May 1857 the Meerut mutineers entered Delhi, Mr. Ford, of the Bengal Civil Service, was Collector of Gurgaon. He at first, with the assistance of a body of Pataodi sowars, who were in attendance on him, drove off some troopers of the third light cavalry, who had come over from Delhi to attack the station and suppressed an outbreak in the jail. But eventually he was compelled to leave the station, which was thereupon plundered and burnt, and proceeded *vid* Sailani and Palwal to Hodal, which he reached on the 14th May. He was accompanied by four or five clerks and others, and on the way picked up the Customs Officers at Bhundsi, Sailani and Palwal: on the 15th May he reached Muttra, whence he returned to Hodal on the 20th, accompanied by four or five Englishmen and one hundred Bhartpur horse. At Hodal he remained until the 29th May, when he was compelled to leave by the mutiny of some Bhartpur and Alwar troops, which had meantime joined him. On the day before the mutiny, he had proceeded to the large village of Sondhad, a few miles distant, and had compelled the people to give up a gun which

History of the district during the mutiny.
Proceedings of the Collector, Mr. Ford.

they had taken from Hodal. On the 29th he started for Palwal, accompanied by some thirty Europeans, Customs Officers, fugitives from Delhi and others who had joined him; on the 30th May the party proceeded from Palwal to the ferry over the Jumna at Chaensa intending to cross over to Bulandshahr. Hostile demonstrations on the Bulandshahr side of the river prevented this, and the party then proceeded to Mohina, where they were hospitably entertained by Mír Hidáyat Ali, Rissaldár of the 4th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, a gentleman who was subsequently rewarded by a grant of the village (since transferred to Delhi) in jágír. On the 8th June Mr. Ford left Mohina for Sohna, which he reached on the 9th, and there found a force of the Jaipur Contingent under Captain Eden, which had come across by Taoru after a fight with the Meos. This force afterwards marched to Palwal and Hodal, and on the 1st July Mr. Ford joined the British camp at Delhi, where he remained until the 13th October.

Section 34.—Meanwhile the general state of the country had been as follows:—The Meos were up at once and plundered Taoru, Sohna, Firozpur, Puna-hána, Piningwan and Nuh. At Nuh there was a long fight between the Khanzadas and police defending the town and the Meos attacking it, and a large number of Khanzadas were treacherously put to death after their surrender. Except in Mewát there was no general or widespread disturbance; but no sooner was the pressure of our rule removed, than old feuds which had apparently long been buried burst into life. In Palwal there is a tribe of Jats, known as Surot, inhabiting Hodal and the surrounding villages, and in alliance with a Pathán village called Seoli. Adjoining these are the villages owned by another Jat tribe known as Ráwats, and between the Ráwats and Seoli there had been before 1803 a quarrel which had cost many lives on either side. The Ráwats also had an old feud with the Chirklot tribe of Meos, their western neighbours, originating in a claim of the former to the village of Kot, out of which they affirm that they were cheated by the craft of a Qánúngo in the time of the Mogal Emperors. The quarrel had long lain dormant, but now the Ráwats were attacked on both east and west by their enemies, and allied themselves with the Rájputs of Hathín, and the fight went on for months. I am told that this warfare was not uncharacterized by acts of courtesy: when the women brought their husbands their food, the fighting ceased: when a prisoner was captured, he was ordinarily treated well and released: when one party fell short of ammunition, it notified the fact to the enemy, and hostilities were suspended until the arrival of further supplies. On the whole the Ráwats triumphed; and on one occasion a runaway horse brought the leader of their enemies, a lambardar of Kot, into their ranks: there he was killed, his head was cut off and kept a few days in Balún, the chief Ráwat village; but the Kot men, when they saw this, inverted their war drum, and until they have had their revenge, inverted the drum must remain. Eventually a British force came to the assistance of the Rawats, who were supposed to be on the part of the Government, but at first the only result was a heavy loss to them, as, having

advanced with a small English force and relying on its protection, they were engaged in plundering the Meo villages, when suddenly a strong hostile force of mutineers appeared; our troops had to retreat, and many Ráwats were surprised and killed.

In Firozpur there were two Meo Chaudhris of the Chirklot clan—Chand Khan of Bazidpur and Kabír of Bukháraka; these men, who were closely related, had taken different sides in a quarrel which had originated in the murder of a lambardár of Badarpur by a villager of Khuspuri in the time of Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan; in 1857 the quarrel broke out afresh, and all the Chirklot and some of the other villages of the neighbourhood were divided into two factions, headed respectively by Chand Khan and Kabír. Kabír burnt and plundered the villages of Aterna, Shamsabad, Shadipur, Akímpur and Chatinpur, a hamlet of Bhadas; and then Chand Khan assembled his men and burnt Bukharaka and plundered Imáunnagar. Finally both parties mustered in strength, and a fight, which lasted eight days, took place on the boundary of Badarpur and Bukharaka; the result was indecisive, the loss on each side was some fifty or sixty killed. In the time of Suraj Mal, the Bhartpur Chief, the grandfather of Chand Khan and Kabír were men of note among the Meos of that day: Suraj Mal sent for them to Hathin; Kabír's ancestor declined the invitation and escaped; Chand Khan's grandfather complied, and was sawn asunder.

Section 35.—Ráo Tej Singh of Rewári, who has been mentioned in para. 29, left three sons, Puran Singh, Nathú Rám and Jawahir Singh. Jawahir Singh died childless, but Puran Singh had one son Tula Rám, and Nathú Rám, one son Gopal Deo; and Tula Rám and Gopal Deo were the representatives of the family at the time of the mutiny. Extravagance and family quarrels had involved them in grave pecuniary embarrassments, from which there appeared to be but little hope of their extricating themselves. On the outbreak of the mutiny and the cessation of all effective British authority, Ráo Tula Rám at once assumed the government of the parganas of Rewári and Bahora, collected revenue, raised forces, cast guns, and kept the country quiet and protected it from the Meos: no acts of oppression were ever, as far as I can ascertain, charged against him or his cousin, who acted as his general; and he did to some extent keep up communication with the British, but, on the other hand, he undoubtedly intrigued with the Delhi Court; he pursued in fact a temporising policy, waiting to see how matters would go before declaring himself too openly on either side, and meanwhile anxious to keep safe the country which he hoped to obtain as his share. Finally when a British force came marching towards Rewári from Delhi, he and his brother disobeyed the summons to attend at the British camp and fled. This led to the confiscation of the istamrá; Tula Ram and Gopal Deo both died as fugitives, the one at Kabul the other, I think, at Bikanair. Ráo Judishtar Singh, son of Tula Rám, and Ráo Lál Singh, son of Gopal Deo, are the present representatives of the family; they were both born about the

time of the mutiny; they are members of the board of Honorary Magistrates at Rewári, and from their family history, including also the fact that Gopal Deo was adopted into the more ancient family of Gujar Mal, they possess an influence to which their present scanty means are inadequate. At Colonel Davies' request, I submitted a report, in which I made certain recommendations in my letter No. 366 of 15th December 1877, but no action has yet been taken in the matter. Both Judishtar Singh and Lál Singh are Zaildárs.

Section 35.—I have already related that Ráo Tula Rám extended his rule over Bahora, but in that pargana the fight at Jourassi, there were a few Meo villages, and they had declined to acknowledge his authority, and were plundered and burnt. The Jats of the village of Bahora live in continual dread of their powerful and turbulent Meo neighbours, and so aided Tula Rám during his short sway. But when his power collapsed, they were at once attacked by the Meos: the conflict took place at Jourassi, where the Jats assembled. For two days the fight lasted, but the Jats were driven back on the small conical hill close to the village, and there one hundred and eleven Jats, Ahírs and Brahmíns are said to have fallen; the Meo loss was eighty.

Section 37.—On the 13th October Mr. Ford returned to Gurgaon. Restoration of British Order was quickly restored in Jharsa, Palwal, authority, and transfer of and Rewári; but the Meos held out longer: the district to the Panjab. they were, however, defeated at Raisena, where Mr. Clifford, C. S., was killed; at Ghaseera, Rupraka and Mahow and then the country gradually settled down. The Nawábs of Jhajjar and Farakhnagar and the Rája of Balabgarh were executed, and their states confiscated; and the Farakhnagar villages were at once annexed to the Gurgaon district, as was also the royal demesne of Kot-Kásim. Thirteen villages and parts of five other villages were confiscated for various acts of rebellion and murder, besides four estates which had belonged to Tula Rám and Gopal Deo; and the history of the mutiny may now be closed with the record of one of its results, the transfer of the district with the rest of the Delhi territory from the North-West Provinces to the Panjab in the beginning of 1858.

Section 38.—There is not much in the history of the district since the mutiny which calls for notice. The History of the district since the mutiny. pargana of Kot-Kásim, which had been annexed to the district after the mutiny, was made over to Jaipur in 1860. In the same year the tahsils were reduced to their present number. In 1863 a number of villages were transferred to Delhi, including the whole of the pargana of Pali Pakal, and 29 villages were received from pargana Bádli of Rohtak, and seven villages from Delhi. There were seasons of drought in 1860-61 and 1868-69.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Section 39.—The latest census taken of the population of the district is that of 1868; the question, whether a fresh enumeration should be made during the settlement, was referred and decided in the negative. I extract from the census report some of the more important figures:—

Total Population	696,646
------------------	-----	-----	---------

Percentage of total population, who are—

Males	...	...	...	53.15
Females	...	...	...	46.85
Adults	...	...	...	64.81
Children	...	...	...	35.19

Number of persons belonging to tribes specified in the census returns, and containing not less than 1,000 individuals—

<i>Muhammadans.</i>				
Syads	...	...	...	3,492
Moghals	...	...	...	1,286
Pathans	...	...	...	3,694
Biluchis	...	...	...	2,160
Rangbars	...	...	...	5,883
Other Rájputs	...	...	...	1,808
Meos	...	...	...	114,693

<i>Hindus.</i>				
Brahmins	...	...	...	55,402
Rájputs	...	...	...	12,867
Banias	...	...	...	38,214
Jats	...	...	...	75,352
Gujars	...	...	...	21,749
Ahirs	...	...	...	70,623

The proportion of the population unclassified was very large, the total under the heading miscellaneous being 286,688.

Agriculturists	...	...	399,532
Non-agriculturists	...	...	297,114

The report showed that Gurgaon stood ninth among the districts of the Punjab, both in density of population and in the number of its inhabitants. The area of the district was then shown at 2015.87 square miles: the late Revenue survey returns is at 1946.87 square miles; the difference is considerable, but the only change made in the constitution of the district since 1868 has been the transfer of the small uninhabited estate of Khalikpur to the Rohtak district.

The Municipal census of 1875 showed a total increase in the four towns of Rewári, Firozpur, Palwal and Farakhnagar, of 2,951, thus raising the total ascertained population of the district to 699,597, which, on the area of 1,947 square miles, gives an average of 359 to the square mile; this calculation still leaves the district in its former place of ninth in the Punjab as regards the denseness of its population. Since 1877 the district has suffered severely from famine and sickness, and I await with interest the results of the forthcoming census of

1881. I do not believe that the district can support a much larger population without a considerable change in the character of its agriculture, the introduction of new industries, or a diminution of the sums now drawn from it and expended almost wholly outside it. Within the district the comparative density of the population will be found to generally correspond with the comparative fertility of the various tracts.

Section 40.—The following table shows the number of estates owned by each tribe at the time when the revenue rate reports were submitted. Since then there has been a change in the number of distinct estates entered on the rent-roll, and there have been some changes of proprietorship; but the figures will suffice to give a general idea of the manner in which the proprietary rights are held:—

<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Number of villages owned.</i>		
Meo	387
Ahír	218
Jat	181
Rájput, Hindu 72	}	...	80
Mubammadans 8		...	
Gujar	51
Brahmin	42
Gorwah	15
Mabájan	13
Skinner estate	11
Sheikh	11
Syad	9
Biluch	6
Khanzada	6
Government	6
Pathán	5
Dhusar	3
Taga	3
Mallah	2
Fakir	2
Kashmíri Pandit	2
Kayath	2
Moghal, Carpenter	}	...	4
Shepherd, salt-worker, 1 each			
Owned by various tribes	211

The character of the population, as regards its influence on the assessments, will be found referred to in the extracts from the assessment reports.

Section 41.—Map No. V shows the distribution of the proprietary tribes and castes. It will be seen that the Meos own nearly the whole of the Firozpur tahsíl and the greater part of the Nuh tahsíl, besides a few outlying villages in Gurgaon and Palwal. The tahsíl of Firozpur, the western portion of Nuh, and the adjacent parts of Alwar and Bhartpur, form Mewat or the country of the Meos. The early history of this tribe and the origin of their name are alike difficult to ascertain. They claim indeed a Rájput origin, alleging descent from an ancestor converted in the time of Kutb-ud-dín, but this claim of Rájput descent is one so constantly made by all tribes of low present status that I do not regard it as possessing much weight. My own enquiries on the subject

were imperfect, when they were interrupted by my transfer from Gurgaon, but they led me to a conclusion, which I find has also been adopted by Major Powlett, that the Minas and Meos are connected, and I should be inclined to add that both are probably representatives of the earlier non-Aryan inhabitants of the country. In Tod's *Rajasthan*, Vol. II, page 76, I find it stated that Mewasso is a name given to the fastnesses in the Aravalli hills, to which Minas, Kolís and others make their retreat. Pál is on the same authority the term for a community of any of the aboriginal mountain races; its import is a defile or valley, fitted for cultivation and defence; and Pál is the term given to the main sub-divisions of the Meos and also of the Minas. These latter, who in Gurgaon are known only as a body of professed criminals, were the original masters of the state of Amber or Jaipur, the Rájput kingdom of which was founded by Dhola Ráe about A. D. 967 after subduing the Minas. Tod also states that in Jaipur the Minas are still the most numerous tribe, and possess large immunities and privileges; formerly the tika of sovereignty was marked by blood taken from the great toe of a Mina of Kalikho, another token, as I interpret it, of the ancient sovereignty of the tribe. Meos are often mentioned, although not in Gurgaon, as Mina Meos: and in the older Muhammadan historians and in Tod I find expeditions against their country spoken of as expeditions against the Mawasat, and in later times as against the Mawas. These facts incline me to the belief that the Meos are such of the aboriginal Mina population of the Aravalli hills as were converted to Muhammadanism, and that their name is probably a corruption of Mewasati or the men of the mountain passes. Perhaps other enquirers may be able to confirm or refute this theory which I only put forward tentatively.

Any Meo will tell glibly enough that the tribe is divided into twelve Páls and fifty-two Gots; but no two enumerations of the Páls that I have seen correspond precisely; and the fifty-two Gots include the Páls, and are not, as would at first appear, in addition to them. The following enumeration of the Páls is perhaps correct:—

1 Balant, 2 Ratáwat, 3 Darwál, 4 Landawat, 5 Chirklot, 6 Dimrot, 7 Dulot, 8 Nái, 9 Yunglot, 10 Dahngal, 11 Singal, 12 Kalesa or Kalsákhi. Besides these there is a thirteenth Palákhra or little Pál Páhat. The Páls which are strongest in Gurgaon are the Dahngals in the north of Nuh; the Chirklots in the south-east of Nuh and in the country round Punahána; the Landáwats, Dimrots and Dulots in the Ferozpur valley, and the Darwáls in the country south of Nuh. These Meo sub-tribes still possess a strong feeling of unity and the power of corporate action. In the mutiny the members of each sub-division generally acted together; and it will be well for future district officers to keep themselves informed of the names and characters of the men, who, from time to time, possess considerable influence over their fellow-tribesmen, such as the late Chand Khan of Bazidpur, and Kabir Khan of Bukharaka among the Chirklots, Meda of Meoli among the Darwáls, Mohr Singh of Bisru and Khushi Khan of Madapur among the Dimrots, and Chandra of Sunana among the Dahngals.

Dowa in Firozpur is the mother village of the Dulats; Gháta Sham-sabad in the same tahsil of the Dimrots and Raisena in Gurgaon of the Dahngals. I had intended to trace the history of the settlements of each of the chief Pals and Gots, but have not been able to carry out my purpose.

Section 42.—Khánzadas are a race who were formerly of much more importance than at present; they claim to have been formerly Jadon Rájputs, and that their ancestors Lakhan Pal and Sumitr Pal, who dwelt at Tahangarh in Bhartpur, were converted to Islam in the reign of Firoz Shah (A. D. 1351 to 1388), who gave Lakhan Pál the name of Náhir Khan and Sumitr Pal the name of Bahádar Khan, and in recognition of their high descent called them Khánzadas and made them bear rule in Mewát. At first they are said to have lived at Sarahta near Tijára, and afterwards, according to tradition, they possessed 1,484 villages: however this may be, there is no doubt, that they were the ruling race in Mewat down to the time of Bábar; since then they have gradually declined in importance, and now in this district own only a few villages near Nuh and to the north of Firozpur. Traces of their former importance exist at Sohna, Bhundsi and Kotila. Kotila was one of their chief fortresses; the village is situated in a small valley, wholly surrounded by the hill, except where a small funnel-like pass gives entrance to it. In front of this pass is the Kotila jhil, and when this is filled with water, the only road to the pass lies along a narrow strip of land between the lake and the hill. The remains of a breast-work along the face of the hill and across the mouth of the pass still exist, while on the hill above the village is a small ruined fort. The village now belongs to Meos; some of the buildings bear witness to its former greater importance. In Alwar also the Khánzadas have fallen from their ancient rank, and now possess but few settlements. I have a suspicion that they are more intimately connected than they acknowledge with the Meos, whom they seem to me to resemble in personal appearance. They do not ordinarily intermarry with Meos, but the Meo inhabitants of Ghatwásan, Poul Nasírbas, Kherli Khurd and Muhamnadbás in the Firozpur tahsil profess to have been formerly Khánzadas, and to have become Meos by intermarriage. Their traditions also, which point to Sarahta as their ancient home, agree, I think it will be found, with those of more than one clan of Meos. If my supposition, that the Meos are converted Minas, is correct, I am inclined to suspect that the Khánzadas are the representatives of the noble class among the aboriginal population; Tod mentions an Asil or unmixed class among the Minas, known as Mainas. But my enquiries are imperfect, and I can only commend the subject to any one with a taste for ethnology, who has opportunities for study of the Minas, Mhairs, &c. on the one hand, and the Meos and Khánzadas on the other.

I owe much of what I have written on the tribes other than Meos and Khanzadas to Mr. Wilson's notes; my own notes when I left the district were very imperfect.

Section 43.—The Khánzadas are interesting from their past ; the

The Jats.

Jats of whom I shall next treat, are important in the present, and, if at any time a native state should arise in this part of India, would, I believe, be still more important in the future. They own the greater portion of Palwal and the adjoining part of Nuh, the country east and south of Bahora, and also scattered villages in other parts of Gurgaon and in Rewári. They are almost without exception Hindus, only two small estates belonging to Muhammadan Jats : these call themselves Sheikhs, and are called by others Múlás. Many Múlás, who had been forcibly made Muhammadans by the Emperors, were brought back into caste, and are treated as Hindu Jats in all respects. They are still called Múlás, but Hindu Jats intermarry with them. The bards (Bháts) say that there are 9 lakhs of Gots in the Jat tribe, all of which intermarry and smoke together ; and the Hindu Jats even intermarry with the Sikh Jats of the Punjab. In Griffin's Punjab Rájas, I find it noted that the sister of the Mahárája of Patiala, a Sikh Jat, was married to the Mahárája of Bhartpur, a Hindu Jat. The chief Gots of Jats in Gurgaon district are—(1) Sarot, who own 24 villages, including Hodal ; (2) Rawat, 8 villages, including Bahin and part of 27 other villages ; (3) Dágar, 12 villages, including Mandkanla ; (4) Tewatiya, 2 villages, including Alawalpur (the Got of the late Rája of Balabgarh) ; (5) Tanwar, 4 villages, including Pirthala ; (6) Pokhwát, 5 villages, including Ghangaula ; (7) Katamiya, 4 villages, including Gurgaon ; (8) Raibadár, 4 villages, including Mitnaul. This last Got is famous for its stupidity, and other Jats tell many amusing stories at their expense. All the Palwal Jats, as far as my experience of them goes, look to the Bhartpur Chief as their natural leader ; the fall of Bhartpur made a great impression on them, and old men often refer to it as the era with reference to which they date events.

Section 44.—Ahírs are the characteristic tribe of Rewári, and are

The Ahírs.

numerous also in the northern part of Gurgaon : they are found too in the following parganas, Bahror in Alwar, Kanaund and Nárnaul in Patiala, Kanti in Naba, Madáwar and Kot-Kásim in Jaipur ; all these parganas are in the immediate proximity of Rewári. All the Rewári Ahírs look upon Ráo Tej Singh's family, now represented by Ráo Lál Singh and Ráo Judishtar Singh, as their natural leaders. They are splendid cultivators, hard-working, frugal and orderly. I have not been able to ascertain anything very definite as to their origin and history, but their traditions state that in Rewári they supplanted Rájputs, and I remember two villages in which impoverished representatives of the old Rájput owners still lingered. Ahírs are all Hindus.

Section 45.—The distinctively Brahmin villages occur chiefly in

The Brahmins and Tagas.

the Palwal tahsíl ; but in all the tahsils, except in the almost exclusively Meo tahsíl of Firozpur, there are a good many villages in which Brahmins own some share. A Hindu estate could hardly hope to prosper unless Brahmins held some land either as owners, occupancy tenants or on a free tenure

held from the community. I am indebted to Mr. Wilson for the following account of the sub-divisions of the Brahmins: the Tagás referred to in this note are found in tahsils Gurgaon and Palwal:—

"Of the Brahmin tribe the principal sub-divisions are called *Jat*, a word which seems also to be used to embrace the whole tribe. Each *Jat* is sub-divided into *Gots* and each *Got* again into *Als*. The *Al* is generally a sub-division of the *Got*, which derives its origin from some particular place (the *Nikás*), the name of which gives the distinguishing name of the *Al* and is prefixed to the name of the *Got*. Thus the *Al* of the Gaur sub-tribe (*Jat*) called Indauriya Bháradwáj is of the Bháradwáj *Got*, and derives its origin from Indaur. In many matters more regard is paid to the *Al* than the *Got*, and more than one of the Brahmins present did not know what *Got* he belonged to. Indeed the vagueness of their knowledge altogether about their *Gots* and *Als* is astonishing, especially as one expects Brahmins to be more particular about these things.

"In this district there are representatives of three sub-tribes (*Jats*) only; the Gaurs, the Gautam and the Chaurasiya. The most numerous is the Gaur sub-tribe, and there are only a very few villages of the Gautam and Chaurasiya sub-tribe. They are so far distinct that a member of one sub-tribe cannot marry with a member of another, and when they hold a *panchayat*, which consists of Brahmins of the villages most nearly concerned, and not of any regularly deputed representatives, only members of the sub-tribe concerned take part in it. They say too that in drinking water and smoking, they make distinctions according to the sub-tribe, but evidently they are not so particular in practice as they are in theory. All will drink water from a brass vessel in the hand of a Kahár, Taga, Jat, Abir or Gujar, but not of a Musalman *bhisti*. In smoking the *hukka* a Gaur will smoke from the same mouth-piece as a Gaur, but in smoking with a Gautam or Chaurasiya, he takes off the mouth-piece and smokes the *hukka*, using his hand as a mouth-piece. The Gaurs say they will drink water from a Gautam's brass vessel, but not from his earthen vessel, but a Gautam will drink from a Gaur's earthen vessel. A Chaurasiya says he will drink from a Gaur's earthen vessel, but not from a Gautam's. The Gautams say they will drink from the earthen vessel of neither Gaur nor Chaurasiya. Of the Gaur sub-tribe (*Jat*) there are ten *Gots*, they say, but they cannot give their names with certainty, and in some cases cannot distinguish between the *Got* and its *Al*. The following names are given as those of *Gots*, but some of them may be names of *Als* only—Bháradwáj, Bháradwar (?), Mudgal, Kaushish, Báshishtman, Páthik, Bachis. Tandras, Díkhot, Káknángiya, Láthá Joshi (with its *Als* the Indauriya, Silsiba, Kámerval).

"The Gautam sub-tribe is in this district represented only by the Maithal *Got*, which consists of 52 *Als*.

"The sub-divisions of the Chaurasiya sub-tribe, represented in this district, are given as Pachami, Tagnáyat, Khundrántya, Dhamranniya, Kakariya, but these are said to be *Als* only.

"The Tagas are not admitted to be Brahmins. They claim to have been Brahmins but to have given up (Tyága, Tyág, abandonment) the practice of purohitái and panditái (the office of family priest and learned Brahmin) for agriculture; hence their name. A Taga present says that Brahmins are his *purohita*, and he worships them (*pújta hai*). It is said that some 25 years ago Gordhan, a Taga of Fatahpur Biloch, was about to marry his daughter to a Gaur Brahmin, but a *panchayat* of Gaurs forbade it.

"A Brahmin widow is not allowed to remarry. If a Brahmin does marry a widow, they are turned out of the Brahmin caste, and they and their descendants are called Dharukra, now almost a separate caste by itself. A Dharukra marries only a Dharukra. There are some families of Dharukras descended from Gaur Brahmins in Ládítáká.

Another form of the word "Dharúkrá, is *Doghld*."

Section 46.—Gujars are found in all five tahsils, but are most numerous as proprietors in the Gurgaon tahsil along the foot of the range, which divides the district from Delhi. In the Palwal tahsil some of the largest Gujar villages now belong to the Skinner estate; in the days of the heavy assessments which preceded the regular settlement, the Gujars attempted to evade the weighty jamas imposed on them by using their lands as grazing grounds, and throwing them out of cultivation, and then deserting the villages, when pressed for payment,—a course

which led to their rights being forfeited, under a special rule issued by the Government of India to check desertion of estates in the Gurgaon district, or to their being sold by auction for the balances due. I have no special information as to the history of the tribe.

Section 47.—The chief Rájput settlements are those of Badgujar Rájputs round Sohna ; and of Chauháns round Bahora, to the north-west of the Gurgaon tahsíl, and in the isolated villages to the south of Rewári. The Badgujars state that their ancestors migrated hither from Jullundur under the following circumstances: it appears that an ancestor of theirs was playing at dice with the goddess Devi, when he noticed that her hand was wet; he asked her the cause, and she replied that she had just rescued a ship which was sinking in the sea; this seemed to him so improbable that he somewhat rudely impugned her veracity, and was in return visited with a curse, which caused him and his to wander forth, until the new seat of their race was pointed out to them, by the given sign of the cart axle breaking down; and then after a series of conflicts they drove out the Khanzadas who then held the country, and established themselves at Sohna and in the country round. The date given for this migration is about the middle of the fifteenth century.

The history of the Chauhán race is given in Sir H. M. Elliott's supplemental Glossary. I have nothing to add to that account. The local names, which he mentions, Bighoto Ráth, Dhundhoti and Chandain, are known by the people, but not often referred to.

The great majority of the Gurgaon Rájputs are Hindús, except in the north and east of Rewári. Some of these Rewári Ranghars (Muhammadan Rájputs) have but an indifferent name for honesty, but generally the Rájputs of both religions are of good repute.

Section 48.—Gaurwáls are Rájputs who have adopted the custom of marrying the brother's widow: they are confined, wholly or almost wholly, to the Palwal tahsíl; a few are Muhammadans, but the majority are Hindús.

The Dhúsars claim to be descended from Brahmins, but do not intermarry with them or receive charity; they derive their name from Dhosi, a flat-topped hill near Narnaul, where their ancestor Chimand performed his devotions. The famous Hemu was a Dhúsar of Rewári.

Among the Banias, the most numerous class in Gurgaon, are the Agarwáls, who trace their descent from Rája Agarsen of Agroha in Hissar, whose eighteen sons married the eighteen snake daughters of Rája Básak. The Agurís, or salt-workers, claim descent from the Rájputs of Chitor, and the Mallahs derive their origin from Runakta near Agra.

Section 49.—Not many recruits are sought for in this district for the army: the few natives of the district who are serving in the army are mainly Ranghars or Patháns, and are ordinarily in Cavalry regiments. I think

D

that, if required, a large number of recruits might be obtained from Gurgaon, and I remember reading somewhere that Akbar had a body-guard of Meos.

Section 50.—The census of 1868 shows the population as consisting of 479,907 Hindus and 216,147 Muhammadans, and 592 others; but among the agricultural population generally, the forms of worship which most prevail are those connected with what they call their “Kacha Mazhab” as distinct from the “Pacca Mazhab” of orthodox Hinduism and Muhammadanism.

In most Hindu villages and in many of the Meo villages will be found under some shade-giving tree a little masonry platform, the shrine of the “Bhumiya” or local deity, if such he can be called; for the “Bhumiya” is generally one of the founders of the village, or, as I found in one village, the Brahmin priest of the original settlers. The special day for making offerings is the Chaudas or 14th day of the month. Some of the “Bhumiya” are said to grant the prayers of their votaries, and to punish severely those who offend them: one of the Superintendents of Settlement told me that he had once been obliged, by the feeling of a great weight on his chest, to quit a place sacred to a “Bhumiya” where he was accidentally sleeping, and the same “Bhumiya” visited with illness a man who cleaned his teeth near his shrine. Those “Bhumiya” who thus bear the reputation of being revengeful and vicious in temper are respected, and offerings to them often made, while those who have the character of easy good-tempered fellows are neglected.

A somewhat similar local deity who does not seem to be always clearly distinguished from the “Bhumiya,” but whose shrine is often found in addition to that of the “Bhumiya” in the same village, is the Chanwand, also called Khera Deota. Some villagers say that the Chanwand is the wife of the “Bhumiya;” others seem to put the Chanwand in the place of the “Bhumiya” but the Chanwand is worshipped on Sunday.

The “Bundela” is only worshipped in times of sickness, and especially of cholera. I think that the “Bundela” must be the same as Hárdaur mentioned in Elliot’s Glossary. In the last century cholera broke out in Lord Hasting’s Army, shortly after some cattle had been killed within the grove, where lie the ashes of a Bundelkhand chief named Hardaul Lala. The epidemic was attributed to his wrath, and his lordship over cholera being thus established he too is in many villages given a small shrine and prayed to remove pestilence when it visits the village.

The spirits of young men who die childless are also supposed to haunt the village, as are the ghosts of men who from any cause die dissatisfied and unwilling to leave their homes. Such spirits are called euphemistically “pitas” or father, but generally bear the character of being vindictive and requiring a great deal of attention. A little shrine

very much resembling a 'chulha,' or native fire-place, is generally constructed in their honour near a tank, and there offerings are made. Sometimes a "pita" descends on a person who then becomes inspired, shakes his head, rolls his eyes, and reveals the will of the "pita." This is spoken of as 'khelna' or playing. The village watchman of Damdama, in tahsil Gurgaon, bears the reputation of being occasionally thus inspired.

In some villages is found a shrine very similar to that of the "Bhumiya," known as Patharwáli, and I was told that when a man in sickness puts on the cord of Devi and recovers, he has to perform a journey to Nagarkot or Jwála Mukhi in Kángra, and takes with him a Bhagat or professed devotee of Devi, and while he is away, the females of his family worship the Patharwáli.

Besides these there is often a shrine known as that of the Panjpír. The Hindus regard this as sacred to the Pandu brothers; the Muhammadans as sacred to five of their saints. A miraculous light is asserted to sometimes appear at midnight on these shrines.

Satis also are often worshipped. Thus in the village of Rojhka Gujar, there is the shrine of a Gujarni Sati, who has constituted herself the patroness of the Brahmin priests of the village: and unless they are properly looked after she gets angry and sends things into the bodies of the offenders, causing them pain; and then on the first day of the moon the Brahmins have to be collected and fed at her shrine.

The standards of Shaikh Sálár and Shaikh Madár are often to be met with in Meo villages, carried on circuit for the collection of the offerings of their votaries. My own information as to these two saints is imperfect. Major Powlett writes in the Alwar Gazetteer that Sálár Masand was one of Sultan Mahmúd Ghazni's chief generals; his tomb is at Bahraich in Oudh, and the Meos regard him as their chief patron saint. The Madar Sáhíb is a saint, whose shrine is at Makanpur near Aligarh. Mr. Wilson notes that the Maulvís now discourage the use of the Sálár standard as idolatrous.

Section 51.—Besides these village objects of worship, there are

Local shrines. many shrines to the occupants of which reverence is paid. Thus in Sujwari, tahsil Palwal, there is a shrine of Shaikh Ahmad Chisti; but Muhammadan though he was, his votaries are mainly Hindus. The Kánúngo family of Palwal say that one of their ancestors used to visit this shrine constantly, and died here. After death they intended to take away his corpse to the Jumna and burn it, but such was his attachment to Shaikh Ahmad that until they cut off one of his fingers and buried it in the shrine, his body could not be moved. The "choti" or lock of hair of the children of this family is always cut off at this shrine. Many of the neighbouring Hindu Jat villages have dedicated plots to this shrine; and some Jats of the village told me they only did "puja" or worship to Shaikh Ahmad Chisti, Brahmins and the Pípal tree.

In other places I have found Muhammadan shrines objects of worship to the Hindu villagers. The occupants of some of these shrines are credited with the power of working miracles; thus in the Meo village of Ghairabpurbas, tahsil Gurgaon, there are two shrines known as those of Wilayat Shah and Hâshim Shah. The ministers of Hâshim Shah's shrine once allowed it to fall into a bad state of repair, whereupon the saint afflicted them with sickness until they executed the needed repairs; and once when a man of the neighbouring village of Sakadpur was on a journey, the wheel of his cart began to give way: thereupon he vowed five balls of "gur" to Wilayat Shah if he got his cart to the village; on he journeyed in safety until he reached the village boundary, and then down went the cart. The saint had fulfilled his part of the contract. Nor are Hindu miracles wanting: in Indri, tahsil Nuh, on the day of the Holi, five cow-dung cakes appear mysteriously on the place where the Holi offerings are deposited.

Section 52.—Tales of sorcery too are not unknown. I could give the name and residence of a famous Brahmin sorcerer, who is said to steal the skulls of people who die young, and to hold the unfortunate spirits imprisoned in them. Then if any one offends him, he sends a spirit into the offender, who takes the name of the dead man or woman in whose body the spirit formerly dwelt, and states, when asked, that the Brahmin had sent him. If something is given to the Brahmin, the patient generally gets better. This Brahmin is also able to interpret the will of "pitas," cause wells to fall in by throwing written charms down them, and secure a favourable result to a suit in the courts by the recital of other spells.

Some wizards, I was told, if they cut off a lock of a woman's hair, could cause her to die, and then, when she had been burned, could bring her to life again, and thus secure her for their own enjoyment. But I was not told of this happening nearer than Lahore.

There is, of course, the usual dread of the evil eye, the theory of which was thus described to me by some Jats:—When a child is born, an invisible spirit is sometimes, not I think always, born separately at the same time: and unless the mother takes the precaution of keeping one breast tied up for forty days while she feeds the child from the other, in which case the spirit dies of hunger, the child grows up with the endowment of the evil eye; and whenever a person so endowed looks at any thing covetously, something evil will happen to it. Amulets worn for protection from the evil eye seem to be of two classes, the first objects which apparently resist the influence by a superior innate strength, such as tiger's claws, and the second objects of a worthless character, such as cowries, which may catch the eye of their beholder, and thus prevent the covetous look.

Charms too are found very useful in times of cattle disease. One practice which prevails in the south-east of the district arose in this way.

Once upon a time a man whose descendants live at Tumora in the Muttra district was sleeping out in the fields, watching over his cattle with spear and shield, when he saw the cattle disease creeping up towards his oxen in an animal shape; he watched his opportunity and got the disease under his shield, which he pressed firmly down. The disease entreated to be released, but he would not let it go until it promised that it would never remain where he or his descendants were present. So still when a murrain visits the village, his descendants are summoned and walk round the village calling on the disease to fulfil its contract.

Another and more widely known method of protecting the cattle is to erect at the entrance of the village two poles between which a rope of "dab" grass is stretched. On this are suspended wooden models of a plough and a narrow "mez," an unbaked earthen pot cover, an onion and an iron spike. All of these are marked with oil and red lead, and on the earthen cover is written a charm by some holy man. Then on an appointed day all the cattle are driven out below the rope and charm, and on that day no fire is lit in the village, until the evening, and all the milk of the day is given to Brahmins.

Here are a couple of rather unintelligible charms to cure a scorpion bite:—

Hari dandi Munj ka bán;

Utr re bichu, Khwaja Muin-ud-dín Chishti ki án.

i. e., green stick, Munj rope; get out scorpion, I charge you by (lit. oath of) Khawaja Muin-ud-dín Chishti.

Choti kothi, bara pahán;

Utr re, Khwaja Muin-ud-dín ki án.

* Little granary with a big top (to it); get out by Khawaja Muin-ud-dín.

In cases of snake bite, one method adopted is for the charmer to repeat an invocation to Noah in Arabic twenty-one times by a well, from which he then draws water, and washes with his right hand his feet and hands, and the water remaining after these ablutions is sprinkled on the patient, who also drinks some of it.

In times of great sickness Muhammadans sometimes take a he-goat, perfect in all respects, and ten or twenty men walk with it all round the village, repeating verses of the Korán; then they kill it and bury it in the centre of the village, or they write a prayer on a piece of paper, and put it over the chief entrance of the village.

The prayer runs thus:—

Abdullah ka pút, Aimana ka jáya;

Bhág ri waba, Muhammad áya.

Son of Abdullah, son of Aimana;

Flee away disease, Muhammad has come.

Section 53.—The Meos have hitherto been very lax Muhammadans sharing in most of the rites and customs of their Hindu neighbours, especially such as are pleasant to observe; their principle of action seems to have been to keep the feasts of both religions and the

* This is also used generally as a proverb with reference to great appearances covering small realities—something like our 'Much cry, little wool.'

fasts of neither. Recently religious teachers have become more numerous among them, and some Meos now keep the Ramzán fast, build village mosques, say their prayers, and their wives wear trousers instead of the Hindu petticoat,—all signs of a religious revival.

Section 54.—Attendance on fairs or melás, which combine devotion and amusement, constitutes one of the few pleasures of the ordinary agriculturist.

Fairs and Melás.

Chief among the fairs of Gurgaon is that of the goddess of small-pox, Masani, whose temple is at Gurgaon. A small melá takes place there every Tuesday, except in the month Sáwan, but the great fairs are those which occur in Chait. Further reference to this temple, and the disposal of the income arising from the offerings will be found in para. 304.

In the Rewári tahsíl at the village of Bas Doda, where there is an ancient temple of Bhaironji, a fair is held on the 26th of Chait, and the following two days, to which people are said to resort from as far as Agra and Delhi. The offerings, which are enjoyed by the owners of the village, are estimated at Rs. 500. I was told that formerly girls of the Dhunwar class used to be married to the god at these festivals, and that they always died soon afterwards, but that of late years the practice had been discontinued.

In the Firozpur tahsíl there is a large gathering of Meos at the village of Khori Shah Chokha, on the 1st to the 7th Jamádiulawwal; the object of their pilgrimage is the tomb of the Saint Shah Chokha. The estimated attendance is from 8,000 to 10,000. Formerly this fair used to be a great place for elopements, it being held a sufficient answer from a man, who left the fair with another Meo's wife to say that Shah Chokha had given her to him. In addition to these there is a number of other melás of smaller importance, such as those held in the Gurgaon tahsíl at Kasan on the 29th Bhádon, at Sohna on the 18th Sáwan, at Islámpur on the 9th Bhádon, at Budhera on Wednesdays in Chait, and in Bhundsi Khohri and Karaula on the 22nd Chait and 22nd Kuár; in the Nuh tahsíl at Palla on the 24th to 27th Jamádiulawwal, at Nuh on the 10th Ramzán, at Gahbar on the 1st Chait and 1st Kuár, at Nalhar on the 14th Phágan, and at Swanika at the full moon in Kátak; in Firozpur tahsíl at the Jhir near Firozpur on the 14th Mágh, and at Maholi on the 8th Kuár and 8th Chait; in the Rewári tahsíl at Bharawas Balwari, and Siha on the 1st Chait, at Darauli on the 9th Bhádon, at Inchapuri on the 13th Sáwan and 13th Phágan, and at the tank of Ráo Tej Singh in Rewari on the 18th Sáwan; in the Palwal tahsíl at the tomb of Shaikh Ahmad Chisti in Sujwari on the 11th and 12th Rabiulawwal, where 5,000 persons are said to collect, at Banswa on 26th Phágan, at Palwal on the 21st Bhádon, at Gurwari on the 25th Jeth, at Banchari on 2nd Chait and at Alawalpur on the 15th Phágan.

In the Rewári tahsíl there are Mahants of some reputation at Balwari and at Bharawas. In many Ahír villages the people unyoke their cattle at the well, when the evening Sankh sounds, in obedience to the traditional instructions of one of these Mahants.

Section 55.—Bájra, jowár and barley, forridge made of the various pulses, ghi, milk and butter milk, form the ordinary food of the agricultural population. Only the more easily circumstanced among them can afford to commonly eat wheaten bread or consume much sugar or meat; when meat is eaten, it is ordinarily goat's flesh: the great body of Hindu agriculturists is prevented also from eating meat by religious scruples. The regular meals are taken at mid-day and in the evening; to these must be added a draught of butter milk and a snack of whatever comes handy in the early morning.

Section 56.—On the subject of the general economic condition of the people, I incorporate the following note by Mr. Wilson supplied in answer to the question of the famine commission:—

Remarks by Mr. Wilson
on general economic condition.

In a district such as this containing such a variety of soil and caste and even climate, it is necessary to divide the agricultural community into classes, and describe their circumstances in some detail; no general description of their ordinary economic condition would apply to the whole community with any approximation to exactness.

No general description possible.

Factors in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

The circumstances which determine the condition of an agriculturist come in order of importance as follows:—

1st caste.—As a general rule, whatever be the nature of the soil he cultivates or the incidence of the revenue he pays, the caste of the agriculturist, which determines his habits and customs and natural disposition, will determine his economic condition. At the head of the prevalent castes in this district I would place the Ahírs, as the most industrious thrifty and prudent: though much of the land occupied by them is of an inferior description and the incidence of the revenue in Rewári tahsíl, where most of the villages are owned by them, has for thirty years been very high, as compared with the rest of the district, they have by unremitting toil, compelled the soil to yield them a wonderful amount of produce, and have by prudent thrift kept themselves and their lands free from debt. Next to them come the Jats, who own many villages, in the east and north-east of the district. Their land is very fertile; and in Palwal tahsíl, where they form the chief portion of the land-owning class the incidence of the revenue has been hitherto extremely light. In industry and thrift they are inferior to the Ahírs, though superior to other castes; while on the whole very well-to-do, they have not been careful to keep themselves free from debt and their land from mortgage. After them come the Rájputs owning land chiefly in the centre of the district, and the Brahmins scattered here and there, but neither caste forming a very important element in the agricultural population. Last of all on the list come the comparatively lazy and superlatively

First factor, caste.

unthrifty Meos, who own some 350 villages in the two southernmost tahsils of the district (Nuh and Firozpur). Without the excuse of a barren soil or an excessive revenue, they live so closely up to their income, are so negligent in developing the resources of their land, and indulge so in unwarranted expenditure, that the failure of one harvest plunges them irretrievably into debt. Last year's scarcity found many of them still burdened with debt contracted in the famines of 1860-61 and 1868-69, and has left them with 17 per cent. of their land heavily mortgaged, and much floating debt hanging over them besides.

2nd, the number of the family.—Other things being equal, the lucky man who has few children has less difficulty in making ends meet. When the children are young, they make more mouths to feed, without any corresponding increase in the number of hands to work; and even when they become old enough to help in the fields, the cost of their food is greater than would be the hire of laborers to give the same amount of work at the most pressing times. Each child too must be married, and marriages are the great extravagance of the agriculturist's family: even where one contracting party exacts a sum of money from the other, the expenses of the ceremony are sure to exceed the income. The greater the number of births, the greater will be the number of deaths in the family; and each funeral too is an expensive affair, the brotherhood and the poor must be luxuriously and extravagantly feasted. There was a time not many years ago when the agriculturist who had a number of sons and daughters to help him to break up new land was likely to better his condition; but now throughout the greater part of the district the population has overtaken the land, and hired labor is cheap. Happy is the man whose quiver is not too full. As might be expected, the unthrifty Meos are famous for the number of their children.

3rd, sub-division of the land.—This is closely connected with the last head. Where the family is a large one, the family holding is, on the death of the head, sometimes worked in common by the sons, but very frequently divided between them in equal shares. The practice of separating off distinctly the different shares of the land is encouraged by our revenue and law system, and is rapidly becoming more common; and as the increase of a holding by the death of a brother or uncle without heirs is much less common than its sub-division among the sons of the deceased proprietor, this practice leads to the rapid increase of small holdings, the produce of which is barely sufficient to supply the necessities of life to the agriculturist and his family; and while the heads of families in the village community are gradually becoming more distinct in their individual rights and responsibilities, they have not yet learned to co-operate in the modern sense of the word. There is thus little to fall back on when a season of misfortune comes. The extent of sub-division is generally much

influenced by the tenure of the village. Where the village is held in bhayachára tenure, as is usual among the Jats and Meos, the land is much sub-divided; and where the tenure is pattidári, as it often is among the Ahírs, the owners of a share in the village often hold and cultivate it in common, and can thus meet misfortune better than if they had to fight it single-handed.

4th, facility of irrigation.—The introduction of the Agra canal into the eastern part of the district has vastly improved the condition of the agriculturists in that tract by increasing the productiveness of their land in much greater proportion than it increases the cost of production, but most of all by protecting them against seasons of drought;—the great source of indebtedness and poverty. Although irrigation from the canal commenced only some four years ago, its good effects are already seen, and it is to be hoped that the standard of comfort of the Jat agriculturists benefitting therefrom will be decidedly raised before the population overtakes the increase of produce; provided however, that their prosperity does not make them lazy, and that the proximity of the canal does not permanently enervate them, as seems to have been the case with the Jat land-holders on the Western Jumna Canal. There seems some danger of the latter calamity, for this year in particular fever has literally devastated the tract through which the canal passes; some villages have in a few months lost one-sixth of their population and scarcely a man is to be found who has not been greatly reduced in strength by repeated attacks. But if this prove to have been an exceptional year as there is some reason to hope, the great diminution of the population may even prove a blessing to the survivors.

The facility of well-irrigation is also an important factor, as on this depends the protection of the land from drought, but it must be taken advantage of. The Ahírs work their deep well night and day: the Meos often do not take the trouble to sink them when water is near.

5th, nature of soil.—This factor, which at first sight seems most important, really comes low down in the list. The sandy soil of Rewári produces enough to keep the thrifty Ahírs in comfort, while the comparatively rich soil of the Firozpur valley is heavily mortgaged to meet the extravagances of the thriftless Meos.

6th, incidence of the revenue.—This too is of less importance than would at first sight seem probable. The Ahír land-owners of tahsíl Rewári, hitherto notoriously heavily assessed, are much less indebted than the lightly assessed Meos of Firozpur, and less even than the much more lightly assessed Jats of Palwal, thrifty though the latter are said to be.

7th, status of agriculturist.—There is much less difference between the condition of the owner of land, tenant with right of occupancy, and tenant-at-will throughout the greater part of the district than would be expected. The vast majority of tenants with rights of occupancy, and a very large number of tenants-at-will, have hitherto held their land on condition of paying simply the revenue and cesses due thereon, and they have generally shared on equal terms with the owners in the common rights of the village. However since the operations of the present settlement began and more especially since the new assessments were announced last year, the tendency to distinguish more sharply between these classes of agriculturists has been rapidly growing. Tenants-at-will are called on to pay higher rents, or are ejected from land they have held for years on these favorable terms. Suits are instituted to have defined more exactly the rights of occupancy tenants and to enhance their rents. Property in land is becoming more valuable every day, and the rights of owners having been more clearly defined in the new settlement records, money-lenders are willing to advance larger sums than before on the security of land. Thus it is generally remarked that tenants-at-will have greater difficulty in borrowing than owners or even than tenants with occupancy rights. All these tendencies may be expected to develop with remarkable rapidity in the few years following the close of the present settlement operations.

The general condition of the agricultural population then may be said to be painfully dependent on the seasons, all their income comes from the land. Where a land-owner, besides the actual produce of his own separate holding, can count among his income the proceeds of hiring his cart between the busy times or those of the sale of his "ghi," he finds that in a year of drought even these are apt to fail him, for the difficulty of feeding his oxen and his buffaloes swallows up all the income they bring, and where a cultivator ekes out the produce of his fields by his dues as a village menial or family priest, he finds the villagers, in seasons of scarcity, unable to pay him the full fee. The Jats of Palwal are now greatly protected against drought, but are in some danger of increasing their expenditure too fast, and losing some of their old industry and thrift, but they may be generally described as well off, especially the land-owners. They can easily stand a year of scarcity and will probably soon recover themselves, though even they are, like all agriculturists apt to neglect payment of the principal, and even of the interest of a debt once contracted, and often carelessly allow the sum noted against them in the village money-lender's books to grow and grow until they can have little hope of paying it off, the wily banker knowing it to be his interest not to press for ready payment, but to encourage his debtor deeper into the toils, until he has been completely at his mercy. When this is so with men having such advantages as the Jats of Palwal, what must it be with the Meos. Their condition is rapidly becoming hopeless. They live so literally from hand

to mouth, carelessly contracting debt for marriages, funerals, and petty luxuries; even in average years, that when a year of drought comes they are thrown on the money-lender, who can make with them what terms he likes. During the past 15 months some 5 per cent. of the cultivated area of the two Meo tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur has been mortgaged, and now 17 per cent. of the total cultivated area is so burdened that there is little hope of its ever being redeemed. The Meo land-owners are rapidly becoming practically reduced into the position of tenants. Their condition loudly calls for special consideration, though it is difficult to see what can be done for them. During the past year a large amount of revenue due from them has been suspended, but they have had to borrow for food, and the evil has only been reduced, not removed. Not a few who had no land to mortgage left the district to seek a means of livelihood elsewhere until better times. It is pleasant to turn from this state of things to that of the Ahirs in Rewári. With all their disadvantages, their industry reduces the evils of a year of drought to a minimum, and their thrift supplies them with a means of tiding over it, and reduces their expenditure for the time. Though the drought of last year was as bad with them as anywhere, they paid their revenue and that without contracting a larger amount of debt than they are likely to clear off in a year or two of favorable harvest, should they be fortunate enough to have them.

“The causes of debt are—(1), general extravagance which leads to debt even in ordinary years; (2), marriages and funerals the expenditure on which is enormously disproportionate to the income; (3), drought, which finds the agriculturist without any surplus saved, and kills his cattle and compels him to borrow to pay the revenue and support his family; (4), neglect to pay the interest on debts already contracted, which rapidly multiply themselves.”

Section 57.—Allowing for the fact that Mr. Wilson saw the district, when it was suffering from a great calamity, I think that the above description is a good one. I shall, however, have some further remarks to make on the subject in connection with the assessments. The fluctuations are not all in one direction, although much of the surplus produce of prosperous years will, under any circumstances, in the case of an improvident tribe like the Meos, fall to the share of the money-lenders; the extent of this share, again, will be much influenced by the fiscal policy adopted by the Government.

Section 58.—The rates of interest vary with the security from 6 per cent. per annum to 37½ per cent., or even higher, ordinary rates are 18 to 24 per cent. for unsecured loans, 18 per cent. on mortgage of land, and 12 per cent. on deposit of ornaments. As a class, the Meos pay the highest rates. Interest is often deducted in advance from the sum lent, and many

money-lenders refuse to take less than 6 months' interest, however short the period be for which the money is required. Grain agreements are comparatively rare.

Section 59.—Land is rarely sold, although it is constantly mortgaged; the tables compiled for the assessment reports showed that from 1857 to 1875, 26,062 acres assessed at Rs. 22,795 had been sold for a total sum of Rs. 1,72,125. Of the area sold more than half was in Rewári and only 209 acres in Firozpur. In all the tahsils the rise in the value of land from 1857 to 1875 was very marked; the prices obtained in the period 1871 to 1875 in the various tahsils were as follows:—

Tahsil.	Price per acre.			Price per rupee of jama.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Firozpur (area nominal only)	139	15	0	59	6	0
Palwal	21	8	0	23	5	0
Nuh	19	4	0	20	3	0
Gurgaon	10	5	0	11	12	0
Rewári... ..	5	10	0	5	8	0

In Rewári the small sale value of land has always been very marked; and Gurgaon most nearly resembles it in this respect. The profits to be obtained from these sandy tahsils are too small to render land worth much as an investment.

Mortgages.

Section 60.—The following remarks are by Mr. Wilson:—

During the progress of settlement operations two statements of land mortgaged, which are here appended, were drawn up. The first statement shows the amount of land mortgaged at the end of June 1877, when the last instalment of the past settlement had been realized, and the new assessments had been announced but had not yet come into effect:—when a series of average years had brought the district to what may be considered its normal condition after the famine of 1868-69, and the coming drought of 1877 had as yet had no effect.

The second statement shows the amount of land mortgaged during the following eighteen months beginning with July 1877 and ending with December 1878. The percentages are taken on the cultivated area, as almost all the land mortgaged is cultivated land, and in calculating proportion of revenue to area it gives a better idea of the actual state of things if the productive area only be taken into account.

At the end of June 1877, over 6 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district had been mortgaged in 20,000 separate transactions, to agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the proportion of 3 to 2 for a sum equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue of the district,—the average amount of debt per acre mortgaged being Rs. 24, equivalent to 18 years' purchase

of the revenue assessed. During the eighteen months which followed, while the redemptions from mortgage were insignificant, 4.41 per cent. more of the cultivated area was mortgaged for 6 lakhs or half a year's revenue, giving a rate of Rs. 14 per acre mortgaged or 10½ years' revenue of the land mortgaged. Thus at the end of 1878, nearly 10½ per cent. of the cultivated area of the district was under mortgage, the burden being 21½ lakhs or 1½ year's revenue of the district. During the same period of eighteen months, ending December 1878, 1.14 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district was sold at Rs. 14 per acre, or 11 years' revenue of the land sold. The average area mortgaged in one transaction was 7 acres more than double the former average, and the proportion of mortgages to agriculturists and non-agriculturists respectively was 2 to 5, instead of the former proportion of 3 to 2.

The cause of this enormous increase in the transfers of land by which 5½ per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district changed hands in the course of a year-and-a-half, is not far to seek. The almost entire failure of the rains of 1877 left the district destitute of the *kharif* harvest and unable from want of cattle and seed and seasonable moisture to cultivate the ordinary extent of *rabi*. Many of the people living from hand to mouth, especially the improvident Meos, were driven at once to the money-lender even before the first instalment of the new assessment became due; and as a thorough investigation into the rights of proprietors of land was just being completed and the assessment for the next thirty years had been announced, it was possible to estimate with some certainty the value of land, and the money-lenders seem to have seized the opportunity to throw on the land by way of mortgage not only the value of the cash and grain they then advanced, but all outstanding debts, or to have cleared them all off by purchasing the land outright; so that the sum representing the new burden of the land does not represent new debt, but includes much debt that formerly appeared only in the books of the money-lenders.

The proportions of land mortgaged vary greatly in the different tahsils. Firozpur almost wholly inhabited by proverbially thriftless Meos gives the highest figures. Up to June 1877 nearly 13 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tahsil had been mortgaged for 2½ years' revenue; in the following 18 months 6 per cent. more was mortgaged for 1½ year's revenue and 2 per cent. was sold during the same time. At the end of 1878, 19 per cent. of the cultivated area was burdened with 3½ years' revenue of the tahsil. Nuh, also chiefly inhabited by Meos, follows close behind. Up to June 1877, 11 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tahsil had been mortgaged for 2½ years' revenue, and during the next year-and-a-half 5 per cent. more was mortgaged, and 1 per cent. was sold, leaving 16 per cent. burdened with 3 years' revenue of the tahsil. The Jat tahsil of Palwal, which up to 1877 was lightly assessed, and which suffered less from the drought of 1877-78 than the other tahsils, 5 per cent. had been mortgaged up to June 1877 for 1½ year's revenue of the tahsil, and during the following year-and-a-half 2 per cent. more was mortgaged for a fifth of a year's revenue only and very little land was sold. So that here at the end of 1878 only 7 per

cent. of the cultivated area is burdened with $1\frac{1}{2}$ year's revenue. In the tahsíl of Rewári, inhabited chiefly by industrious economical Ahírs, which has always been highly assessed, and which, like Nuh and Firozpur, suffered greatly from the drought of 1877-78, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area had been mortgaged up to June 1877 for only one-ninth of a year's revenue of the tahsíl; but during the eighteen months that followed 6 per cent. of the cultivated area was mortgaged for a fourth of a year's revenue of the tahsíl and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was sold, leaving $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area burdened with only a third of a year's revenue of the tahsíl. In Gurgaon tahsíl, up to June 1877, 2 per cent. of the cultivated area had been mortgaged for a fourth of a year's revenue and during the following 18 months $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more was mortgaged for a sixth of a year's revenue, and 1 per cent. was sold, leaving $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area burdened with half a year's revenue of the tahsíl.

Statement showing land mortgaged in the Gurgaon district up to 30th June 1877.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Name of taluk.	Total area of taluk.	Cultivated area of taluk.	Total revenue of taluk.	AREA IN ACRES MORTGAGED NUMBER OF MORTGAGES. AVERAGE AREA PER MORT- GAGE IN ANTIQUE TYPE.			AMOUNT OF DEBT.			JAMA OF AREA MORTGAGED.		PERCENTAGE OF AREA MORTGAGED.				Percentage of jama of area mortgaged on mortgage money.	Average of mortgage money per acre of land mortgaged.	Average of mortgage money per rupee of jama of land mortgaged.	
				To agricultural.	To non-agricultural.	Total.	To agricultural.	To non-agricultural.	Total.	To agricultural.	To non-agricultural.	Total.	To AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.		On total area.				On cultivated area.
													To agricultural.	To non-agricultural.					
Gurgaon	2,64,710	1,88,625	2,17,064	2,041	1,946	3,987	21,274	29,299	50,573	2,321	2,416	4,737	0.77	0.74	1.51	2.11	261	8.43	12
Bawal ...	2,72,446	2,23,033	2,78,499	6,386	2,454	8,840	11,446	20,386	31,832	1,329	3,211	4,540	0.25	0.20	1.08	1.23	11.4	9	7
Palwal ...	2,46,044	2,05,141	2,15,258	6,486	3,548	10,034	1,66,442	1,06,944	2,73,386	8,019	4,367	13,006	2.43	3.16	1.50	4.24	5.58	3	0
Kuh ...	2,49,484	2,19,028	2,60,114	2,108	1,032	3,140	3,45,902	2,37,703	5,83,605	16,233	18,350	34,583	4.96	6.14	4.26	9.26	11.40	5	4
Ferozpur	2,02,552	1,66,413	2,41,410	13,444	11,528	24,972	4,73,344	1,84,979	6,58,323	22,335	8,240	30,575	7.57	9.39	3.59	10.60	12.78	14	15
Total	12,65,266	10,07,257	12,12,536	38,893	25,122	64,015	10,26,508	5,32,861	15,59,369	53,917	34,404	88,321	5.10	3.66	2.00	5.10	6.36	24	10

Statement showing the mortgages of land in several tahsils

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of tahsil.	Total area.	Cultivated area.	Total jama.	Area mortgaged, &c., in acres. No. of mortgages in black ink, and average in antique type.			Amount of mortgage money.		
				To agriculturalists.	To non-agriculturalists.	Total.	To agriculturalists.	To non-agriculturalists.	Total.
Gurgaon	2,64,710	1,88,662	2,16,128	1,053 0 0 108 10'2	1,908 0 0 136 14	2,961 0 0 239 12'4	15,190 0 0	25,524 0 0	36,714 0 0
Rewari	2,70,577	2,21,477	2,77,146	1,949 0 0 102 19	12,001 0 0 357 34	13,950 0 0 459 30	16,280 0 0	53,368 8 0	69,648 8 0
Palwal	2,48,544	2,08,177	2,56,008	3,066 0 0 366 8-1-29	1,368 0 0 267 5-0-20	4,434 0 0 633 7-0-8	36,237 0 0	24,521 0 0	61,058 0 0
Nuh ...	2,69,484	2,19,028	2,59,984	2,227 0 0 501 4'44	9,894 0 0 1,339 5'39	12,121 0 0 2,340 5'18	46,659 0 0	97,304 0 0	1,43,963 0 0
Firozpur	2,02,682	1,66,413	2,38,816	2,667 1 5 790 3'3	7,989 2 25 1,816 4'4	10,656 3 30 2,606 4'08	84,992 15 6	2,05,894 11 0	2,88,887 10 6
Total ...	12,58,497	10,00,787	12,78,082	10,982 1 5 1,862 5'7	33,160 2 25 4,415 7'5	44,142 3 30 6,277 7'03	1,99,358 15 6	4,02,912 3 0	6,02,271 2 6

of Gurgaon District, from July 1877 to December 1878.

11	12	13	14		15		16		17	18	19	20	21	
Jama of land mortgaged.			PERCENTAGE OF AREA MORTGAGED.											
To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	To Agriculturists.		To Non-Agriculturists.		Total.		Percentage of mortgage money on jama of tahsil.	Percentage of jama of mortgaged area on mortgage money.	Average of mortgage money per acre mortgaged.	Average of mortgage money per rupee of jama.	REMARKS.	
			On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated area.						
1,265	2,086	3,351	4	54	72	1 01	1 12	1 57	17 91 25	8 45 57	13 1 2	11 8 10		
2,518	12,716	16,234	71	9	4 4	5 41	5 15	6 3	25 1	21 9	4 15 11	4 9 2		
3,611	2,194	5,805	1 25	1 8	5 56	6 66	1 81	2 17	21 24	9 3	18 11 4	10 8 3		
2,941	12,630	15,571	62	1 01	3 67	4 51	4 49	5 53	55 37	10 81	11 14 0	9 4 0		
4,263	12,555	17,818	1 3	1 6	3 9	4 8	5 2	6 4	120 97	6 18	27 1 9	16 2 11		
14,698	43,312	57,911	87	1 096	2 64	3 31	3 51	4 41	47 12	9 6	13 10 3	10 6 8		

Section 61.—From an analysis made by Mr. Wilson of the statistics of Civil Litigation it appears that the Gurgaon population is among the least litigious in the Punjab. Thus the figures for the years 1875 and 1876 which may be considered average years are as follows:—

Number of civil suits disposed of during the year per 10,000 of the population.

	1875.	1876.
In Gurgaon	41	53
In the whole Punjab	134	140

If the cases decided in the Settlement Courts were added, the figures would not be materially affected; and most of the suits so decided may fairly be considered as extraordinary litigation caused by the settlement operations.

The following table gives statistics collected under my instructions as to the numbers of each of the chief tribes or classes who were respectively plaintiffs and defendants in suits (a) for personal and house property, (b) for revenue-paying land, which were received in the record office from the 16th June 1876 to 15th June 1877. These figures include suits brought in Settlement Courts. The Banias very naturally figure most largely as plaintiffs in suits for personal and house property, but comparatively rarely in suits for revenue-paying land. Meos furnish a good proportion of plaintiffs and defendants in both classes of cases; so also do Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins. Sheikhs seem to be very litigious; one Sheikh village is noted for its constant disputes, Sujwari in tahsil Palwal. Faqirs too seem to be unduly often in court. The number of goldsmiths involved in suits is not creditable to the class. I believe that weavers and some other classes almost invariably settle all disputes among themselves by panchait. In going over returns compiled from the record office, I found that while in some villages suits were numerous, in others the records of litigation were blank: and I have found that in some places the people never resort to our courts, but settle all their disputes among themselves. If I remember aright, the large Meo village of Nai in Firozpur is thus honorably distinguished:—

CLASS.	Suits regarding personal or house property, &c.		Suits regarding revenue-paying lands.	
	No. of plaintiffs.	No. of defendants.	No. of plaintiffs.	No. of defendants.
Banias	2,506	494	43	25
Meos	242	1,062	327	311
Jats	115	302	225	213
Ahirs	134	301	133	76
Brahmins	253	191	89	127
Hindu Rājputs	33	88	41	125
Gujars... ..	11	111	19	30
Sheikhs	55	80	54	91
Sayads	11	24	19	11
Moghals	7	10	2	6
Patháns... ..	28	40	5	6
Beluchis	10	17	3	3
Butchers	86	72	25	3
Faqirs	22	61	17	2
Smith	8	23	4	...
Carpenter	8	36	22	...
Oilman	15	65	1	1
Weaver	3	19	2	...
Bohra... ..	48	...	...	...
Dhúsar	98	25	4	2
Goldsmith	45	63	1	1
Gardener	17	69	44	4
Salt-worker	5	40	...	1
Sweeper	10	30	3	1
Gorwali	6	32	7	41
Khanzáda	8	33	7	77
Rangar	5	37	15	30
Chamár	25	273	89	19
Barber	9	56	2	...
Bhishti	5	15	...	1
Distiller	11	5	7	1
Potter	6	42	2	...
Shepherd ... ..	...	6	26	1

Section 62.—I had not prepared any notes on the subject "crime and police" the following remarks are by Mr. Wilson:—

Gurgaon, notwithstanding its Minas and its large population of Meos and Gujars who are generally, but it seems somewhat unjustly, classed as criminal tribes, is singularly free from crime. The annexed statement taken from the annual Police Report shows that as compared with the neighbouring districts of the Punjab, excluding those which have a large town population, the amount of crime in proportion to the population is very small, smaller than in any of the other districts.

Number of cognizable cases reported per 10,000 of population.

	Gurgaon.	Karnál.	Ludbiána.	Rohtak.	Hissar.	Sirsa.	Whole Punjab.
1875	12	22	19	18	20	30	27
1876	12	20	18	19	20	30	28
1877	17	22	20	22	23	30	30
1878	27	21	34	25	19	32	33
Average	17	21	23	21	21	31	30

The great increase in crime in 1878 was due to the great distress which prevailed, and no doubt a similar increase was noticeable in the neighbouring districts, though they did not suffer so much from the scarcity. There has been no punitive post in the district for the last four years, but the strong force at Shahjahnpur Police station is kept up chiefly to watch the Minas there.

Murders are very rare. The commonest crimes are simple theft and house-trespass. Cattle-thefts and crimes accompanied with violence are not unusually common. Even the Meos formerly noted for their turbulence have become a law-abiding people, and although there was a notable increase in the amount of crime during the hard years of 1877 and 1878, during which the scarcity in this district approached the dimensions of a famine, yet not even in such a time did the population generally show a disposition to infringe the law. Upon the whole, Gurgaon district, and more particularly that part of Mewat which lies within it, may be taken as one of the most favorable examples of the effects of British rule in repressing crimes against person and property.

Statistics of crime.

The following figures are obtained from the annual Police Reports :—

Area in square miles	...	...	2,016
Population.	...	...	696,646

Number of criminals per 10,000 of population.

	Jat.	Brahmin.	Ahír.	Gujar.	Meo.	Banya.	Miná (besides convictions under Criminal Tribes' Act).
1876	6	11	10	24	10	14	170
1877	14	11	15	22	21	32	270
1878	13	15	19	23	41	36	400
Average...	11	12	15	23	27	27	280

Population.

Ahírs	...	...	...	70,623
Brahmins	...	...	...	55,402
Banyas	...	...	...	38,214
Jats	...	...	...	75,352
Gujars	...	...	...	21,749
Meos	...	...	...	114,693
Minas	...	...	...	896

The actual number of convictions of the Minas is more than doubled by convictions under the Criminal Tribes' Act.

From this statement it appears that, while the Jats, Brahmins and Ahírs are comparatively law-abiding, the Gujars, Meos and Banyas are the classes more addicted to crime, while the Minas far and away distance all the others in this respect. If the Meos and Gujars are to be classed as criminal classes, the Banyas should be placed along with them. Indeed, except in the year 1878, when Mewat suffered most from scarcity, the Meos were entitled to be classed among the less criminal tribes.

In the old statistical Report of Gurgaon, a statement is given showing the number of persons of each tribe convicted of crime in the 5 years ending June 1845. A complete comparison cannot be made, for, first, the population was not the same as now, and, secondly, many acts are now punished criminally which would then have been let pass, but roughly taking the population then as four-fifths of the present population, the comparison stands as follows:—

Number of criminals per 10,000 of population.

	Jat.	Brah- min.	Ahír.	Gujar	Meos.	Banya.	Mina.
Average of 5 years ending 1845 ...	4½	2	1½	14	6	1	53
Average of 3 years ending 1878 ...	11	12	15	23	27	27	280

If anything can be inferred from this, it would appear that the Jats and Gujars are now comparatively less criminal than they were, while the Ahírs and Banyas are much more so.

The only tribe to which the provisions of the Criminal Tribes' Act have been extended is the Minas, who are found chiefly in the outlying town of Shahjahanpur which is surrounded on all sides by the Alwar Territory. There are smaller bodies of them residing in Guráora, &c. They are most incorrigible robbers, and notwithstanding the most stringent precautions, numbers of them manage to absent themselves from their homes on distant dacoity expeditions, chiefly in the Rajputána States. They are skilful in planning the highway robberies in which they most delight, and bold in executing them, being generally prepared to meet resistance with violence. The severest measures are not sufficient to deter them from crime, and although including

convictions under the Criminal Tribes' Act, seven per cent. of them are convicted in this district every year, they still continue their old habits. Little attempt has yet been made to find employment for them, and it is difficult for them to gain an honest livelihood, as the proprietors of Shahjāhānpur are unwilling to give them land to cultivate. Proposals have been made to give them land and establish them in a reformatory village, or to employ them in a class regiment. Their fellow tribesmen in Alwar are employed in military duties and make excellent cultivators. The district is noted for the number of deaths, especially of women caused by falling into wells. Some of these are probably enough suicides. The number of deaths from this cause for the years 1877 and 1878 were 152 and 275 respectively; and during the same years the deaths from drowning in tanks were respectively 35 and 52, being chiefly those of children drowned while bathing.

During the hot weather it is not uncommon to receive reports of fires in villages, whose dry thatched roofs quickly spread the conflagration. The actual damage done is seldom very great, but if, as in the last few years, the fire occur at a time of distress from scarcity, the misery of the burned-out inhabitants is greatly increased and the village presents a most desolate appearance till better times come round.

At the end of 1878 the total Police Force in the district amounted to 495, of which 371 belonged to the District Imperial body and 124 to the Municipal Police. This gives one policeman to 4.57 square miles or to 1,579 persons, the average for the Punjab being about one policeman to 900 persons.

Education. *Section 63.*—I am indebted for the following remarks on education to Mr. Wilson:—

The Census returns of 1868 give the number who could then read and write or were under instruction as—males 11,220, females 123, total 11,343. At the close of the year 1877-78 the statistics were given as follows:—

Government Schools.	Teachers.	PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			
		Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Others.	Total.
High Vernacular School at Gurgaon.	2	8	...	...	8
District School at Rewāri ...	6	112	18	2	132
9 Middle Class Schools ...	35	772	329	1	1,102
45 Lower Class Schools ...	60	1,342	539	...	1,881
4 Female Schools ...	4	66	42	...	108
GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.					
Middle class, branch to District School Rewāri.	2	69	15	1	85
6 Lower School branches to District School Rewāri.	14	291	48	...	339
Total 67 Schools ...	123	2,660	991	4	3,655

This gives one Government School to every 30 square miles, and one scholar to every 200 of population. These figures compare favorably with the corresponding figures for the similarly situated districts of this part of the Punjab, and show that Gurgaon is better off for means of education and takes better advantage of them than Karnál, Rohtak, Hissar or Sirsa. The average daily attendance, however, at all the Government Schools of the district was, during the year 1877-78, only 2,556 out of a population of 700,000. The expenditure by Government on education during that year was—on Government Schools Rs. 25,158-13-0, on Grant-in-aid Schools Rs. 2,223-8-0—Total Rs. 27,382-5-0.

Besides these schools, there were 49 indigenous schools, unaided by Government, which were said to have on their rolls 359 Hindu and 199 Muhammadan pupils, total 558. This would swell the total of children under instruction to 4,213, or one in every 170 of population. Here, as elsewhere, it is noticeable that the Hindus avail themselves more of the means of education than do the Musalmáns, for while one in every 159 Hindus is at school, the proportion of Musalmáns is one in every 181. The greatest apathy is observable among the agricultural classes who pay the school cess and the local rate, and in many of the village schools there is a preponderance of boys of the trading classes, which pay little towards this support, the fees charged to such classes being very small. The teachers in the Lower Schools are not themselves particularly intelligent or well-educated, though in this respect they are gradually attaining a higher standard. As in other countries, the better men are tempted to devote themselves more particularly to the higher classes and to forward the cleverer boys at the expense of the mass of ordinary or stupider children. Female education is only nominal.

It is interesting to compare these statistics with the report on education in this district made by Mr. Fraser, Collector in 1846, or 32 years before. It seems that in those days little pecuniary aid was given by Government, and the schools were all of the type now termed "indigenous." There were in all 100 such schools, in 50 of which Hindi was taught and in 50 Urdu. The following comparative statement gives the statistics in juxtaposition:—

	In 1846.	In 1878.	Increase.
Number of schools	100	116	16
Number of teachers	104	172	68
Number of scholars under instruction	1,309	4,213	2,904

Although the increase in the actual number receiving instruction is not so great as might have been expected from the great increase of expenditure on education, no doubt the quality of the instruction given even in the Lower Schools, which alone can be compared with the old indigenous schools, is very much better, and the advance, though slow, is a real one.

Section 64.—Rewari, the head-quarters of the tahsíl of that name,

The towns of the district Rewári. and a municipality of the third class, of which the income in 1878-79 was Rs. 32,736, stands foremost among the towns of the district, with a population, according to the Municipal Census taken in 1875, of 25,190 persons. The city is of considerable antiquity; tradition ascribes its foundation to a Raja Reo, who named it after his daughter Rewati, but no further particulars about this Raja are forthcoming. The original site was some distance to the east of the present city; it is still known as Búr Rewári. Rewári is now a flourishing commercial town with a fine wide well-paved bazár constructed under the order of Colonel Cripps, Deputy Commissioner in 1864. It has been, and still is, a centre and depôt of the trade with Rajputána, but the Rajputána State Railway will probably eventually injure its commerce by abolishing the necessity of any such depôt between Delhi and the Rajputána marts; hitherto the trade does not seem to have suffered much. The chief industry of the town is the manufacture of vessels of mixed metal.

There is a very fine tank to the south-west of the town constructed by Rao Tej Singh of the Ahír family; a fine temple of the Saraogis with a high tower is a prominent object in any view of the town; and there is an ancient shrine known as that of Sayad Ibrahim Sahib, Barah Hazári. Sayad Ibrahim is said to have been a Muhammadan leader in the time of Mahmúd of Ghazní; after a successful engagement with a Raja Dand Pál, who possessed a strong Fort at Khol, 13 miles west of Rewari, he established himself here, but was afterwards defeated and slain by Raja Anang Pál. The revenue of a small village is assigned for the maintenance of this shrine.

A Board of Honorary Magistrates sits at Rewári.

Section 65.—The second town in amount of population is Palwal, inhabited, according to the Census of 1875, by 13,542 persons. It is a municipality of the third class, of which the income in 1878-79 was Rs. 7,296. It is situated on a high mound formed of the debris of former habitations; on a well being dug through this mound, the remains of an ancient city were found some 50 feet below the present surface. Bricks of large dimensions, 17 inches \times 11 inches \times 3 inches, and weighing ten seers, are often dug out. The Pandits profess to identify Palwal with a place named in the Mahábhārata, and tradition associates with the same time the high mound of the old site of Aharwan, a village a few miles to the south-west.

The town is not at present of any special importance, but in the centre of a fair agricultural trade. It contains a large proportion of brick-buildings, especially in the quarter occupied by the Kánungo family: close to the town is an elegant little shrine of red sandstone, said to have been built by a Faqir from a toll of one stone per cart, as the materials for one of the Delhi palaces were being conveyed along the road from Agra.

Section 66.—Farakhnagar, with a population of 10,611, stands third in order among the towns: it is a municipality of the third class; the municipal income in 1878-79 was Rs. 7,683. It was founded by the Biluch Faujdar Khan mentioned in para. 27. The bazars are poor, but the palace of the former Nawab, now used as a police station, school and rest-house, is worth a visit. It was built by Faujdar Khan, who also built the unbattlemented portion of the town wall; the battlemented portion was constructed by the Játs of Bhartpur, while they held Farakhnagar, as noticed in para. 27. A lively trade is carried on in the salt manufactured in the neighbouring villages.

Section 67.—Firozpur is also a municipality of the third class; the municipal income in 1878-79 was Rs. 6,409; the population numbers 10,580. It is a walled town, with fairly good bazars and a considerable local trade, especially in cotton; the cotton of Firozpur is in good repute for quality. The extension of the Rajputána State Railway to Alwar, and the improvement in the administration of that State during the last few years, have to some extent unfavorably affected the Firozpur trade, by increasing the advantages of the rival market of the city of Alwar. North of the town are the ruins of a former town Dund Firozpur, including several tombs and shrines; and a couple of miles to the west of the town the road runs through a picturesque pass in the hills; the scenery, although on a small scale, is very fine, the hill sides rising abruptly from a narrow gorge, through which runs a brook fed by a perennial spring. Bábar in his autobiography notes that he made a special excursion to visit this pass, the praises of which he had heard. He ordered the construction at the mouth of the pass of a reservoir of hewn stone, but no traces of this now remain. This stream is called the Jhir or spring, and the town is ordinarily known as Firozpur Jhirka. Iron is found in the neighbouring hills; and under the Nawábs of Firozpur there were several smelting furnaces in the town. But with the rise in the price of charcoal caused by the denudation of the hills this industry has ceased to be remunerative, and has died out.

Section 68.—Nuh is a small town of 4,575 inhabitants according to the Census of 1868. Until the time of Rao Bahadar Singh of Chasera, noticed in para. 26, it was a mere village. It is now a place of some little importance, as the centre of the trade in the Salambha salt manufactured in the surrounding villages. It is, however, extremely unhealthy, owing to the frequent inundations of the low-lying country in which it is situated, and should the salt trade decay, it would probably again sink to its former state. Being built on a mound, its external appearance impresses one favorably, but on entering it the streets are found to be narrow, and the whole look of the place poor. There are a fine tank and a chathri to the west of the town built a few years ago by one of the resident merchants, named Hukum Chand.

Section 69.—Other towns of the district are the following :—

Sohna.—Population 7,507 ; in tahsíl Gurgaon. This is a thriving place with a fair amount of local trade. It is noted for the hot sulphur springs referred to

Other towns.

in para. 21 ; near the town are situated many old mosques and tombs attributed to the Kumbohs and Khanzadas, who preceded the present Rajput residents, and on the hill range which overhangs the town is an old unfinished fort made in the days of Bhartpur aggression, when Suraj Mal killed Rao Bahadar Singh of Ghasera. It was not completed when the English rule brought peace : in 1857 it was again garrisoned by the Rajputs as a defence against the Meos. There is a mosque of some antiquity in the town which deserves a visit.

Bádshahpur, in tahsíl Gurgaon, population 4,793, has a small local trade. Its original name was Dahana ; formerly it was a hunting box for the Delhi Princes ; it contains an old fort.

Bahora, in tahsíl Gurgaon, population 3,742, is another small trade centre, but calls for no special notice.

Five other places in tahsíl Gurgaon have a population exceeding 2,000, namely, Mubarakpur, population 4,214 ; Jharsa, population 2,850 ; Dhankot, population 2,626 ; Hidyatpur Chaoni, where the civil station is situated, population 2,643 ; and Garhi Harsaru, population 2,522.

In the Rewári tahsíl the places, with a population of more than 2,000 inhabitants, besides the town of Rewári, are : Shahjahanpur, population 4,448, the small town so noted for its predatory Meena inhabitants ; Guraora, population 2,705 ; Bharawas, population 2,531 ; Gokalgarh, population 2,153 ; and Dharuhera, population 2,042.

In the Palwal tahsíl there are—Hodal, population 7,032, a small town with a fair amount of trade, and containing a fine tank : Hasanpur, population 3,843, favorably situated close to a ferry over the Jumna : Aláwalpur, population 3,783 : Bhiduki, population 3,760 : Banchari, population 3,191 : Sundhad, population 3,372 : Chandhat, population 3,019 : Aurangabad, population 2,725 : Janauli, population 2,726 : Pirthala, population 2,453 : Solara, population 2,369 : Dighaut, population 2,359 : Dhatir, population 2,282 : Ghorí, population 2,265 : Banswa, population 2,240 : Kambi, population 2,142 : Seoli, population 2,062 : and Aliká, population 2,057 : most of these are merely large Jat villages.

In Núh Tahsíl the places containing over 2,000 inhabitants are—Hatín, population 4,214, a small market town with a little local trade : Máláb, population 4,045 : Ujina, population 3,006 : Ghasera, population 2,929 : Bahin, population 2,832 : Mandkola, population 2,696 : Indri, population 2,675 : Akaira, population 2,489 : Mánpur, population 2,445 : Utáwar, population 2,222 : and Gahlab, population 2,085.

Taoru, population 1,986, was formerly a place of some importance, but was plundered by the Meos in the great chalisa famine and lay waste for fifteen years. It has never recovered this disaster, and was

again plundered in 1857. Its situation is very healthy and pleasant and a rest-house near it is a favorite resort for the civil officers of the district.

In Firozpur Tahsil there are—Sakras, population 3,690, a large Meo village which formerly paid an assessment of over Rs. 11,000 : Nagina, population 3,086 : and Punahana, population 2,855, both ranking as small towns : Singár, population 3,096 : Pinangwán, population 2,599, a ruined town with a large number of well-built houses now gradually falling into decay : Bichaur, population 2,774 : Doha, population 2,328 : Agaun, population 2,114 : and Bisru, population 2,106.

Section 70.—The villages are often situated on mounds formed of the debris of former habitations, and generally consist of a collection of small one-storied thatched houses, constructed of rough stone near the hills, where stone is easily obtainable, and elsewhere of mud, each with a doorway opening on the narrow, dirty, crooked lanes, which traverse the village. On entering there is ordinarily found a small courtyard with a place for the cattle on the one side, and on the other side the dwelling house. The furniture is always of the very simplest description. The Meo villages are ordinarily very small, and it is rare to find in them well-built houses of stone or brick, but many of the Jat villages are of considerable size and contain well-built and substantial dwellings. In every village there is at least one chaupál or meeting place, and in some villages each sub-division or patti has its own chaupál. This is ordinarily a raised platform, approached by steps ; at one end there is a space covered in with arches, and here, when not working, the men sit, smoke and chat ; and here too travellers are lodged. Outside and immediately around the village are a number of small enclosures, where cattle are tied, fodder stored and the manufacture of cowdung cakes pursued by the women. There will also be a village threshing-floor, some waste ground for the cattle to stand on, and a village tank, occasionally but not often of masonry. Peacocks are common near the Hindu villages ; in the Palwal tahsil a troop of monkeys may sometimes be seen, and where Chamárs are numerous, herds of filthy pigs. A visitor to a Meo village, especially in the south of the district, will probably be met by the women headed by one of the number with a water pot on her head, and all joining in a song. This custom is known as the “kalás,” and is common in Alwar, and, I believe, elsewhere in Rajputana. There are many old and abandoned village sites close to the hills ; formerly the facilities for defence and escape, which the old sites afforded, more than compensated for the difficulties in getting water generally experienced in such localities. Some of these old villages bore a very bad reputation for turbulence and robbery, and the inhabitants were sometimes ordered by some of the early collectors to give up their hill retreats and settle in the plain ; thus Rojhka Gujar in the Gurgaon tahsil was deserted by order of Mr. Cavendish, who had the site ploughed over with a donkey plough, thus rendering it dishonoured and defiled. It is said that afterwards he wished the people to resettle, and so, according to the custom in such cases, had the land gone over with an

elephant plough, but the old site is still deserted, and the descendants of the former inhabitants now occupy several villages at the foot of the hill.

Section 71.—Among the Jats the men ordinarily wear trousers (pajámas), a quilted jacket (marzai), and a turban; the trousers and jacket are very commonly made of a green cloth. Meos and the poorer classes generally wear only a pagri or narrow strip wound round the head, a dhoti or waist cloth, and a chaddar or sheet thrown over the body; women wear a petticoat, or among the good Muhammadans, trousers; a bodice covering the breasts, but cut rather low in the centre, displaying tattooed representations of what are supposed to be peacocks; and a sheet or chaddar. In Palwal it is fashionable to have the chaddar covered with small round pieces of glass, about the size of a watch glass. Very young children of both sexes run about naked; as they grow bigger the boy gets provided with a waist cloth, and the girl with pajámas or a petticoat; afterwards the boy gets a pagri and the girl a chaddar; and finally the chaddar and the bodice complete their respective costumes.

I do not know that the ornaments worn are in any way distinctive; but the following fact is perhaps worth noting. Some Hindús have their front upper teeth pierced, and little spikes of gold inserted; so that, when they are dying, there may be no difficulty in carrying out the custom of placing in the mouth, gold, Ganges water and a sprig of the Tulsí plant. For a man with gold in his mouth to lie is held to be a very great sin,—a fact of which I have sometimes had to remind men, when they were describing to me the resources of their villages.

Section 72.—I do not remember ever seeing games played by any but the children: I made no notes on the subject, but Mr. Wilson has noted the following games:—

Bhaddu.—A sort of prisoner's base.

Pág pháya or Patak dhara.—A game at ball catching.

Núna Shikári or Núnkyán, i. e., Salt hunting or salt pans.—In this the boys play at being salt thieves and customs patrols.

Kanch Kudhi.—Guessing the whereabouts of a hidden kauri with forfeits: and some others.

Section 73.—There is a large and important manufacture of hardware at Rewári; shoes are made to some extent at Sohna; glass bangles are manufactured at Sohna, Basai Meo in Fírozpur and Rangala in Núh; iron vessels are made at Dárapur and Tankri in Rewári, and there are the usual manufactures of coarse cotton cloth and rough blankets; but none of these industries, except the hardware manufacture of Rewári, are of any importance. The most important industry in the district, after that of

agriculture, is the manufacture of salt by the evaporation of brine raised from wells; this is carried on in two clusters of villages, the one near Núh and the other near Farakhnagar. The process of manufacture is described at length in the Gurgaon Gazetteer, and I therefore omit it. The assessment of the Hakími cess is referred to later in the report.

Section 74.—The ordinary land measure of the district, and that in which the settlement measurements were conducted, is the bigha, with its sub-divisions of biswás and biswánsís.

Local weights and measures.

20 biswánsís equal one biswa.

20 biswás equal one bigha.

The bigha is a square chain (jaríb); the chain being divided into twenty gathas of $8\frac{1}{2}$ English feet each. Thus the chain is 55 yards in length, and the bigha equals 3,025 square yards, that is, one hundred square poles or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. In part of the district (writing from memory, I think chiefly in Gurgaon and Palwal) there is also a kacha bigha to which the people frequently refer; it is measured thus: two steps (kadam) equal one dag; 20 dags make a chain, and the square chain is a bigha, the dag is about a yard and a half, so that the chain may be reckoned at thirty yards and the kacha biga at 900 square yards. But as is usual with these rough measures, the measure is far from accurately fixed; all depends upon the length of the kadam; and in general calculation the kacha bigha is reckoned at one-third the regular bigha. In Rewári there is a sūti jaríb of eighteen gathas, now falling into disuse; and in Firozpur the old measure was a jeori or rope of eighty cubits (haths). This last is, I believe, the measure still used in Bhartpur. The ordinary measures of weight are the standard maund and its sub-divisions; but in Firozpur reference is sometimes made to a kacha maund of eighteen seers; and in the salt trade the usual measure is the palla or $3\frac{1}{4}$ maunds, five seers make one dhari. Mr. Wilson writes: "the salt traders take nine dhari as a maund of moist salt, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ dhari as a maund of dry salt."

Section 75.—Dispensaries exist at the civil station, at Farakhnagar,

Practice of medicine. Rewári, Palwal and Firozpur. I always understood that the Rewári Dispensary was especially

popular. Among the general agricultural population, there can hardly be said to be any practice of medicine. For fever, which is the most prevalent form of illness, a mixture of buttermilk with flour and water is drunk, or sometimes the more rigorous course of a hard turn at the plough, so as to induce perspiration, is followed. For a scorpion bite you may choose among the following prescriptions; rub the place with the root of a certain onion-like plant; apply the ashes of the scorpion or the dirt from a cow's ear or hare droppings; or cook the scorpion in ghi and rub it on the bite. I had noted somewhat similar recipes for bites from a snake or a mad dog; but the above will suffice to show the character of the ordinary remedies applied in the villages. In the towns hakíms are met with, who generally practice the Yúnáni system of medicine.

Section 76.—The Gurgaon district is singularly wanting in Native gentlemen of influence; the causes of this are Chief families, to be found in the former general resumption of revenue-free tenures and the levelling influences of the heavy settlement before 1838 and 1842. Muhammed Surrajuddin Haidar, the Istimrardar of Farakhnagar and Siwari, is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar. His father Captain Tafazzul Husain belonged to an old and respectable family of Muftis at Rewári, and was granted the villages of Farakhnagar and Siwari on an istimrar tenure on account of his notable services at Nagpur during the mutiny. Other leading families are the Rajput Chaudris of Hattin in Nuh tahsil, represented by Hanwant Singh and Mahtab Singh; the Rajput Chaudris of Bahora, now represented by a minor, Manphul; the Kazi Jagirdars of Taoru; the Sayad Jagirdars of Turkiawas, in Rewári; the Sayads of Rasulpur in Palwal, who did good service in the mutiny; the Ahir family of Rewári now represented by Rao Judhistar Singh and Lall Singh with its branches at Dharuhera, Asiaki and Nangal-Pathani; and the Ahir Chaudris of Bhárawás and Saháranwás. Raja Fattah Khan istimrardar of Dhamlaka in Rewári; Qazi Mazhar-ud-din of Rewári; Chaudhri Mehtab Khan of Sakras; and Nawab Abdul Satar Khan, a relation of the former Nawab of Farakhnagar, may also be noticed. There are very respectable Kánungo families seated at Palwal and Sohna, members of which occupy various grades in the public service, and among the merchants of Rewári, Khuswakt Rai, Sio Narain and the family of Ganpat Ram, hold a prominent position.

CHAPTER IV.—THE PRODUCE OF THE DISTRICT.

Section 77.—I now proceed to give some account of the agricultural produce of the district, noting the areas found under each of the chief crops at the settlement measurements, and the estimate framed by me of the produce for the purposes of assessment. I take the figures from the Forms D which accompanied the Revenue Rate Reports; the slight corrections afterwards made in the areas do not affect the result to any perceptible extent, and I have no estimates of yield corresponding to the amended figures.

Section 78.—*Cotton.*—The area found under cotton at the settlement measurements was 76,341 acres; of this some 72,000 acres belonged in nearly equal shares to the Palwal, Firozpur and Nuh tahsils; very little cotton is grown in Rewári or in Gurgaon, except towards Sohna and Sailani on the borders of Nuh. The cotton of the Firozpur valley is esteemed the best. My estimates of the yield of uncleaned cotton per acre varied in different circles from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds; and amounted in the whole district to 374,840 maunds, an average of about 4 maunds 36 seers per Cotton.

acre: the yield of cleaned cotton is ordinarily reckoned one-third of that of the uncleaned.

Cotton is sown in the end of Chait, March-April, or in Baisákh, April-May, on wells, or where there are other means of irrigation; and on rain lands in Asarh, June-July, as soon as the first rain falls. The land is generally ploughed three or four times, commencing in Magh, January-February; the seed is sown broad-cast, having been first rolled in cow-dung, so as to separate the individual seeds; about eight seers go to the acre. Cotton sown on wells has to be watered every fifteen or twenty days until rain falls: weeding is needed three or four times; ten labourers will weed half a bigha in a day for a rupee. The early sown cotton begins to bear in Bhádon, August-September, and the later sown in Kátak, October-November; the plants continue to bear until they are killed off by frost; and the great advantage gained by sowing early cotton is that it generally brings out all its pods before the frost comes.

If there is too much rain, or if, as in 1877, too much hot westerly wind, the pods are not formed.

At the time of the settlement most of the cotton grown was sown on rain lands; but no doubt the Agra Canal will cause a great extension of the cultivation of early cotton in Palwal and the adjoining parts of Nuh and Fírozpur;* and both the area under cotton and the average produce will from this cause tend to increase. On the other hand, years in which the rains begin late will ordinarily be marked by a great falling off in the area under baráni cotton; and when the rains are late or the frosts early, the out-turn will be affected. Only one kind of cotton is grown in the district; it is the ordinary native kind. I do not remember ever seeing the plants allowed to stand for a second year.

Section 79.—Wheat.—The areas under wheat according to the Statements D above mentioned are:—

Wheat.	Chahi	...	11,578 acres.
	Dahri	...	32,940 „
	Barani	...	20,469 „
	Total	...	64,987 „

In addition to this, 19,123 acres were found under wheat mixed with gram, and 2,558 acres under wheat mixed with barley. Gurgaon is not distinctively a wheat growing district; the total area cropped with wheat, either alone or mixed, amounted to only some 8½ per cent. of the total area under crop; probably the Agra Canal will cause a considerable extension of its cultivation.† Taking the tahsils in order, in Gurgaon wheat is mainly grown on the flooded lands near the Najafgarh jhíl, and on those in the Sailani and Bahora circles; in Rewári

* The area under cotton irrigated from the Agra Canal in 1878-79 was 7,896 acres.

† The area under wheat irrigated from the Agra Canal in 1878-79 was 6,475 acres, besides 983 acres under wheat mixed with barley or gram.

it is almost entirely a chahi crop, and is found chiefly in the Magda Salt and Sahibi circles; the sandy soils which prevail over the greater part of Gurgaon and Rewári are ordinarily too poor for wheat; in Nuh not much wheat is grown in the Taoru and Bangar circles; but the low-lying Dahar circle with its strong soil and abundance of water contained at the settlement measurements, one-third of the total area under wheat in the district; in Palwal, wheat and barley are grown in fairly equal proportions on the well-lands, and wheat is the distinctive spring crop of the khadir soils: in Firozpur the Chiknot circle with its heavy black soil shows like the neighbouring tract in Nuh a large area under wheat, but in the other circles barley predominates. In short, where natural irrigation is abundant and the soil contains a large proportion of clay, there wheat is the favourite grain; elsewhere the preference is given to barley, which can do better on the lighter soils and requires less manure and less irrigation. My estimates of yield per acre varied from 9 maunds to 16½ maunds on well lands, from 6 to 11 maunds on Dahri lands, and from 4 to 8 maunds on barani lands: I estimated the total yield of chahi wheat at 141,191 maunds being an average of about 12 maunds 8 sers per acre; that of dahri wheat at 329,733 maunds or an average of about 10 maunds per acre; and that of barani wheat at 142,583 maunds, or an average of a little under 7 maunds per acre. To this may be added the estimated produce of wheat with barley, 23,797 maunds averaging about 9 maunds 12 sers per acre, and 162,817 maunds of mixed wheat and gram averaging about 8½ maunds per acre; wheat and barley mixed are more commonly sown on well lands than wheat and gram, and hence the average produce per acre is larger: total 613,507 maunds unmixed wheat and 186,614 maunds mixed with gram or barley. In years of at all deficient rain-fall, the production of wheat will be especially liable to contract, except on lands protected by artificial irrigation; and even on the well lands, I expect that the tendency under such circumstances would be to supplant wheat by barley, as the latter requires fewer waterings. For wheat the land ought to be ploughed five or six times; the seed is sown with a drill in November or beginning of December; 1 maund to the acre, 1 maund 8 sers on chahi land. If the rainy season has been a good one, wheat on chahi land is sown without further irrigation, otherwise the land is given one watering (paleo) and ploughed over two or three times, and then the seed is sown. The crop is then watered every twenty days or so, getting some three to five waterings according to the character of the winter rains; it is sometimes, but not generally, weeded once; and is reaped in the beginning of Baisakh, *i. e.*, about the middle of April.

Barley.		<i>Section 80.—Barley.*—The areas under</i>	
		barley, according to the Statements D, were—	
Chahi	..	53,629	Acres.
Dahri	...	11,023	"
Barani	...	41,657	"

* The area under barley irrigated from the Agra Canal in 1878-79 was 10,684 acres in addition to 6,130 acres barley mixed with gram. I should not have expected so large an area as compared with the wheat area.

and under barley mixed with gram, 72,499 acres; this acreage amounts to about $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area under crop. Of the chahi barley, more than one-half belongs to tahsíl Rewári, and nearly one-fourth to tahsíl Gurgaon; in Gurgaon too the tracts, which give the largest areas under chahi barley, are the circles nearest Rewári; barley is indeed the predominant crop of the well lands throughout the district, except along the Jumna; but where the soil is light and sandy, as in the Gurgaon and Rewári tahsils, and circles Taoru of Nuh and Bhuder of Palwal, there its predominance becomes an almost exclusive possession. My estimates of the yield of chahi barley per acre varied in the different circles from 12 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, and amounted on the whole chahi area to 803,836 maunds, an average of about 15 maunds per acre.

The barley of the dahri lands belongs mostly to the Gurgaon tahsíl and the Southern part of the Fírozpur valley; barley either alone or mixed with gram is the ordinary crop of the sandy flooded soils; my estimates of the produce in the different circles varied from 10 maunds to $13\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre, and amounted in the whole district to 126,054 maunds, an average of a little under $11\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. The extent to which the unirrigated lands are sown in any given year with barley or barley and gram, varies greatly according to the character of the rains; when these have been good, large areas are thus sown, in tahsils Palwal, Fírozpur and Nuh, and to a smaller extent in Gurgaon and Rewári: as a general rule it may be said that in a favourable season barley and gram can be produced everywhere, except on the very poor and sandy soils: but it is pre-eminently the spring crop of the Bangar circles of Nuh, Palwal and Fírozpur, and the South of the Fírozpur valley: the out-turn depends mainly on the winter rains. My estimate of the total out-turn was barani barley, 300,708 maunds or 7 maunds 9 sers per acre. Barley and gram 544,801 maunds or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. Total production of barley and barley and gram 1,775,309 maunds. Barley is sown at the same time as or some ten days before wheat; like wheat it is sown with a drill, and the same amount of seed is required per acre. The land is ploughed once or twice less often than wheat, and it can do with one or two fewer waterings, and it is rarely, if ever, weeded. It is cut some fifteen days before wheat.

Section 81.—The only other spring crop which occupies any large area is gram, shown in Forms D as grown in 68,986 acres. Gram can be produced in most soils, except in loose bhur, and is the crop which grows best in very hard clay, such as is found in low-lying lands liable to long continued flooding. My estimates of its out-turn per acre varied from 5 to 10 maunds in different circles, and amounted in the whole district to 528,616 maunds or a little over $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. Gram is sown with a drill, some 20 sers to the acre, in October or November, before barley, and after only one or two ploughings; it is rarely, if ever, irrigated from wells, nor is it weeded; * it is cut at about the same time as wheat, and then after the pods have been separated from the plant

* The returns of the Agra Canal show 3,499 acres under gram in 1878-79.

by tossings about with a fork, is trodden out in the usual manner. It is liable to suffer from frost, and is said also to be damaged by lightning, when in flower.

Section 82.—*Bājra* is the great kharif crop of all the more sandy parts of the district; and in some circles such as the Taoru circle of Nuh and several of the Gurgaon and Rewāri circles is by far the most important article of produce. According to Forms D it occupied in the year of measurement 289,962 acres or nearly 29 per cent. of the area under crop. My estimates of its yield per acre varied from 4 to 6 maunds in different circles, and for the whole district gave a total yield of 1,592,850 maunds, or an average of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. It is sown as soon as the rains fall, both broad-cast and drilled, about a sér and a half to the acre: the land is ploughed two or three times to prepare it, and the crop requires one or two weedings: it is only irrigated in droughts;* and its harvesting commences about the end of September, and it is generally off the ground in time for a second crop of gram or barley and gram to be sown if the season has been a good one.

Section 83.—In the better soils jowar takes the place of bajra as the main kharif crop: its predominance is especially marked in the Bangar circles of Nuh, Palwal and Fīrozpur. Statements D show 155,228 acres under jowar, or about $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total area under crop: my estimates of its yield per acre varied in the different circles from 5 to 8 maunds, and amounted to a total of 1,210,576 maunds, an average of about 7 maunds 33 sérs per acre. Jowar is sown in July and up to the middle of August and it is cut in November. The seed sown amounts to about ten sérs per acre, or when the plant is cultivated for fodder (charri,) to about a maund or a little over. Jowar is not generally irrigated,† but does sometimes receive one or two waterings; it is weeded once, unless it is sown for fodder. On the shores of the jhils charri is sown in Phagon, (February-March) and reaped in Asarh (June-July): the settlement measurements did not, I think, always properly distinguish between jowar and charri, and the area returned as charri in addition to the 155,228 acres mentioned above was only 3,495 acres. Much of the crop that is planted mainly for fodder is allowed also to stand, until the heads of grain are ripe: the difference between this and jowar proper then is, that the charri stalks are more slender, and the heads of grain much smaller.

Section 84.—The only other crops which are cultivated so largely as to be reckoned among the staples of the district are the autumn pulses; and as these are generally grown intermixed with bājra and jowar, the returns of the settlement measurements do not fairly represent the extent of their production. Moth (*Phaseolus*

* The Agra Canal returns show 300 acres under bājra in 1878-79.

† The Agra Canal returns show 1,041 acres under jowar and 841 acres under charri in 1878-79.

aconitifolius) is however, entered on 124,347 acres, mainly in Rewári, and to a smaller extent in Gurgaon. It is the crop best adapted to the very loose sandy soils which are found in those tahsils, and especially in the western part of the Rewári tahsil. It is most frequently sown with bájra, but if sown separately, the land is ploughed three or four times; and about ten sérs per acre of seed is sown; the crop is weeded once and is cut in Katak (October-November). There are two varieties cultivated in the district, moth and gora moth; the latter spreads more and does not climb like the former and hence is preferred for sowing under cotton. My estimates of the yield of moth averaged about 4 maunds 6 sérs per acre.

Másh (*Phaseolus radiatus*) requires a better soil, and is more commonly grown with jowar; mung (*Phaseolus mungo*) is commonly sown with bájra; lobia or chaula (*Dolichos sinensis*) is chiefly grown in Rewári; guar (*Cyamopsis psoraloides*) is a pulse, which is cultivated chiefly on the hard gritty soils near the hills, where nothing else will grow; it is used as fodder for bullocks. In the khadir lands peas and masur, (*Ervum lens*) are grown to a small extent in the spring. Arhar (*Cojanusflavus*) is rarely seen in the North and West of the district; but is generally to be found sown in lines through the cotton fields in Palwal, Firozpur, and the part of Nuh which lies East of the hills. It is sown at the same time as cotton, and does not ripen until the commencement of the hot weather; it is very liable to be killed by frost, and as far as my experience goes it is rather rare for it to survive the winter; but it is said to aid in protecting the cotton from the cold, its leaves are used for fodder and its stem and branches for fuel, while the pulse is little esteemed; so that its perishing in the winter is of the less consequence.

Section 85.—Sugar-cane in the Gurgaon district is never irrigated from wells; its cultivation is confined to the dahar lands. The settlement measurements show only about 400 acres under sugar-cane; of and almost the whole of this was cultivated round the banks of the Najafgarh jhil. I have seen it also growing on the banks of the Kotila jhil, in some of the dahar lands of the Firozpur valley; and in 1876 it was very largely cultivated all along the lands in the Punahana parganah, which had been submerged in 1875 by the floods, which came from the direction of Ujina. The Agra Canal will probably lead to a great extension of this crop.*

Section 86.—There are no other crops which call for any detailed notice; tobacco is grown in the manured lands close to the villages; sarson (*Brassica campestris*) is generally sown in lines through the wheat and barley crops, and is most commonly cut green for fodder; til (*Sesamum orientale*) and tara míra (*Brassica eruca*) are also cultivated to some

* The Agra Canal returns for 1878-79 show only 135 acres under sugar-cane, but the people of the tract watered by this canal are as yet strangers to its cultivation. No cane was formerly raised there.

extent, the former generally in the same fields as bájra or cotton, and the latter on inferior lands; a little Indian corn is grown near the village sites, especially in the three southern tahsils; * safflower is mainly confined to the Palwal tahsíl; that of Ramgarh near Hasanpur is noted for its excellence: a little rice is grown in the Kotila jhil, and so also is barti (*Panicum brizoides*), a plant which is sown in June-July and cut in October and November; † on the well lands of some villages near Rewári, cummin seed, coriander seed and asphgol, (*Alnus fleawort according to Fallon*) are somewhat largely grown: melons are grown on the banks of the Najafgarh jhil, and elsewhere in similar situations; a few acres of indigo are met with mainly in the Firozpur valley; ‡ two kinds of hemp are grown, one separately, and the other as a hedge round cotton fields; nearly 4,000 acres are shown under various garden crops; and in the autumn of 1877, when the rains failed, the more industrious among the zamindárs in many places set their wells to work and cultivated chinan (*Panicum miliaceum*) a crop which ripens in sixty days and is said to produce some 19 maunds per acre, but requires continual irrigation. § Singhara (*Water nut*) is commonly grown in the village ponds.

Section 87.—I adopt the following remarks from Mr. Wilson's

Manured and double answers to the Famine Commission, merely cropped lands, adding that the second crop most commonly taken is gram or more rarely barley and gram after bájra: occasionally, if the rains have been very heavy and the prospects of the rabi are good, the jowar is cut before it is ripe, so as to make room for the second crop.

Percentage of cultivated area which is manured.

	Constantly manured.	Occasion-ally manured.	Not manured.	Total.	REMARKS.
Irrigated land ..	19	25	56	100	Percentage of dofaslon cultivated, 3 per cent.
Unirrigated land	2	2	96	100	
Total ..	5	6	89	100	

The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land constantly manured is 200 maunds.

The average weight of manure given to the acre per annum on land occasionally manured, 300 maunds every 2nd year.

* Its cultivation is being extended by the Agra Canal; the returns of which show 1,258 acres under Indian corn in 1878-79.

† The Agra Canal returns show 80 acres under barti in 1878-79.

‡ 64 acres of indigo were watered from the Agra Canal in 1878-79.

§ The cultivation of chinan has been greatly increased by the Agra Canal, the returns of which show 1,290 acres under this crop in 1878-79.

Little attention is paid to any regular course of cropping. The unmanured land is generally cultivated only for one harvest, and the rest it gets during the other harvest is thought sufficient. Jowar is not sown in the same land 2 years in succession. Cotton is not sown after *bájra*. In all other cases, in deciding what crop to sow, regard is paid to the kind of soil and amount of rain-fall without any consideration as to what the previous crop was.

Section 88.—The following account of the agricultural year was prepared by me one day in communication with a few leading zamindárs:—
 Account of the agricultural processes of each month, and of the weather required.

Asárh, June-July. In this month the farmer hopes for plenty of rain in heavy showers with intervals of sunshine and westerly wind. As soon as the rain falls the land is ploughed over, and the sowing of the *kharif* commences. If there is too much rain and cloudy weather without breaks of sunshine, the crops do not come up properly.

Sáwan, July-August. Rain and sunshine are still both required; if there is too much rain the crops are liable to rot, or be mildewed; if there is too much sunshine with westerly wind, they dry up. The sowing of the later *kharif* crops such as jowar is completed early in the month; and those formerly sown are weeded. Locusts occasionally attack the crops. Ploughing for the *rabi* commences.

Bhádón, August-September. Occasional heavy rain with intervals of sunshine is still required much as in *Sáwan*. The ploughing for the *rabi* and the weeding of the *kharif* continue; and the crops have to be guarded from the depredations of birds. There is some danger of injury to the crops from young locusts. Indian corn and *barti* are cut.

Kuár, September-October. A few occasional showers do good, but too much rain will blacken the *bájra*, and cause the cotton pods to drop off. Sunshine and a drying wind are required to ripen the *kharif* crops, but, if a hot westerly wind blows, it dries them up. *Bájra* is cut in the latter half of the month, and cotton begins to bear. The jowar has to be watched. Ploughings for the *rabi* continue, and the land is gone over with a "*mez*" (a flat heavy piece of wood), and the surface levelled, so as to retain the moisture. Towards the end of the month the first sowings of gram and barley begin.

Kátak, October-November. Unless the previous rains have failed no rain is required in this month. The harvesting of *bájra* and the autumn pulses is finished, the picking of cotton continues and part of the jowar is cut. The *rabi* crops have to be sown, and those, which are to be irrigated, are watered from the wells. There is but little leisure for the farmer during this month.

Mangsir, November-December. Cotton pickings continue; the rest of the jowar and the *pálá* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and *pula* (*Munj grass*) are cut. The *rabi* sowings are completed, and the *kharif* crops are threshed out and stored. Sunshine, but not with too strong a

heat, is needed; rain is not required. The wells are hard at work irrigating the rabi crops.

Poh, December-January. Towards the end of the month the winter rains are hoped for, but they should not continue too long together without breaks of sunshine and drying wind, or the crops will mildew. Until the rain falls the wells continue to be worked; afterwards ploughings for the kharif commence. A southerly wind is considered a good sign of rain in the winter months. If the frosts are severe they damage the cotton, arhar and gram.

Magh, January-February. In the beginning of the month, rain, as in the end of *Poh*, does good: if required the wells are worked. Ploughings for the kharif continue; melons are sown and tobacco is planted out; the cotton is cut down. A month of comparative leisure to the farmer.

Phagon, February-March. Gentle westerly winds with sunshine and no rain are required; hail storms are feared. Sugar-cane is planted out; ploughings for the kharif continue, and the rabi crops have to be watched and watered.

Chait, March-April. Drying westerly winds not so violent as to scorch up or beat down the crops are required with sunshine. Rain does harm; the danger of hail storms continues. During the first half of the month wheat is still watered. The crops have to be watched, and during the latter half of the month, barley, sarson and gram are cut. Early cotton is sown on irrigated lands.

Baisákh, April-May. The harvesting of the rabi crops is now completed; and the harvested crops are trodden out and winnowed. Hot westerly winds are desired: rain does harm. Tobacco, early cotton and spring jowar, where this has been sown for fodder, are watered.

Jeth, May-June. Until about the end of the month the same kind of weather is required as in *Baisákh*. The rabi crops are now stored; tobacco is cut; early cotton and jowar are watered; and if rain falls, the land is ploughed for the kharif, and *bájra* is sown. The zamindárs have little to do in this month, and employ their leisure in putting their houses in order against the advent of the rains.

To these remarks I may add that in *Baisákh* the earth is said to be asleep and should be left to repose in quiet; that Wednesday is a good day for sowing and Friday for harvesting; and that on Tuesday the earth should not be dug, nor should a plough be first started on that day.

Areas held by owners, occupancy tenants and other tenants with a notice of rents.

Section 89.—The following figures taken from the village statements show the areas cultivated by owners, occupancy tenants and other tenants, in each tahsíl, as at present constituted :—

TAHSIL.	Area in acres cultivated by		
	Owners.	Occupancy tenants.	Other tenants.
Gurgaon	109,349 acres.	20,861 acres.	55,692 acres.
Rewāri	134,437 "	20,672 "	55,277 "
Palwal	111,069 "	19,521 "	21,066 "
Nuh	150,051 "	27,930 "	39,800 "
Firozpur	100,694 "	13,879 "	33,290 "
Total	605,800 "	102,863 "	205,125 "

Unfortunately I am not in a position to give the areas held under each description of rent ; the figures given in Forms B of the Revenue Rate Reports were extracted before the final attestation of the records was complete, and no similar returns have been since compiled. Speaking generally it may be said that rents in kind are unknown in Palwal, very rare in Nuh and Firozpur, are about one-eighth of the whole in tahsil Gurgaon, and in tahsil Rewāri are paid for about half of the area held by tenants-at-will. For ordinary barāni and well lands the ordinary share of the produce paid is one-third or, if the conditions of production are more than ordinarily favourable, two-fifths. On naturally irrigated lands, where the out-turn is good in proportion to the labour of cultivation, one-half the produce is sometimes given ; while on the other hand on salt wells and on very poor sandy soils the proportion falls to one-fourth. The straw is ordinarily kept by the tenant ; but this and the natural products of *pālā* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and *pula* (*Munj grass*) are ordinarily matters of special agreement. Cash rates (*Zabtī*) are always taken on sugar-cane, tobacco, fodder crops and garden produce.

Section 90.—Hitherto the great majority of the tenants paying

Rents are being enhanced at cash rents have been holding at customary and the pressure of the population is increasing. privileged rents, which had their origin in the days when land was plenty and cultivators were few. During the last few years, however, and especially since the announcement of the new assessments, there has been a marked tendency on the part of the owners to insist on their right to receive larger rents. I give a few figures taken from the revenue reports—

YEAR.	Number of notices of ejectment served on tenants-at-will.	Number of suits to enhance rents of tenants with rights of occupancy.	
		Filed.	Decreed.
1876-77	878	28	1
1877-78	776	117	67
1878-79	762	331	274

Notices of ejectment are often served merely to enforce a demand for higher rent. Speaking generally it may be said, that in the past, full rents were confined to, (a) estates owned by single individuals or families, or very small bodies of owners, (b) land cultivated by non-resident tenants, especially if these were of low caste, (c) to the neighbourhood of towns. As population increases and the land is more and more sub-divided among the owners, and the competition for holdings increases, rents will surely rise, although privileged rents will, no doubt, long continue to be paid by tenants holding under village communities of the same caste: if population continues to increase as in the past, many of the tenant class will be squeezed out of their holdings, and I anticipate that some system of emigration to less populous tracts will have to be arranged. Of course this necessity might for a time at least be staved off by the introduction of higher cultivation or of other industries; but of the latter there seems but little chance, while as to the former, much of the soil of the West of the district is very poor. The proportion of the produce left to the people for their subsistence might also be increased by diminishing the share taken by Government, but this is a process which would have to be continued indefinitely, and would finally leave the revenue at *nil*, and the people more numerous than before, but as poor and with the same need of extraneous help in seasons of drought. This action of the landlords and the operations of the settlement have naturally caused numerous suits to be brought for rights of occupancy; 2,870 such suits were brought in the Settlement Courts of which 1,495 were decreed. Further details are given in Appendix I.

Section 91.—The following figures are taken from the village statements and show the number of cattle, sheep and goats, as they stood before the famine of 1877-78, when large numbers either died from hunger, were killed for food or were sold :—

Plough cattle.	Other cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.
138,443	210,038	20,058	53,347

As might be expected from the small proportion of land uncultivated, Gurgaon is not a great cattle breeding district; but a large number of goats are grazed on the hills; they frequently are owned by butchers who make them over to shepherds for their keep, on condition of receiving a certain share of the increase, generally, I believe, one-half; the shepherd being also responsible for making good the number of the original flock.

Plough oxen ordinarily sell for from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, buffaloes are occasionally used for the plough, but to so employ them is looked upon as a mark of poverty; so that while the buffalo cows are kept and well fed for their milk, the bull calves are ordinarily turned

adrift to die of cold and hunger, or, if purchasers can be found, are sold to water carriers or to dealers from the Punjab. When cattle are from age no longer of any value, the Muhammadans use them for food, but the Hindus, who cannot kill them, leave them to pick up what they can in the fields, until they die of cold and semi-starvation. These neglected and useless animals naturally die in large numbers whenever fodder is at all scarce. Ponies are few, and horses very scarce; there are a few baggage camels, but none fit for riding. Donkeys are kept by potters and washermen.

A small cattle fair takes place at Dháruhera in Rewári twice a year.

Section 92.—The following remarks are extracts from a memorandum drawn up by Mr. Wilson: the diagrams referred to, with the exception of the first five, will be found in the atlas, which accompanies the report.

An enquiry has been held *de novo* into the market rates at which produce has sold for the 55 years ending with 1878 A. D., that is, from sambat 1880 down to last year. The Superintendents were ordered to find out from the books of the grain dealers in all the principal markets in their several tahsils what were the rates at which they took the agricultural produce from the peasants immediately after harvest, the dates fixed for the rabi crops being Baisákh Sudí 3rd and Jeth Sudí 3rd and those for the kharif crops Kátak Sudí 2nd and Mangsar Sudí 2nd. I have submitted the result in the form of diagrams as best suited to show at a glance the rise and fall of prices. * * *

The diagrams are as follows:—

(1) (2) (3) (4) and (5). Five diagrams showing the annual fluctuations in the price of wheat in the different towns of each of the five tahsils (Tahsílwar).

(6) (7) (8) (9) (10) and (11). Diagrams showing the annual fluctuations in the price of wheat, barley, gram, jowar, bájra and cotton respectively, in five towns representing the five tahsils of Gurgaon district (Jinswár).

(12). Diagram showing the simultaneous fluctuations of price of the principal food grains in the market town of Rewári.

(13). Diagram showing the average prices of the principal food grains for five year periods in the town of Rewári.

(14). Diagram showing the average prices of the principal food grains for five year period in the three chief markets of Gurgaon district, namely, Palwal, Rewári and Firozpur.

An inspection of these diagrams will substantiate the following general inductions:—

(1). The nearer the towns, the more nearly are the prices of any particular food grain equal. This was to be expected *a priori*.

(2). The cheaper the food grain, the greater is the difference in its price *in different towns*, whether the comparison be made between two food grains, one of which is always much cheaper than the other, or between the prices of the same food grain in different years, when it is cheaper in one year than another.

(3). The cheaper the food grain the greater are the fluctuations in its price *from year to year*, whether the comparison be made between two food grains one of which is always cheaper than the other, or between the prices of the same food grain in different years when it is cheaper in one year than another.

The inductions expressed in the last two clauses may be put in this way: In years of scarcity the prices of the same food grain in different towns, and of different food grains in the same time, approximate more closely than in years of plenty; and again fluctuations in the price of food grains from year to year and differences in the price of the same food grain in the different towns, were much greater formerly when prices were low than now when they are high. It must be noted, however, that when prices are high, a difference of a few sérs per rupee makes a greater difference in the price per sér than when prices are low.

(4). All food grains are similarly affected in price by the circumstances of the seasons. The diagrams for the different food grains are very similar in their appearance. The prices of the different grains rose and fell simultaneously.

(5). The fluctuations in price are so great and sudden that quinquennial averages are deceitful.

(6). The history of the annual fluctuations of price may be summed up as follows:—

(I take the Rewári prices (diagram No. 12) as the fullest, &c. because Rewári is the chief grain market.) The year 1823 A. D. (sambat 1880) was a year of great plenty, and prices were as low as they have ever been since, gram selling at Rewári for 75 sérs. It was followed by a year of great scarcity, prices having risen so rapidly in one year that in Rewári the cheapest grain was *jowar* at 37 sérs, or double the price of the cheapest grain the year before. This was followed by two hard years (1825 and 1826) during which no grain was cheaper than 44 sérs per rupee. In 1827 came a sudden fall and barley and jowar could be had at 70 sérs. For the next four years prices were very low, some grain being always obtainable at 60 sérs, and then commenced a gradual rise which culminated in 1833 (the famine of 1890 sambat) when no grain could be had cheaper than gram at 26 sérs. The next year saw a fall, which became still more marked in the following year 1835, when prices had again reached their lowest, *bájra* selling at 72 sérs per rupee. Prices remained at this low rate for another year, and then took place a very sudden rise, the cheapest grain rising from 73 sérs in 1836 to 24 sérs in 1837 (the famine of 1894 sambat). Then came a very gradual fall of prices for the next nine years, the cheapest year being the last when barley could be had at 49 sérs, not

nearly so cheap as before the famine. Then came a rise which was still greater the next year 1848 (1905 sambat) when barley was at 26; the next two years saw a sudden fall and in 1850 barley was at the old price of 70 sérs. The next three years saw a gradual rise and by 1853 barley had almost doubled its price and was at 38 sérs. Then a fall for two years taking moth down again to 70 sérs in 1855, followed by a steady rise for five years culminating in the scarcity of 1860 (1917 sambat.) Then rather a sudden fall taking barley down to 53 sérs in 1863, since which year no grain has been cheaper at Rewári at the dasahra than 38 sérs the rupee. This last fact shows how decided is the rise of price, and how much less the fluctuations have been during the last 16 years than they were before. The year 1863 was followed by a gradual and steady rise of price for six years to 1869 (1926 sambat following the famine year 1925), and for the next 8 years up to 1877 there was a steady and gradual fall of prices, barley having declined from 22 sérs in 1869 to 37 sérs in 1877. Then came the scarcity of 1877-78 (1934 sambat), which caused a sudden rise in one year to 22 sérs again. There can be little doubt that this rise would not have been so sudden or so great, had it not been for the great demand for grain for Bombay and Madras, which occurred simultaneously with the scarcity in this neighbourhood. Prices still range high and it is extremely improbable that they will ever again reach the low figures of 1863, still less those of 1855 and 1850. The spirited competition of the last two years has thoroughly aroused the enterprise of grain-dealers and shown them how extensive is the market which they may find it to their interest to supply, now that the railway connects them with such distant marts, and they will find it to their interest to buy up grain when it shows signs of getting cheap, and stock it in hopes of a similar opportunity recurring.

I append an additional diagram (No. 15), illustrating the above remarks and showing the famine aspect of the question. It gives the price of the cheapest grain available at Rewári from year to year whatever that grain might be, generally gram, jowar, moth, or barley; of course the diagram does not necessarily show the price at the time of year when grain was dearest or cheapest, but only that prevailing at the dasahra, i. e., about October.

The rise in the price of uncleaned cotton (see diagram 11) dates from 1852 from which year there was a gradual and steady rise from 25 sérs the rupee to 10 in 1860. In 1861 it fell to 15. It then rose gradually to 1863 and 1864, being at 6 sérs in the latter year. Then a gradual fall to 12 sérs in 1867, a rise to 8 sérs in 1868, and a fall to 1871, since when the price has not varied much from 10 sérs, a rise of 50 per cent. since 1861. This rise of price was of course primarily due to the American War.

To sum up then it may be said that prices of agricultural produce have risen by about 40 per cent. during the last 20 years as compared with the 20 preceding, and as compared with the 15 years before that by about 65 per cent.; that prices are now much less liable to fluctuate than they used to be and that the comparatively high prices

(disregarding the two last years of scarcity) which have now prevailed for many years are likely to continue if not to rise still higher. These conclusions argue favorably for the welfare of the agricultural classes and therefore, it may be said, of the whole community.

CHAPTER V.—THE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Section 93.—The notification placing the district under settlement was dated on the 29th January 1872. It placed Mr. O. Wood in charge of the settlement of the three districts of the Delhi Division, and Mr. E. O'Brien in direct charge of the Gurgaon settlement, as an Assistant Settlement Officer subordinate to Mr. Wood. Mr. O'Brien arrived at Gurgaon on the 12th January 1872, and the Superintendents joined their appointments on dates varying from the 24th January to the 28th March following. A little time was necessarily spent in procuring the surveying instruments, ascertaining the qualifications of the patwáris and making other necessary arrangements; and it was not until the middle of March that work was generally in progress. By the end of the official year 1871-72 the boundary maps of 30 villages had been completed and finally passed, and in 7 villages the field measurements were also finished. But it was found that the incapacity of the patwáris and the low scale of pay attached to their circles, which rendered it difficult to replace the incapables by skilled men, seriously affected the progress of the work. Mr. O'Brien submitted propositions for raising the patwáris' pay, but sanction was delayed. And thus it happened that by the end of the year 1872-73 the boundary maps of 592 villages, or less than half the number of villages in the district, were complete: the preliminary statements of rights and holdings were ready in 850, and the field maps in 342 villages. On the 3rd March 1873 I relieved Mr. O'Brien, who was transferred on promotion to the charge of the Muzaffargarh Settlement.

During the second quarter of 1873 sanction was received to the increase in the pay of the patwáris' circles proposed by Mr. O'Brien, and the funds needed for the more efficient conduct of the work were thus obtained.

By the 31st March 1874, of the 1,269 estates into which the district was then divided, the boundary maps were completed in 1,255 villages: the preliminary statements of rights and holdings were ready in 1,191 villages, and the field maps in 1,008 villages; and I had inspected and prepared notes on 315 villages with a view to their assessment.

Field measurements were finished in three tahsils by the end of June 1874, and the work of comparing, checking and totalling the entries in the Field Map and Index with Appendices, and the preparation of the Statistics for assessment then largely occupied the establishment.

By the end of March 1875, the first three stages of the settlement were complete, with the exceptions that in five villages the attestation of the preliminary statements of rights and holdings had been unavoidably delayed, and the measurements of 164 villages had not been finally passed.

The final attestation of holdings had been completed in 7 villages only. I had, during the year, inspected 371 villages, bringing up the total of villages inspected to 686, and had submitted in March 1875 the Revenue Rate Report for tahsíl Palwal. On the 11th June 1875 a similar report was submitted for tahsíl Firozpur. During the remainder of the year I was busily engaged in inspecting the remaining part of the district and preparing the Revenue Rate Reports for Nuh, Rewári and Gurgaon, which were all submitted during the last quarter of 1875-76.

The preparation of the various returns required for the preparation of these reports had occupied no small share of the time of the tahsíl establishments; but by the end of March 1876 a total of 378 villages had been completely attested, while the preliminary attestation by Munsarims had been finished in 622 villages. Mr. Wood had been relieved of the supervision of this settlement on the 17th December 1875, and I was given the assistance of an Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in March 1876.

The post was bestowed on Munshi Altáf Husain, formerly Superintendent of Palwal, and he was at once employed with a strong establishment in testing the value of the attestation work, and the accuracy and proper arrangement of the various papers.

During the year 1876-77 the establishment was mainly occupied in the work of attestation. By the 31st March 1877 out of the 1,264 villages of the district, 1,170 had been attested by Munsarims and 916 by Deputy Superintendents: in order to secure accuracy in the entries, 274 villages had been re-attested by Superintendents and 158 by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

I had also tested the attestation work, but had been mainly engaged in preparing the village assessments, 694 of which had been announced up to the end of the official year, and by the 15th June 1877 this part of the work was practically completed. During the remainder of the year 1877 the establishments were very largely engaged in the work of distributing the assessment, in time for the kharif collections, and I was mainly occupied in disposing of matters, which hitherto I had been prevented from taking up by the pressure of assessment work; and in commencing the preparations for my final report. After having been for a short time in charge of both settlements of Delhi and Gurgaon, I left the district on the 29th December 1877, having been appointed Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. The history of the settlement from this point will be described by Mr. Maconachie in the following paragraph:—

Section 94.—At the beginning of 1878 matters stood thus:—The assessment reports of the five tahsils had been submitted and sanctioned, and the village jamas had been announced. The work of distributing the assessments on the holdings throughout the villages was complete so far as to allow of the actual levy of the revenue being made according to the new arrangements, but the calculations had not been finally checked, and so were not shown as finished in the official quarterly report of December 31, 1877. As regards the record, attestation in its primary stage, by Munsarims, was virtually complete, and that of Deputy Superintendents remained in only 60 villages.

On the other hand, comparatively little had been done in the preparation of the record in its fair and final shape, while the rights and rents of tenants were as yet not adjusted, and the preliminary sketch of the administration paper which was being drawn up by the Munsarims had been attested by the Superintendents in only 190 villages. The Extra Assistant had drawn up in the rough a statement of tribal custom for two tahsils. In the matter of miscellaneous work, the names of the selected zaildars had been submitted and sanctioned, but the final adjustment of their circles was yet to be made in connection with the re-distribution of patwaris' circles, which had not yet been taken in hand. Among other miscellaneous work still remaining might be mentioned the appointments of head lambaridars, the writing, distribution, and realization of the price of statements of holdings, the assessments of gardens, remissions on well leases, and the investigation of maafis.

The charge of the settlement, in addition to that of Delhi, had been entrusted to Mr. Maconachie, with Mr. Wilson as his assistant in the joint charge. It seemed best, for the progress of the work, that Mr. Wilson should have his head-quarters at Gurgaon, and should confine his attention to the work of that district, taking immediate charge of all the subordinate establishment. All vernacular reports were submitted to him by the Superintendents, and he passed orders on them without reference to the Settlement Officer, whose time was necessarily much occupied with Delhi affairs. Ordinary correspondence too in the English Office was carried on by Mr. Wilson directly in the name of the Settlement Officer, reference being made to Delhi in any matter of importance, or one involving question of principle. The main burden of the work thus fell on the Assistant Settlement Officer; the Settlement Officer at the same time maintained his responsibility for every thing done in the district, and free play was given to allow of the unimpeded progress of the work. On the whole the arrangement worked well, though towards the end it was found advisable for the Settlement Officer himself to bring direct pressure to bear on the Superintendents to hasten the termination of proceedings, the more so as Mr. Wilson was on leave for three months, from August to October 1879. On the other hand, for nearly the same period in 1878, he had to sustain singly the burden of both Settlements during the absence of Mr. Maconachie on privilege leave.

The plan of fairing the record adopted in this district was to make

the first fairied copy the patwáris' and the second that which is filed in the Record Office.

Plan of fairing the records. After completing the work in this way it still seems better than making the first copy that of the Record Office, and then, as a secondary affair, supplying the patwári subsequently with his papers. In Gurgaon both copies are alike, and are alike attested by the Superintendents, and the signature of the Settlement Officer, so that each may be considered as a primary evidence. Yet in case of any conflict on any unimportant point, preference should ordinarily be given to the patwáris' copy: difference on any point of importance is, it is believed, impossible. The system of check was thorough, perhaps even too much so, but interference in a matter like this, where quite a professional etiquette and prejudice exists, is very difficult, and apt to prove dangerous. After some time indeed, and when the style of work produced had been pretty well ascertained, it was found possible to diminish the number of checks made in the tahsils to only one, which was called the Superintendent's "jánch." After this all the papers, the rough and fairied alike, were sent to the Extra Assistant, who had a special establishment of muharrirs for the purpose of making the final check. During the later period of the fairing work, this establishment was moved from one tahsil to another as the progress of the papers made it advisable. The system of check, as at present practised, is a somewhat cumbersome one, but a sudden change in such an important part of settlement procedure might be dangerous. One good check would seem sufficient for all purposes, provided it be independent. The Superintendents, however, would have been frightened at this, and would have demurred that their confidence in the correctness of the papers could not in this way have been secured, so that a compromise was the only practicable plan of working, and the result is, on the whole, satisfactory. There is every reason to believe the Gurgaon record a very fairly correct one. The fairing of the patwáris' copy was done by the more intelligent patwáris themselves, and by agents appointed for the others. The fairing of the Record Office copy, being plain and simple, was given out on contract by piece-work under the close and personal supervision of the Superintendents. This is really not so much an innovation as it seems, as for the most part all writing work in the Settlement is done strictly according to a quantity fixed for the day or month. A man on Rs. 15 a month as a muharrir gets his wages only when he does the full amount of work fixed as his monthly minimum. So that all or most of such work is really piece-work. The difference between this and contract piece-work lies in the different degree of closeness of supervision which may or may not obtain under the two systems.

Experience in Gurgaon shows that with good supervision, and a

few rules laid down at starting as to style and other points of writing, very fair work may be obtained under contract, and there is almost certainly the advantage of economy and speed. Of course, if this made the papers bad and incorrectly written, nothing could be said, but so far as the check of the Government copy shows, this is not the case.

After all it is generally easier to make a correct copy than an incorrect one, and no gross examples of bad work have been discovered. It will be interesting in this respect to compare notes with the experience derived in Delhi, where the plan of fairing is almost the same as in Gurgaon. The Record Office copy was begun about October 1878, when the patwáris' copy was well advanced, and eventually was finished not much behind the latter.

There seems little difference in the quality of the work in the different tahsils, though some trouble was experienced in winding up the work of Rewári, and of Nuh. Illness was a real cause of delay on all sides, but it was not made more of than facts warranted. Palwal, the last tahsil, was clear at the beginning of October 1879. There was some doubt as to the disposal of the establishment, a great part of which, owing to the decrease in number of pending settlements, had to come under reduction. The best men were drafted off to Hoshiárpur and Sirsa.

Section 95.—Protective leases for wells were given under the provisions of the Circular of the Board of Administration, Punjab, No. 41 of 1850, to which attention was called by Secretary Government Punjab's No. 546, dated 3rd April 1861. Under it protection from levy of the irrigated land-rate was to be given for 20 years in the case of new wells, and for 10 years where an old well had fallen out of use and had been repaired. For cuts from rivers and jhils from 5 to 10 years according to the sums expended on the work. By a reference to Government it was decided that the date of the letter of 1861, above quoted, should be the earliest limit for leases now taken out; that is to say, if any protective leases had been taken out after 1858, when Gurgaon came into the Punjab, and before 1861, the owners of them would be entitled to dry assessment, otherwise protection was to be claimed only for works constructed after the issue of the orders in the latter year. Practically, however, this proved unimportant, as no one cared greatly to apply for protection, and Government had already noticed the fact. It was further directed that exemption extended only to wells constructed of masonry, and not those of a temporary nature.

The following statement shows the numbers of wells dealt with under these provisions in each tahsil during settlement:—

Name of Tahsil.	No. of leases.	Extent of land.	Average per lease.	To whom given.
Ferozpur	105	1,091	A. R. P. 10 1 22	{ 97 Proprietors. 6 Proprietors and tenants. 2 Tenants.
Gurgaon	183	2,300	12 2 11	{ 172 Proprietors. 0 Proprietors and tenants. 11 Tenants.
Nuh	85	416	11 3 22	{ 34 Proprietors. 0 Proprietors and tenants. 1 Tenant.
Palwal	105	1,316	12 2 5	{ 98 Proprietors. 1 Proprietor and tenant. 6 Tenants.
Bewari	88	1,720	19 2 7	{ 81 Proprietors. 6 Proprietors and tenants. 1 Tenant.
Total	516	6,843	18 1 2	{ 482 Proprietors. 13 Proprietors and tenants. 21 Tenants.

It will be noticed that some of the leases were given to tenants either alone or acting in concert with the proprietors of the lands they tilled. In Palwal 2 of these cases were of tenants-at-will, in the others tenants with right of occupancy. The right of tenants to sink wells in Gurgaon is referred to in the printed selections from the records of the office of the Financial Commissioner, No. XLIV, 1874.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SETTLEMENT RECORD.

Section 96.—The boundary map and the accompanying khasrah

Boundary file and comparison of settlement and survey boundary maps.

are not bound up with the settlement record, but form a separate file, as directed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act C.LII:2. This part of the work was started, and in great measure completed, by Mr. O'Brien; tracings of the boundary maps were sent to Captain Wilkins, Deputy Superintendent of the Revenue Survey party by which the district was measured in the seasons 1873 to 1876; and that officer in his annual reports for 1873-74 and 1874-75 stated that the boundary maps were excellent, and the best which he had ever seen.

Section 97.—The bound settlement records filed for each village General account of record. consists of the following papers :—

1. The title page and list of papers.
2. The field register or khasrah, accompanied by—
3. The field map or shajrah, placed in a packet at one end of the volume.
4. The tender of engagement.
5. An Index to the khewat khatauni.
6. The khewat khatauni or the register of the rights and liabilities of the owners and occupiers.
7. The statement of proprietary tenure.
8. An Index to the well statement.
9. The well statement.
10. The statement of ponds and tanks used for irrigation.
11. The list of revenue assignments.
12. The list of judicial cases decided in the Settlement Courts.
13. The village Administration Paper.
14. The final proceeding.

Section 98.—The title page and list of papers includes also a summary of the chief facts relating to the estate, such as the assessment circle in which it was included, the amount and method of distribution of the jama, the form of proprietary tenure, the names of the village officers, and of the settlement officers, under whose supervision the record was compiled.

Section 99.—The field register or khasrah is in the form prescribed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act, and does not call for any special remark.

Section 100.—The field map or shajrah was prepared on the same scale as the boundary map, viz., 16 inches to the mile. In a few villages it was drawn on double this scale; this was found necessary in some estates, of which the lands stretched down into jhils: here the people had very generally divided their lands into very long and very narrow fields, stretching from the higher to the lower parts of the estate, so that all would suffer and gain alike, as the waters rose and fell. The cultivated fields are uncoloured, but distinguishing lines of color are drawn around the fields irrigated from wells, or naturally flooded: the culturable waste is coloured with a green wash, the unculturable waste with neutral tint, and the village site, pools, wells, boundary pillars, roads graveyards, water-course, &c., are separately denoted. I may add that the result of the comparison of the Settlement with the Revenue Survey areas was reported in my No. 267 of 8th September 1877; the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's letter to Government, No. 1216 of 5th December 1877, remarked that the comparison showed that the Settlement measurements were on the

whole very trustworthy. In 27 villages the comparison led to corrections of the settlement maps.

Section 101.—The tender of engagement for the revenue is signed by the headmen of the village on their own part and on that of the other owners of the estate. On the back of it, is an order by the Settlement Officer accepting the tender, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and specifying the date from which the new assessment would be collected, and the instalments in which it would be paid.

Section 102.—The Index to the khewat khatauni gives the names of all the owners and tenants arranged in alphabetical order, and refers to the number and page of the khewat khatauni in which the names occur.

Section 103.—The khewat khatauni or register of rights and liabilities is in the form prescribed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act. The general order laid down for the entries in this paper was the following:—

- 1st. The owner's cultivation.
- 2nd. Cultivation of occupancy tenants.
- 3rd. Cultivation of tenants-at-will.
- 4th. Dholi and Bhonda lands.
- 5th. Lately abandoned, if not included in any holding.
- 6th. Gardens.
- 7th. Culturable waste.
- 8th. Unculturable waste.
- 9th. Lapsed revenue free plots.
- 10th. Plots owned by owners, not having a share in the village.
- 11th. Revenue free plots.
- 12th. Government properties.

The names of the owners are given according to the order noted in the statement of proprietary tenure. In the column of remarks are noted special facts affecting individual holdings, such as arrangements between the co-sharers as to the cultivation, terms of mortgages, notes as to the special tenures of particular plots, &c.

Section 104.—The statement of proprietary tenure and pedigree is, in the form prescribed by the rules, under the Land Revenue Act. The pedigree table, of course, gives the names of the owners according to seniority of descent, proceeding from right to left where the owners belong to different tribes and gots, or descend from ancestors, who have settled at different times, the names are arranged with reference to—

- 1st. Tribes.
- 2nd. Gots.
- 3rd. Date of settling.
- 4th. Alphabetical order.

Names of purchasers and other holders of derivative ownership are entered opposite the name of the owner from whom the property was derived.

Section 105.—The Index to the well statement gives the names of the wells alphabetically arranged and refers to the number and page of the well statement.

Index to well statement.

Section 106.—The well statement is in the form given in the rules under the Land Revenue Act with the addition of four columns sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's letters Nos. 91 of 4th January 1875, and 614 of 2nd February 1875.

The well statement.

The additional columns show —

1. Kind of water, *i. e.*, sweet, salt or brackish.

2. Lands attached to well.
(Muhita chah.)

i. e., detail and area of all the fields attached to the well, whether or not irrigated in the year of measurement, or all capable or not of irrigation in one year.

3. Area capable of irrigation in one year.
(Kabil abpashi.)

i. e., the area treated as capable of irrigation in one year, and therefore assessed at irrigated rates in framing the village assessments.

4. Actually irrigated (chahi.)

i. e., the fields with their area actually found irrigated at the time of the Settlement measurements.

Section 107.—The statement of ponds and tanks used for irrigation requires no special notice: it is generally blank.

Statement of ponds and tanks.

Section 108.—The list of revenue free assignments and the statement of judicial decisions, are also to be in the form prescribed in the rules, and do not call for any special notice.

List of revenue free assignments and statement of judicial decisions.

Section 109.—In the Final Proceeding there is a brief recital of the history of the preparation of the record, and also a notice of the result of the comparison of the settlement areas with those of the Professional Survey. It contains six sections, dealing respectively with—

The Final Proceeding.

1. The adjustment of boundaries.

2. The Settlement and Professional Surveys, and the results of the comparison between the two.

3. Assignments of revenue.

4. The former settlements.

5. The demand of the present settlement, with a notice of the amount postponed on account of protective leases.
6. The attestation of the documents composing the Record of Rights and the notifications under which the settlement was effected.

Section 110.—The village administration paper was drawn up on a model, which received the general approval of the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's letter No. 1374 S. of 8th March 1878. It is divided into four chapters, thus :—

Chapter I.—Relations of the owners to Government.

Chapter II.—Relations of the owners towards one another.

Chapter III.—Relations of the owners to non-owners.

Chapter IV.—Village officers and servants.

CHAPTER I.—*Relations of the owners to Government.*

Section 1.—Recites the amount of the jamá and the instalments in which and the party to whom it is paid, whether to Government or a jágirdár. In villages to which the condition as to remission in case of more than 10 per cent. of cultivated and fallow area being submerged applies, the condition will be recited in this clause.

Section 2.—Recites the existing cesses and the power of Government to alter and increase them and to make rules as to their payment.

Section 3.—Recites obligation of owners to take up additions to the Government demand on account of alluvion, &c., and also recites any sums payable by the village in addition to the Government jamá and cesses, e. g., their obligation arising from agreement to contribute to the expense of maintaining an embankment.

Section 4.—Gives a detail of all Government lands, recites rights of Government in mines of metal and kankar, and to stones from beds of nullahs or from hills.

CHAPTER II.—*Relations of the owners towards one another.*

Section 5.—Constitution of the village and mode of payment of jamá and cesses, also of any extra payments mentioned in Section 3 and of a fine imposed on the whole village.

Section 6.—Alluvion and diluvion—Rules as to boundaries of village, as to ownership of lands gained or lost, and as to distribution of jamá.

Section 7.—Common land, its management and the enjoyment of the income.

Section 8.—Partition of common land of (a) village, (b) sub-divisions of village, (c) owners.

Section 9.—Re-division of the village and re-adjustment of the revenue with agreement in such case to respect protective leases.

Section 10.—Custom of *pánapat* or periodical exchange of holdings and the conditions under which the lands, subject to the custom, are held.

Section 11.—Management of lands abandoned by proprietors, not in balance, and the conditions on which such lands are held.*

Section 12.—Claims of owners with reference to lands taken up for public purposes and to lands given back by Government.

Section 13.—Rights of owners as to the village site and houses built thereon.

Section 14.—Rights of owners as to manure.

Section 15.—Rights of owners as to trees in lands held in severalty and jointly, and on hill lands and on boundaries.

Section 16.—Rights of owners as to irrigation from wells, jhils and embankments.

Section 17.—Special customs as to pre-emption.

Section 18.—Customs as to mortgage not included in the *Riwájíám* and not being such as would depend on the agreement of the mortgagor and future mortgagee, who would not ordinarily be a party to this administration paper.

Section 19.—Rights of owners of plots.

Section 20.—Customs as to *mulbá* or village expenses, its expenditure, audit and collection.

CHAPTER III.—*Relations of owners to Non-owners.*

Section 21.—General customs as to the mode of taking rents in kind, omitting all matters which would ordinarily be the subject of special agreement.

Section 22.—Rights of tenants as to breaking waste.

Section 23.—Rights of tenants as to irrigation from wells, jhils and embankments.

Section 24.—Rights of non-owners as to manure.

Section 25.—Rights of non-owners as to trees, *pálá* and *pula* (*Zizyphus nummularia* and *múnj* grass).

* The case of abandonment by an owner in balance is provided for by Act XXXIII of 1871, Sections 47 and 48.

Section 26.—Rights of non-owners as to non-agricultural uses of the lands, *e. g.*, constructing bartons, threshing floors, sugar and oil presses, indigo vats, salt pans, &c.

Section 27.—Right of non-owners as to grazing.

Section 28.—Right of non-owners in drinking wells, tanks, &c.

Section 29.—Adjustment of claims of cultivators as to lands taken up for public purposes or lost by diluvion.

Section 30.—Rights of non-owners in village site and their houses thereon, with mention of any cess levied.

CHAPTER IV.—*Village officers and servants.*

Section 31.—Recites names and remuneration of zaildár, alá lambardár and lambardárs, and also provides as to remuneration of an agent appointed in place of an infant or aged lambardár.

Section 32.—Recites the name and remuneration of the patwári.

Section 33.—Recites the name and remuneration of the chaukídár, with the mode of collecting his pay, and reserves the right of the magistrate to make new regulations.

Section 34.—Recites the customary duties and services of the village servants.

Section 111.—The record of tribal custom does not form part of the village settlement record, and no part of it has been incorporated by reference into the village administration papers. A very full and interesting account of this paper written by Mr. Wilson will be found among the appendices of this report.

Section 112.—The following remarks on some of the entries in the administration paper have been furnished by Mr. Wilson:—

One of the questions put to the proprietors regarding their customs and rights among themselves was, whether they could claim redistribution of their land. As a general rule, the reply was "no," but in some cases, even where the land is entered as owned separately by the proprietors, they said occasion might arise in which redistribution could be claimed. This is, however, so much opposed to the common custom, and so difficult to carry out without undue injury to individuals, that the courts should require clear proof of the custom before allowing it.

At the last settlement the proprietors of many villages found their assessment so high that they were glad to get tenants to join them in working the village, and allowed them to share in all the profits of

Tenants sharing in the village management,

the farm on condition of sharing all the loss. In most cases these men were recorded as hereditary tenants, or as tenant *khetwadars* sharing in the profit and loss, but often they were recorded as ordinary non-hereditary tenants. The assessments now are proportionately much lighter and the value of land much higher than it was, and the proprietors of most of such villages have seized the opportunity of the expiry of the settlement to get rid of these partners and to assume all the responsibilities and all the advantages of the farm themselves. They have been allowed to do so, as it appeared clear that those tenants were only in the position of joint farmers for the term of settlement, and that the proprietors had the right to resume all their rights when a new settlement began.

In 250 villages, up to the present settlement, the proprietors had tenants sharing with them in the profit and loss of the farm. In 242 of these they have now themselves assumed the whole liabilities and reduced their former partners to the position of tenants only, and in 8 the tenants still share the profit and loss.

The usual condition recorded regarding absconded proprietors is to the following effect:—"If a proprietor abscond leaving no arrear of revenue, but having made no arrangement for the cultivation of his land, first his near relations (*karabati*), &c., have the right to cultivate it. If within the period of limitation any absconded or absentee proprietor claim his share, he will be entitled to receive his land on paying all losses."

In some villages it has been added that he will take his share after reckoning for all profits and losses, and in others it is stated that he will take his share without any such account. I doubt whether there is any clear custom on this matter which would bind the Courts to give a decision in accordance with it without further enquiry. Such cases should perhaps be decided each on its merits according to equity.

Section 113.—I noted in para. 1, that paragraph (or as I find them now called section) 113 would be written by (Omitted). Mr. Maconachie. On return from furlough, I find that this has been overlooked, and as my Memo. on the subject has been lost, I do not know to what the paragraph was to have related.

Section 114.—It is very common for an individual proprietor, and still more so for a whole village community, to set apart a small piece of land, usually two or three bigas, to be held rent-free for the benefit of some temple, mosque or shrine, or to give a piece of land on similar favorable terms to a *pandit* or other person of a religious order. Such a grant is called a *dohli* and the holder a *dohlidar*. They have been recorded as such in the settlement record, with a note giving in detail the terms on which the land is held. So long as the purposes for which the grant was made are carried out, it cannot be resumed; but should the holder grossly fail to carry out the duties of his office, the proprietors can eject him and put in some one else under a like tenure. There are *dohli* tenures in 517 of the 1,264 villages of the district, and the area so held amounts to 8,704 acres.

Section 115.—The *bhonda* is, like the *dohli*, a grant of a few bigas of land rent-free. The principal difference is that, while the service for which the *dohli* is granted is something directly connected with religion, the *bhonda* is given for some secular service, such as the duties of the village watchman (*chaukidār*) or messenger (*bulāhir*). The *bhondadār* has been recorded as such, with a detail of the conditions of his holding. He may be ejected on failure to fulfil these conditions, and perhaps in some cases at the will of the proprietors. It is simply an old-fashioned mode of paying for services. There are *bhonda* tenures in 820 of the 1,264 villages of the district, and the area held under the tenure amounts to 6,990 acres.

Section 116.—In some villages a tenure is found which is neither full proprietary tenure nor hereditary tenancy, but between the two. It is called *milkiyat mahdūda*, "limited proprietary right," or *milkiyat arazi maqbūza*, "ownership of the land held." Its distinguishing feature is that, while the proprietor has full proprietary right over the land he occupies, he has no corresponding share in the common land and common income of the village, and is therefore hardly a member of the village community proper. Such tenures usually originate in a gift or sale of a portion of land only, the rights attached having been specially reserved at the time of the transfer. Gifts to religious institutions and gifts to illegitimate children are usually of this description. There are 190 villages in the district in which such tenures are found, and the total area thus held amounts to 4,852 acres.

Section 117.—The custom of periodical exchange of lands, known in this district as *pānapalat* (from *pāna*, a block of land, and *palat*, change), prevails in several villages of the Rewāri tahsil, and a few of Gurgaon. The owners of the village, or more usually of a subdivision of the village, owning their land in common, divide it into several blocks (*pāna*) which different bodies of them cultivate separately, exchanging blocks at the end of a fixed period, each body of proprietors cultivating all the blocks in turn. There is no universally-acted-on period; sometimes it is 2 or 4 or 6 years, and sometimes in the same village are found two different periods acted on. So sometimes there are 2, sometimes 4, sometimes 8 blocks belonging to the same set of owners and exchanged about among them. Usually the blocks are fixed and separately marked off, and simply change hands in regular recognised turn at the end of each successive period, but sometimes the land is redistributed, fields which formed one block being mixed up with fields that formed another block. Sometimes the blocks of land are approximately equal; sometimes one better than another; the different sets of proprietors taking the good and bad blocks in turn. Usually the block is not cultivated by an individual proprietor but by a number who either cultivate the block in common or divide among themselves by lot for the period of their occupation. Generally the body of

proprietors which practise this custom, besides the blocks periodically exchanged, hold permanently some part of their land which is exempt from the custom. A proprietor, occupying for the time a block of this nature, cannot mortgage or sell it, but may transfer his share in the whole land, the transferee taking his place and becoming bound by the custom as he was.

Strange to say this custom is not dying out. Although in 8 of the 36 villages in which it prevailed at the revision of settlement in 1859 it has now become obsolete, it has since then begun to be practised in 33 new villages, and is now acted on in 61 villages of Rewári tahsíl. It prevails also in 12 villages of Gurgaon tahsíl, in 9 of which it does not seem to have been acted on at the time of last settlement.

Section 118.—In addition to the boundary file and the settlement Rough papers made over record, the following papers have been made to District Office. over to the district office:—

1. The file of attestation of the khewat khatauni, which is in a book form.
2. The file of the distribution of the revenue.
3. The file of enquiry into the rights of tenants mentioned in para. 310.
4. The rough Wájib-ul-arz or administration paper.

In accordance with the instructions contained in letter from Secretary to Financial Commissioner to Commissioner Delhi, No. 1037, of 21st February 1879, the signatures of the attesting parties on the faired Wájib-ul-arz and other papers are copies of the originals. If at any time any of the provisions of the Wájib-ul-arz are disputed, on the ground that they were not properly attested, the file of its preparation should, I think, be examined before a decision is given against the record.

The attestation of the khewat khatauni was generally conducted either in the village itself or at some large central village not far off.

Section 119.—During the mutiny the district record office and all the tahsíl record offices, except that of Rewári, were burned; and in them were destroyed the settlement records of the district, except those of Rewári and a part of the records of what was then tahsíl Sohna. After the mutiny an attempt was made to restore the village records partly on the basis of such records that had been saved either in the above offices or by patwáris, and partly on the basis of a new measurement and attestation. These new records were drawn up hastily and were often very incorrect: the work was ordered by Secretary to Government's letter No. 307 of 19th April 1858, but the completion of the work was never reported to the Financial Commissioner, nor was the record sanctioned by Government. When the present settlement commenced, the question was debated of the effect of these

Effect given to the records compiled after the mutiny.

records with reference to Section 6 of Act XXVIII of 1868, and Section 19 of Act XXXIII of 1871. It was finally ruled that although this record did not possess the force of a record of a regular settlement sanctioned by the Local Government for the purposes of the Punjab Tenancy Act, yet, as it was the best evidence procurable of the nature of tenures, it should not be lightly set aside, but that the person who sought to correct it should be called upon either to prove his right in a suit, or should procure the consent of the other parties to the alterations he proposed to make (Secretary to Financial Commissioner to Commissioner Delhi, No. 51 of 4th January 1875) The present record was compiled in accordance with these instructions.

CHAPTER VII.—THE ASSESSMENT.

Section 120.—The rules under the Land Revenue Act prescribe

General account of process followed.

that such portions of the Assessment Reports as are likely to be useful for future reference shall be incorporated into the final report.

This procedure will, in the case of the present report, be the more convenient, because in accordance with what I then understood to be the proper course, the essential character of my assessment was, that I in the first instance framed on the grounds detailed in the assessment reports, the rates which I proposed to use as standard rates in the village assessments, but did not at that stage, except by way of experiment in particular villages, assess the individual estates at these rates; and secondly, when these rates had been sanctioned, I then proceeded to assess the separate estates, using the sanctioned rates as my standards, but modifying them with reference to such considerations as the special character of the soils and of the irrigation, the class and state of the owners, the weight of the past assessment, the increase in resources since last settlement, the special character of the cultivation, the proximity of markets, &c. : in framing these detailed assessments I held myself bound to explain in the village note books my reasons for raising or reducing the standard rates, but I did not understand that I was bound to assess each circle, so that the total of the assessments of the villages included in it should equal the result of the application of the standard rates; nor had I contemplated being so bound, when I proposed those rates. My assessment then of any particular estate is based firstly on the reasons for the general rates of the circle to which it belongs, which will be found in the extracts from the assessment reports, and secondly, on the reasons for the special modifications of those rates given in the village note book; and district officers should remember that the terms of comparison employed by me in the village note books refer as a standard to the description of the circle as a whole, given in the assessment report; thus in Circle Hill of Rewári, a village or a soil may rank as average or superior, which, in another circle would, be described as

poor or bad. It is not sufficient to take the village note books alone, for my remarks in them are essentially explanations of my reasons for following or departing from the circle rates, for which the grounds are given in the assessment reports : and the villages differ so greatly in their capabilities for assessment, that especially in the portions of the district intersected by hills and flooded by the streams which issue from them, the rates have generally required modification in one or the other direction.

Section 121.—I will therefore first quote in full the instructions for assessment, which were the same as those for the other districts of the division, and were issued with letter from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 1615 of 3rd November 1873, and then proceed to give for each tahsil extracts from the assessment reports, showing the rates proposed, the rates sanctioned, and the result of the detailed assessments, with a general account of the causes which led to differences between these and the revenue rate jamas.

The following were my instructions for assessment : —

“ In accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1871, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor desires that the following instructions be conveyed to the officer in charge of the settlement of Gurgaon district regarding the principle on which the land revenue of that district is to be assessed.

1. The general principle of assessment to be followed is, that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate, or in other words, one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord either in money or kind.

2. In applying this principle in the case of the district above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.

3. In estimating the land revenue demand, the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates, where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessments, the existence of profits from grazing, and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.

4. The gross assessments for each settlement circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Government for preliminary sanction, and will, when sanctioned by the Local Government, form the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle ; but, in the assessment to be ultimately

adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down in Rule I is to be observed in the assessment in each case."

TAHSIL PALWAL.

Extracts from the Assessment Report.

2. *Section 122.*—The north-west corner of the tahsil is sandy, the surface of the country uneven, crossed by broken ridges of sand hillocks, generally running from north-east to south-west, with somewhat better, although still sandy soils, lying in the lower ground between them. Water is found at depths varying from 12 feet to 49 feet. The wells, with few exceptions, are of masonry, the character of the soil being unfavorable to the construction of katchá wells; 58 per cent. are of sweet, 21 per cent. of brackish, and 21 per cent. of salt water. The staple crops are barley on the well lands; barley and barley and gram on the better and more favorably situated unirrigated soils, while bājra and autumn pulses, which are produced in the inferior unirrigated lands, represent more than half the acreage of the tract. Cotton occupies about a tenth of the cultivated area. This tract containing 21 villages with an area of 14,758 acres, forms my first assessment circle of Chak Bhuder.

3. *Section 123.*—On the east of this is a small tract which, on account of its receiving the drainage of some hills in the south of the Delhi district, I have formed into a second circle, —Chak Dahri, —containing 9 villages with a total area of 13,479 acres. The general character of the soil is somewhat better than in Chak Bhuder; the average depth of the wells in the several estates ranges between 14 feet and 25 feet, the average of the circle being 23 feet; 36 per cent. are sweet, 36 per cent. brackish, and 28 per cent. salt. As in Chak Bhuder, katchá wells are rarely met with. The staple crops are much the same as in the former tract, except that wheat is largely sown on the Dahri lands, and the proportion of the bājra and pulses is smaller.

4. *Section 124.*—It is to the next circle, or Chak Bángar, that the tahsil owes its distinctive character, that of a level expanse of good consistent loam, capable, when irrigated, of producing almost every description of crop. This tract extends from the Delhi border on the north to the Mathra district on the south, and from Chaks Bhuder and Dahri and tahsil Mub on the west to the low lying Khádír lands and the Jumna on the east. It contains in all 198,034 acres or 80 per cent. of the tahsil; but

20,108 acres belong to villages which, as they also contain Khádir land, have for convenience been thrown into a separate circle, Chak Bángar Khádir. Water, except in a few villages on the northern border of the tahsíl and towards the Jumna, is at some distance from the surface. In Chak Bángar out of 130 villages possessing wells, in 14 villages the average depth to water does not exceed 30 feet, in 64 it is more than 30 but not more than 50 feet, and in 52 villages it exceeds 50 feet; the maximum depth is 70 feet, the minimum 21 feet, and the average 48 feet.

In the Bángar portion of Chak Bángar Khádir, the average depth to water is only 3½ feet; katchá wells, as shown in form A, are numerous; 69 per cent. of the wells contain sweet water, 1½ per cent. brackish, and 17 per cent. are salt.

The great staples of the tract are—in the kharif, cotton and jowár; in the rabbi, on the irrigated lands, wheat and barley; and on the dry soils, barley and gram generally sown together.

Not many years ago this tract was one vast jungle, and the greater part of the culturable waste is still covered with trees, in most cases now rigorously preserved by the Jat communities.

5. *Section 125.*—The banks of the Jumna being high, the Khádir lands occupy but a small area of the tahsíl; they are chiefly found in the north-east where they are enclosed between the Jumna and a small branch which entering this district from Delhi, rejoins its parent stream some 7 miles to the south of the Gurgaon-Delhi border. The total area of Khádir land in the tahsíl is 20,750 acres, of which 6,331 acres are contained in 15 estates, which form the circle Chak Bángar Khádir, mentioned above, and the remaining 14,419 acres, comprised in 12 estates, constitute the fifth assessment circle, Chak Khádir.

The Khádir land is of the usual description,—a somewhat salt loam, subject to inundation by the river, and producing, in the rabbi, wheat and barley; in the kharif, when not destroyed by the floods, cotton and jowár. The wells are sweet, generally of masonry; water is of course near the surface. In villages in which alluvion takes place, the new lands are covered with jháo bushes which consolidate the fresh deposits until a good culturable soil is produced.

6. *Section 126.*—Of these five circles Chaks Bhuder, Dahri, Bángar, Bángar Khádir and Khádir, the Chaks Bhuder, Bángar and Khádir have been formed with reference to the differences in the general character of their soils, and Chak Dahri with reference to its natural irrigational advantages. The Bángar and Khádir portion of Chak Bángar Khádir would naturally belong to the Bángar and Khádir circles respectively, but with reference to the requirements of forms A and B, the formation of a separate circle appeared to be the most convenient plan. The following table will show the percentage of soil as classified in each circle.

Principle of division into assessment circles.

Name of Circle.	PERCENTAGE OF			
	Chiknot or hard clay.	Narmot or good loam.	Magdá or soft loam.	Bhur, sand.
Bhuder	1	17	33	49
Dahri	1	40	34	25
Bángar, including Bángar portion of Chak Bángar Khádir }	8	81	11	5
Khádir, including Khádir portion of Chak Bángar Khádir }	...	100	...	...

* * * * *

FISCAL HISTORY.

8. *Section 127.*—The tahsíl of Palwal, as at present constituted, is formed out of the former parganáhs; of Hodal 28 villages; of Palwal reduced to 146 villages, by the transfer of 21 villages to Nuh and Delhi; of 16 villages from Parganáh Sohna; of 4 villages now under first regular Settlement, confiscated in 1857 from the rebel Rajá of Ballabgarh and of 2 villages transferred from Bulandshahr in 1872. The source of most of my information as to the past Financial history of the tahsíl previous to the mutiny year, is the statistical account of Gurgaon and its appendices, the reports of the last Settlements.

FORMER SETTLEMENTS.

9. *Section 128.*—The parganáh of Hodal on the conquest of Delhi was given in Jagir to Mohammad Khán Afridí, for military service under General Lord Lake, and lapsed to our Government on his decease in 1220 fusli corresponding with 1813 A. D.

“The parganáh on lapsing was chiefly waste. With the exception of the large Jat estates, the whole country was uncultivated. For the fusli year 1220, the khám collections for the parganáh amounted to Rs. 61,403, and in succeeding years to Rs. 51,584. The first settlement

was concluded by Mr. Wilder, principal assistant for five years from 1224 to 1228 fusli, and reached in the aggregate to Rs. 61,545.

The second settlement, made by Mr. Cavendish for a period of 10 years from 1229 to 1238, gave a jama amounting in the last year of the lease to Rs. 66,894 inclusive of mukaddami. On the expiration of this settlement Mr. Campbell renewed the leases till formal investigation should take place, which was postponed from year to year until Mr. M. Gubbins, under Regulation IX of 1833, fixed the assessment including the annexed estate of Mauza Bhaduki during the season of 1838 A. D. at Rs. 69,922. "

But more unfavorable seasons followed, and Mr. Gubbins, who had in the interim left that district, revisited the parganáh and revised his assessment, giving a reduction of Rs. 13,657 and leaving a jama of Rs. 56,265, a sum based on the average collections of 10 years. This is the settlement now in force, the present demand being Rs. 55,953.

" 10. *Section 129.*—At the conquest of the Delhi territory by Lord Lake this parganáh was given in farm to Nawáb Murtazá Khan, of the city of Delhi, at a quit rent of Rs. 45,000 per annum, and at his death in 1225 fusli (A. D. 1818) was taken under our direct management." The parganáh however, as then constituted, differed considerably from the form it afterwards took. After a few years of direct management, Mr. Cavendish assessed the parganáh in 1228 fusli (A. D. 1820-21) at Rs. 2,03,346 rising in the fifth and last year to Rs. 2,54,200. "The parganáh was made over to us in a wealthy condition, and this extravagant jama was realized with but trivial balances for four years." But in the fifth year a balance of Rs. 1,03,736 accrued. A new settlement for a like period was then formed, but the remissions given were inadequate. At its expiration Mr. G. Campbell again attempted the plan of progressive assessment, but bad harvests brought about heavy balances, "until the memorable drought of 1245 fusli (1837-38) gave the last blow to the decaying prosperity of the parganáh." It was then assessed by Mr. J. Lawrence, now Lord Lawrence, "who," writes Mr. Barnes, "undoubtedly rated the resources of the district too highly and misled (if I may so presume to speak of an officer of his known capacity) by the abundance of available waste which each village possessed, assessed each estate at a much higher value, than its cultivated area could be brought to pay. Mr. Lawrence's assessment amounted to Rs. 2,31,526, the jama previously being Rs. 2,46,413." But again the settlement broke down, the zamindárs were reduced to "extreme destitution apparent in their want of cattle, implements of husbandry, and of the commonest necessities of life." Accordingly in 1842 Mr. Barnes resettled the parganáh, reducing the assessment first to Rs. 1,92,082 and then to Rs. 1,72,737, or excluding jagír villages, to Rs. 1,65,253. Thus in six years the Government demand had been reduced by no less than Rs. 81,158. In the 146 villages still attached to the tahsil, Mr. Barnes' settlement amounted to Rs. 1,43,045. It is the settlement which is now being revised. The present demand is Rs. 1,43,300.

11. *Section 130.*—The revenue history of Sohna was too complicated to be given by Mr. Barnes. The 16 villages now connected with this tahsíl were assessed first at Rs. 7,444 exclusive of 2 jágír villages, then at Rs. 7,889 excluding a third village in addition to the former 2, then the same villages at Rs. 7,572, and finally the whole 16 were assessed by Mr. Barnes in 1842 at Rs. 9,909. The present demand is Rs. 9,910.

12. *Section 131.*—The 4 villages which formerly belonged to the Rája of Ballabgarh were after annexation summarily settled at Rs. 6,720 and the 2 estates which have come over from Bulandshahr are assessed at Rs. 312:

WORKING OF SETTLEMENT LATELY EXPIRED.

13. *Section 132.*—Under the former settlement I find in the three years 1839, 1840 and 1841, one village of Jats and 7½ villages of Gujars were forfeited or sold for desertion and arrears; but with the new settlement of 1842 the financial history of the tahsíl assumes another complexion. Writing (apparently in 1849) on tahsíl Palwal, Mr. Fraser speaks of the relief which had been afforded by Mr. Barnes' settlement and proceeds to state.—“In the last year too (nor was this by any means remarkable as a favorable agricultural season) the revenues of Palwal were collected without the least difficulty. There was not a single dastak issued nor did there remain at the end of the year a single farthing of balance.” In Hodal the state of affairs was not so favorable, 2 villages had been sold, 2 farmed and 2 taken under direct management. But Mr. Fraser writes: “I do not consider this to have been the fault of the settlement which seems to me to have been conducted on just and easy principles, but of the wretched seasons with which it has had since to contend.”

14. *Section 133.*—The mutiny of 1857 swept away the revenue records of the tahsíl, and I have been therefore obliged to restrict my enquiries into the working of the settlement now under revision to the post-mutiny period only.

15. *Section 134.*—In a few words, then, the state of this tahsíl since the mutiny has been one of very great prosperity.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

18. *Section 135.*—Except in the famine year of 1860-61 when remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,079 were granted, balances and remissions have been unknown, while in the collection of the revenue, only in 17 cases

has it been found necessary to issue orders for attachment of personal property, while in no case was it necessary to proceed to the sale of the property attached, or to resort to any of the more severe measures of coercion. There have been no alterations of demand except those arising from the ordinary causes, such as alluvion and diluvion, lapse of revenue assignments, and the taking up of land for public purposes.

19. *Section 136.*—Nor are the causes of this prosperity far to seek.

The reduction of assessment had had time to produce its full effects, cultivation had largely extended, communications had improved, and there was a sturdy and industrious population ready to make the best use of their advantages.

The agricultural classes.

20. *Section 137.*—First then to treat of the agricultural classes.

Table showing detail of distribution of proprietary rights according to tribes.

Owners.	Number of villages.	Area in acres.	No. of villages from among these 30 villages in which the tribe holds a share.	Remarks.
Owned by various tribes	*30	38,590	...	
Hindú Jat	78	112,039	...	16
Muhammadian Jat ...	2	627	...	
Brahmin	24	27,686		12
Gorwah	15	16,866		11
Gujar	11	9,435		3
Mallah	2	1,178		2
Meo	5	2,277		1
Sayads	5	6,006		3
Sheikh	3	3,097		8
Pathán	2	4,304		1
Moghal	1	1,461		1
Biloch	1	1,562		3
Skinner estate ...	11	17,978		3
Bannia	1	231		1
Government ...	4	2,230		1
Rájput	1	1,454	...	
Total ...	196	247,021	...	

* Malls, Jogis, Tagés, Ahírs, Bahbarís also hold shares each in one of these 30 villages.

It will be seen that the tahsil is fortunate in its prosperity. By far the largest owners are the Jats holding, here as elsewhere, a high character for industry. Brahmins, although far behind the Jats, stand next in order of importance ; and whatever they may be elsewhere, here are very fair cultivators ; their women work in the fields, and in other points the Brahmin zamindars of Palwal have abandoned their traditional customs. Gorwahs are Rajputs, who have adopted the custom of marrying a brother's widow. As among Jats and Brahmins to whom as agriculturists they are somewhat, but not very, inferior, men and women both work in the fields.

Gujars in the old days lost by contumacy and frequent desertion, 8 villages with an area of 15,430 acres, now included in the Skinner estate.

The tribe, chiefly, it is said, owing to the dispossessed owners, still bears a bad name for dishonesty ; but the Gujar biswadars of to-day are fair cultivators.

Meos and Mallahs are few in number ; the latter are bad agriculturists and notorious thieves ; the former here have a fair reputation for industry.

All the above tribes as a rule cultivate their own lands, working men and women alike.

Sayads, Sheikhs, Patháns, Moghals and Biloches may be classed together. As elsewhere they do not, if they can avoid it, cultivate with their own hands, and when they do they are inferior agriculturists. Their women are confined to their houses. Before the mutiny the men were very largely in Government service ; since then the number so employed is less, but still not inconsiderable, while not a few find service in Gwalior, Bhartpur and other native states. They, however, together only own 12 villages and shares in 16 others, too little to influence the general character of the tract. Only one village is owned by Baniás.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

23. *Section 138.*—During the 33 years that have now elapsed since Mr. Barnes' settlement, the resources of the tahsil have in every way been largely increased. No new marts have been created within the tract, those of Palwal, Hodal and Hasanpur, the chief markets of the tahsil, being all of old standing ; but the construction of the East Indian Railway which runs through the neighbouring districts of Bulandshahr and Allygarh, has thrown open a wider field for the export of cotton and grain. There has been a large rise in prices, especially during the last 15 years ; cultivation has increased by 46 per cent. and the population, if the statistics can be trusted, has increased in an astonishing ratio.

*	*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---	---

25. *Section 139.*—In consequence of the destruction of records in the mutiny, I am unable to supply most of the details of the former settlement required in Form A. The figures given are taken from the Appendix to the former Settlement report, with the exception of the statistics of population. The entries under the head "Former population" represent the result of a census made by Mr. Fraser as far as I can ascertain, about 1845 A. D. I obtained the figures from the "Statistical account of Gurgaon" in which no date of the census is given. Mr. Fraser notes that his totals give a large decrease as compared with the statements of the Revenue Survey maps, dated 1829 to 1831, and from comparison with the figures of present population (those of the census of 1868, as ordered by Commissioner in his No. 246, dated 16th June 1874), I have but little confidence in the correctness of his enumeration. A comparison of the former and present statistics of the tahsíl, as entered in Form A, gives the following results :—

Chaks.	INCREASE IN		
	Area cultivated and fallow.	Well-irrigated area.	Population.
Bángar	47	64	89
Khadir	61	102	44
Bángar Khadir	70	73	78
Bhuder	35	156	79
Dáhrí	12	54	41
Percentage ...	46	69	81

The value of well-irrigated land may be taken to be double that of unirrigated land. If, then, the increased area under wells be added to the actual increase in cultivation, we get the following percentages of increase :—

Chak Bángar	52
Do. Khadir	73
Do. Bángar Khadir	80
Do. Bhuder	43
Do. Dáhrí	18
Total	52

26. *Section 140.*—Enough has been said to make clear the cause of the present prosperity of the tahsil, and to show that it may be reasonably assumed, that the present revenue demand is capable of considerable enhancement. A fresh settlement is also necessary to rectify the present inequalities of assessment, arising mainly from the very different proportions in which cultivation has increased in different villages.

*	*	*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*	*	*

39. *Section 141.*—In giving an account of the processes by which my estimates of assessment have been framed, the best and clearest way will be, to describe them in chronological order, the order in which I actually worked, owing to my anxiety from my previous ignorance of the subject, to obtain some ideas with reference to assessment before any complete statistics were available.

(1).—Having ascertained the great staples generally grown on the different sorts of land, I enquired into their average yield per acre, and the value of one-sixth their produce.

(2).—I compared the result with the rates fixed at the former settlement of the various parts of the district.

(3).—I constantly enquired from agriculturists and others, the relative values they attributed to the different soils.

(4).—Having thus obtained the rough idea of what rates might be possible, I used to apply them to the various villages I inspected and noted their effects.

(5).—I also compared them with the rates of rent which I found existing in any villages, in which other than merely customary rates prevailed.

(6).—And lastly, when the statistics of the circles were available, I was able to compare the results I had gained, with the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce.

Premising that the rates I at first contemplated adopting were a trifle higher than those I now propose, I will first state the rates which I recommend for sanction, and then show how they correspond to the results of the above processes.

40. *Section 142.*—I have not framed any estimates on ploughs, as, however useful they may be in a sparsely inhabited and only partly cultivated tract, they do not appear to me to be adapted to the circumstances of this tahsil.

Reason for not framing
plough estimates.

41. *Section 143.*—For purpose of comparison, I subjoin the Palwal and Hodal rates of the last settlement.

	Palwal.			Hodal.		
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
Irrigated	3	8	0	3	8	0
Khádir	1	12	0	...		
Unirrigated	1	9	0	1	9	0
Bhúr	1	1	0	1	2	0
Culturable ... ..	...			...

42. *Section 144.*—My proposed rates for the Bángar circle are, per acre.—

Proposed rates in Chak Bángar,				Rs. A. P.		
Cháhi ... ..	...	...	...	2	12	0
Dáhrí ... ..	...	...	...	2	0	0
Chiknot and Narmot ... ..	...	...	...	1	6	0
Magda ... ..	...	...	...	1	2	0
Bhúr ... ..	...	...	...	0	14	0
Culturable waste ... ..	...	...	...	0	6	0

Lately abandoned has been assessed as cultivated.

43. *Section 145.*—Jowár in the kharif, and bejhar (barley and gram) in the rabi, are the great baráni staples of Chak Bángar.

According to the estimate in Form D, an acre of jowár is worth Rs. 8-10-4 ÷ 6 = Re. 1-7-0. Similarly, an acre of bejhar is worth Rs. 7-12-11 ÷ 6 = Re. 1-4-10. Striking an average of these two results, I get Re. 1-5-11, while my rate for Narmot, the characteristic soil of the tract, is Re. 1-6-0.

Bejhar or jowár may be grown on nearly any given acre of the tract, and although a small proportion of the land is of inferior quality, and some inferior grains are raised, on the other hand, there is the counterbalancing consideration of the superior value of the yield of cotton per acre. The staple crops on well-irrigated lands are wheat and barley. Calculated in the way noted above, one-sixth the produce of an acre of wheat is worth Rs. 2-14-3, and of barley Rs. 2-5-2. If barley is grown, a third crop of bájra might be taken once in two years. One-sixth of an acre of bájra is worth Re. 1-2-10. Add half of this to Rs. 2-5-2 and the result is Rs. 2-14-7. These calculations would throw the result a little over my rate of Rs. 2-12-0, but wheat is not so much grown on wells in this tract as barley, and when two crops are taken in the year, the yield of the second crop is liable to be somewhat inferior. The staple crop of the dáhrí lands is wheat, and the estimate of one-sixth the produce, as shown in Form D, agrees with the rate proposed. No dáhrí rate was fixed at last Settlement in Palwal. In Sohna the rate on dáhrí was Rs. 2-2-0.

44. *Section 146.*—My comparative rates on the various soils are the result of observation and enquiry and of reference to the rates of the last settlement.
 Reasons for rates on various soils.
 In Palwal the former rates were—

			Rs. A. P.	Proportion.
Narmot	...	...	1 9 0	350
Bhúr	...	...	1 1 0	238

My rates are—

			Rs. A. P.	Proportion.
Narmot	...	...	1 6 0	374
Bhúr	...	...	0 14 0	238

Magda is intermediate between Narmot and Bhúr. I did not think it necessary to have a separate rate for Chiknot.

The soil of the culturable waste is generally good. My reasons for assessing it at a low rate are, that the Jat communities have, as a rule, reserved it for groves and even seem to consider that cutting down the trees would be a semi-sacreligious act. I am of opinion that it would not be advisable to assess the waste so highly as to compel them to bring it under the plough and thus to deprive their cattle of grazing grounds, a course from which the cultivated land would eventually suffer.

On the other hand, to leave the culturable waste wholly unassessed, would be to create too great inequalities in the village assessments.

45. *Section 147.*—I now return to the comparison of these rates with the rents prevailing in villages where other than merely customary rates appear to prevail.
 Comparison with the rent rates.

Eight villages in the circle belong to the Skinner estate: the average rent rates taken in those villages may be stated at Rs. 3 per acre for baráni and Rs. 5 for cháhí.

The following statement shows the detail of their lands, the total of the rents taken, and the jama calculated at my rates :—

Cháhí.	Chiknot and Narmot.	Magda.	Bhúr.	Total rents.	Jama at half rents.	Jama at revenue rates.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
509	9,857	532	248	35,986	17,993	15,773

These villages are of the ordinary character of the tract; and I was informed by the Manager in charge that, although the tenants are generally in balance, yet no remissions are required. But these villages

are undoubtedly rack-rented, and although I consider that it would be quite possible to raise the revenue rates so as to give results equal to half the rents of these villages, I am not of opinion that it would be advisable so to do.

After the preparation of Form B, I selected 13 other villages situated in all parts of the tract, in which fairly high rent rates appeared to prevail, and had a similar statement prepared for these also. In making my selection I excluded all town lands, as these might be supposed to enjoy exceptional advantages.

The results are as follows :—

Total of lands held by tenants paying more than revenue rates with detail of lands.

Cháhi.	Chiknot and Narmot.	Magda.	Bhúr.	Total of rents paid.	Jama at half rents.	Jama at revenue rates.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
250	3,508	488	409	12,748	6,374	6,418

*

*

*

*

47. Section 148.—Chak Khádir. My rates are—

Chak Khádir proposed
rates.

Rs. A. P.

Cháhi	...	..	...	...	2	8	0
Bárání	..	...	...	...	1	6	0
Culturable waste	..	...	...	...	0	4	0

48. Section 149.—My reasons for assessing well lands at a lower rate than in Chak Bángar, notwithstanding the greater nearness of the water to the surface, are—

1. That this advantage affects the area irrigable from one láo, not the yield of the lands irrigated.
2. That the Khádir soil is somewhat inferior to that of the Bángar tract.
3. That the percentage of cháhi land manured is only 23 in Chak Khádir against 88 in Chak Bángar.

As to the unirrigated lands, I have decided on rating them as equal to the Narmot lands in Chak Bángar. On the one hand they possess the advantage of being occasionally flooded by the river and

of yielding a larger proportion of the more valuable sorts of produce, and especially of wheat, but on the other hand there are the following compensating disadvantages:—

1. If kharif crops are sown, they may be destroyed by too heavy floods from the river, while if they are not sown, there may be no flood at all, and a rabi may be impracticable.
2. The tract is somewhat inferior to Chak Bángar in its soils and in the average yield of cotton, gram and bájra.
3. The crops are, from the proximity of the river, more exposed to damage from frost.

I have assessed the culturable waste at a very low rate in consequence of the large proportion which it bears to the cultivated area, and of its being of hardly any value to the owners until broken. It almost entirely consists of the *jháo* jungle along the banks of the river

* * * *

51. *Section 150.*—In Chak Bángar Khádir the foregoing rates have been applied to the Bángar and Khádir portions respectively.

* * * *

52. *Section 151.*—Taking the Bángar rates as the standard, my observation has led me to estimate the value of the soils as classed in Chak Bhuder as half a class inferior to those in Chak Bángar. As to the well lands, the water is nearer than in Chak Bángar, but this is counterbalanced by the greater absorptive power in sandy soils; the quality of the land is inferior, and the percentage manured is only 58 against 88 in the former tract.

The culturable waste is, however, I consider from its produce of *pála* (*Zizyphus nummularia*) and *munj*, as valuable to the owners as that of Chak Bángar. My rates then are—

					Rs. A. P.		
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Culturable waste	...	...	...	...	0	6	0

* * * *

55. *Section 152.*—In the Dáhrí circle, I cannot propose an increase. The rate at which the present jama falls on the cultivated and fallow area is Re. 1-7-11, as against Re. 1-0-9, the average of the whole tahsil. Cultivation has increased by only 12 per cent. and in two villages has slightly retrograded, and the increase of 651 acres in the well-

Chak Dáhrí rates, and reasons for them.

irrigated area is nearly counterbalanced by the decrease of 628 acres in the area naturally irrigated. I am not able to state how far this decrease may be due to the diminution of the water-supply, but after inspection of the villages I am of opinion, that the dáhrí area as now given is not under-stated. Some of the former dáhrí land must now be shown as irrigated from wells constructed since settlement.

The soils are intermediate in quality between those of Chaks Bángar and Bhuder, and my rates have been fixed accordingly. Water is near the surface, and a large proportion of the well lands are of good quality ; but a greater percentage of the wells are salt, and salt wells although they give very fair crops when the rain has been sufficient to sprout the seed, are of little use in seasons of drought. Fifty-six per cent. of the well lands are manured.

My proposed rates are —

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Dáhrí	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bhur	...	...	...	...	0	13	0
Culturable waste	...	...	...	...	0	6	0

*

*

*

*

Section 153.—Mr. Wood, to whom this report was submitted, condemned my rates as too low, and in place of them proposed the following :—

Orders passed on this report,

					Rs	A.	P.
1.	All artificially irrigated land	...	...	...	3	8	0
2.	Dáhrí	...	...	...	2	8	0
3.	Unirrigated Khádir...	...	...	...	2	0	0
4.	Unirrigated Narmot and Chiknot	...	...	...	1	12	0
5.	Do. Magda	...	...	...	1	6	0
6.	Do. Bhur	...	...	...	1	2	0
7.	Culturable	...	...	Rs. 0 4 0 to 0 6 0			

It does not appear necessary to give here an account of the discussion which followed ; it will suffice to notice that with three exceptions the rates originally proposed by me were sanctioned in letter from Secretary to Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 1584 of 12th November 1875. These exceptions referred, firstly to the cháhi and dáhrí rates in Chak Dáhrí, which were raised at the suggestion of the Commissioner, Colonel Davies, and with my concurrence by four annas each ; and secondly to the rates for culturable waste : my proposals on this subject were supported by the Financial Commissioner, but His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desired that they might be reconsidered. He remarked that such rates can only be

legitimately charged on the assumption that the waste will be shortly cultivated, or is actually yielding income; and that it appeared doubtful whether these conditions were fulfilled, except in Chak Bhuder; he desired, that the rate on waste should not be imposed, except on the specified conditions. I was further instructed that the term of settlement was to be thirty years.

Section 154.—The standard rates sanctioned for the Bángar circle

Detailed assessments in
Chak Bángar, were :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	12	0
Dáhrí	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Unirrigated Narmot and Chiknot	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	0	14	0

At these rates the assessment of the circle would amount to Rs. 2,19,940, * an increase of 42 per cent. on the existing assessment of Rs. 1,55,689. In framing the detailed assessment I did not, however, find it practicable to take the whole of this increase; in many villages the increase was so great that it was necessary to relinquish a part of the assessment that might have been imposed, in order to avoid overwhelming the owners with too great a rise of the demand made on them; and it was not possible, consistently imposing with equitable assessments to recover the sums thus relinquished from other villages. My detailed village assessments for this circle amount to Rs. 2,13,615, as entered in the Lál Kitábs; of this Rs. 1,032 must be deducted for Bhanguri transferred to Nuh and Rs. 210 for máfis for which allowance has not been made in the Lál Kitábs, leaving Rs. 2,12,373 as entered in Statement E; from this for gardens deduct Rs. 404, and on account of protective leases Rs. 1,399, also Rs. 238 for the jágir village of Jellál-pur, and Rs. 63 for máfi in Hodal, the remainder will give the new khálsa demand for the first year of the new settlement as given in the jamabandi Rs. 2,10,269.

Section 155.—The sanctioned standard rates in the circle are :—

Detailed assessments in
Chak Bhúder,

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated							
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	0	12	0

* I include in the figures of this circle those for the village of Bhanguri assessed in this circle, but subsequently transferred to tahsil Nuh under the sanction contained in letter No. 1521 of 29th October 1875, from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The circle assessment at these rates on the amended areas is Rs. 12,901, an increase of Rs. 17 per cent. on the formerly existing demand of Rs. 11,021. The detailed village assessments framed by me amount to Rs. 12,973 as entered in Statement E, or very nearly the amount yielded by the revenue rates. Of this sum, Rs. 109 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases, so that the immediate khálsa demand is Rs. 12,864.

Section 156.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle are—

Detailed assessments of
Chak Dahri.

						Rs. A. P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
Dáhrí	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0
Unirrigated.						
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0
Magda	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 0

The circle assessment at these rates would be Rs. 17,567 as against the previously existing demand of Rs. 17,694. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 17,634 of this Rs. 10 is máfi, leaving Rs. 17,624 jama entered in Statement E. Rs. 13 is remitted on account of gardens, and Rs. 46 is temporarily remitted on account of leases; leaving the initial demand, as shown in the jamabandi, Rs. 17,565.

Section 157.—The sanctioned standard rates in this circle are—

Detailed assessments of
Chak Khádír.

						Rs. A. P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 0

The circle assessment of these rates would be Rs. 13,072, an increase of Rs. 46 per cent. on the existing demand of Rs. 8,909. Here, as in the Bángar circle and for similar reasons, I found myself unable to assess fully up to rates. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 12,588, of this Rs. 91 is assessed on Naglia, a village transferred from Bulandshahr; on which the increase will take effect after expiration of the term of settlement as fixed in that district. The remainder Rs. 12,497 is the jama entered in Statement E; of this Rs. 21 is remitted on account of gardens and Rs. 31 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases, so that the immediate khálsa demand is Rs. 12,445.

Section 158.—The rates of the Bángar and Khádír circles were sanctioned respectively for the Bángar and Khádír portions of this circle. At those rates the assessment of the circle would be Rs. 30,581,

Detailed assessments of
Chak Bángar Khádír.

an increase of Rs. 25 per cent. on the existing assessment of Rs. 22,904. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 30,450 as entered in Statement E; of this Rs. 205 is remitted on account of gardens, and Rs. 190 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases; the immediate khálsa demand is Rs. 30,055.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR.

Extracts from Assessment report.

* * * *

2. *Section 159.*—The tahsil consists of a valley, in length 24 miles and in breadth gradually increasing from 5 miles in the south to 11 miles in the north, bounded on east and west by two ranges of low hills. This portion is generally known as the pargánah of Fírozpur and comprises 126 estates with a total area of 114,464 acres.

3. A plain in the general shape of a very irregular triangle separated from the pargánah of Fírozpur by the eastern of the two ranges above mentioned, a few outlying spurs of which break its general uniformity of level. This portion is generally known as the pargánah of Púnahána and comprises 103 estates with a total area of 78,460 acres.

4. *Section 160.*—The lands in the centre of the Fírozpur valley are low and liable to inundation from the Landoha, which sweeps up the valley from the south, where it opens on Alwar, and from the Jhírr, Darur and other torrents, which in the rains bring down the collected drainage of the hills on either side. Unfortunately most of these streams deposit sand, but where the original soil has escaped deterioration from this cause, it is generally of good quality. In the majority of villages this good soil, although rising beyond the flood level, extends to the foot of the western hills, but as the eastern range is approached, the land rising gradually from the valley centre decreases in value until immediately under the hill, it is bñur or sand of an inferior description. In the north and north-east of the Fírozpur pargánah occurs a tract of depression marked by the prevalence of a strong black clay and by the saltiness of its wells, both of which characteristics it possesses in common with the adjacent part of Nuh. Pargánah Púnahána, with the exception of the part immediately under the hills dividing it from Fírozpur, which is of the same inferior quality as that on their western side, consists of a broad plain of good soil adjoining and resembling Chaks Bángar of Palwal and Nuh.

There are then four distinctly marked tracts—

1st.—The villages in the centre and west of the Fírozpur valley.

2nd.—The black clay tract to its north and north-east.

3rd.—The inferior lands lying on both sides of the hills that form the eastern boundary of the Fírozpur valley, with which have been united 10 villages of similar character under the western range.

4th.—The Púnahána plain.

To these four tracts my assessment circles correspond, but the first I have subdivided into a northern and a southern circle, in order to allow in my assessment rates, for the smaller benefit derived from the Landoha and other streams by the northern villages.

4. *Section 161.*—The first circle or Chak Landoha comprises 31 villages, with a total area of 33,671 acres lying in the southern half of the Firozpur valley. The percentages of the various soils are—

Chiknot or hard clay	...	...	...	11·4
Narmot or good loam	...	...	...	40·3
Magda or soft loam	...	...	...	26·1
Bhūr	...	...	...	22·2

8,064 acres, or 31 per cent. of the cultivated area, are shown as Dáhrī or irrigated by the Landoha, Tirbeni, Jhīr, Darur and other streams. In entering this Dáhar I have attempted to show the area irrigated in seasons of not more than ordinary rainfall, but the difficulty of the task was increased by the scarcity of rain in 1872, and the almost unprecedented downpour of 1873. Wells too are numerous and water near the surface, the average depth being 19 feet. 12·9 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated by wells. Cutcha wells as shown in the present papers number 49 with 50 láos out of a total of 328 wells with 462 láos; but in seasons of drought they would be far more numerous, their construction being practicable at but little cost in the greater part of the Dáhar lands. 67 per cent. of the wells are sweet, 18 per cent. brackish, 15 per cent. salt. The staple crops are cotton, wheat, gram, barley, jowár and bájra.

5. *Section 162.*—The 2nd circle or Chak Mándíkhera, containing 28 villages with an area of 16,250 acres, differs from the last tract only in the value of its Dáhar. This, except in a few villages, benefitted by the drainage of the immediately adjacent hills, lies beyond the influence of the inundating streams except in seasons of more than ordinary rain. The percentages of soils are Chiknot 16, Narmot 45, Magda 23, Bhūr 16. The percentage of well-irrigated area is 9·1. Cutcha wells number 90 with 95 láos out of 192 wells with 227 láos: 50 per cent. of the wells contain sweet, 25 per cent. brackish and 25 per cent. salt water. The staples are the same as in Chak Landoha.

6. *Section 163.*—The third circle, Chak Chiknot, containing 23 villages with a total area of 19,873 acres, is a low-lying tract characterized by the prevalence of hard black clay (Chiknot): 65 per cent. of the cultivated area is Chiknot, 24 per cent. Narmot, 8 per cent. Magda and 3 per cent. Bhūr. 8,093 acres or 43·7 per cent. of the cultivated area is shown as Dáhrī. In three of the villages these lands are those lying on the border of the sheet of water known as the Kotla jhīl, but except in seasons of very heavy rain when the streams from the south after flowing over Chak Mándíkhera occasionally inundate some of the villages of this circle, the greater part of the Dáhar does not enjoy any very great superiority of irrigation, the lands shown under this heading being merely those, which, lying somewhat lower than the country immediately adjacent, receive and retain its drainage.

Owing to the saltiness of the water, there is but little irrigation from wells, the well irrigation being only 3·2 per cent. 15 estates are totally destitute of wells which can be used for irrigation, and in only four villages do irrigation wells with sweet water exist. Of the total of 65 wells with 74 láos shown in Form A, all but 2 wells with 2 láos are of masonry, 28 per cent. are sweet, 37 brackish and 35 per cent. salt. Wheat and jowár are the crops for which the circle is best adapted. Cotton and the other staples of the former circle are also grown.

7. *Section 164.*—Chak Bhuder comprises 58 estates with an area of 56,217 acres. 32 of these lie along the western side of the hills that separate the Firozpur from the Púnahána pargánah, 16 along their eastern side and 10 on the opposite side of the Firozpur valley. The 32 villages first mentioned resemble each other in the following characteristics :—

Chak Bhuder.

1. Immediately under the hill the soil is inferior, Bhúr, growing hardly anything but the inferior pulses.
2. As the distance from the hill increases the Bhúr improves in quality, and in the character of its produce until it is succeeded by
3. A tract of Magda or light loam, it is in this that the irrigation wells are generally constructed.
4. A large number of villages stretch still further down into the valley lands, and contain lands which would more properly belong to one of the first three circles.

The other villages of the circle are not equally homogeneous in character, but in all the same general rule prevails, that the soils increase in value according to their distance from the hills, until they meet and merge in the more valuable lands of the adjacent circles.

Of the total cultivated area of 38,726 acres, 5 per cent. is classed as Chiknot, 11 per cent. as Narmot, 19 per cent. as Magda and 65 per cent. as Bhúr.

Of the 555 irrigation wells with 716 láos, 490 are of masonry, and 165 wells with 166 láos are cutcha. 78 per cent. are sweet, 17 per cent. brackish and 5 per cent. salt. The depth to water varies according to the proximity to the hill. The average of the circle is 25·5 feet. The great staple of the inferior lands is bájra, in the better soils the staples are cotton, barley, gram and jowár.

8. *Section 165.*—Chak Púnahána is similar in character to the Chak Bángar in Palwal. It comprises 89 estates with a total area of 67,556 acres. The land is, as a rule, level, and except near the detached hills is generally Narmot or good loam. The percentages of the various soils are Chiknot 11, Narmot 69, Magda 14, Bhúr 6. The depth at which water is found is considerable towards the east and north and diminishes towards the west and south. The average of the circle is 35 feet. 7 per cent. of the cultivation is shown as well irrigated. Of the 416 wells with 732 láos shown in Form A, 54 wells with 57 láos are cutcha, and 362

Chak Púnahána.

wells with 675 láos are of masonry. 58 per cent. contain sweet, 29 per cent. brackish and 13 per cent. salt water. The staples are cotton, gram, jowár, barley, bájra and wheat. A Rájbañha of the Agra Canal, recently constructed, can now irrigate five villages,* but, as in the Chak Báñgar of Palwal, there was no irrigation of this sort in the year of measurement; the lands are therefore recorded as unirrigated.

9. *Section 166.*—In seasons of especially heavy rainfall there is an overflow in the pargánah from the canal, which drains off the surplus waters of the Landoha, and of the Chandeni jhíl in Núh; but as this overflow is of rare occurrence, and Rs. 0-4-0 per bigha or Rs. 0-6-1½ per acre is collected by the Canal department whenever the lands are so irrigated, I have not considered it advisable to treat the lands as Dáñrí. A detailed Statement of the irrigation from kharif of 1865 to the rabi of 1874 has been furnished to me by the officer in charge. It shows that 3,591 acres in thirty villages were irrigated from this source after the almost unprecedented rains of 1873, but that during the remaining 8 years the total area irrigated was only 244 acres in three villages. During six years there was no irrigation, and in the seventh year only 11 acres. With reference to the foregoing considerations I have shown these lands as unirrigated. The supply of water is so rare and so uncertain, that it would be almost impossible to estimate what additional assessment could be demanded from villages which are thus occasionally benefited. When irrigated these lands are measured by the Canal department, and a water rate collected, it is therefore unnecessary to even attempt such a calculation; an owner's rate collected with, and in addition to the water rate would be far more satisfactory, and would, from the elimination of the element of chance for which allowance would otherwise have to be made, probably yield more to Government.

10. *Section 167.*—The other irrigation works in the tahsíl under the management of the Canal department are—

1. The Kotila embankment and Kála band,
2. The Banáñsi band.

They will be more fully described in the following paragraph.

11. *Section 168.*—The Landoha rises in Alwar, and enters the district at the southern extremity of the tahsíl. In Mr. Gubbins' Settlement report paras. 8 to 13 appended to the statistical account of Gurgaon, there is an account of the arrangements then made with the Alwar State, as to the management of the stream; and in 1860 and 1861 a further correspondence in Vernacular and English took place with the Political Agent of Alwar on this question. I am at present in communication with the Political Agent on the same subject, and will submit the correspondence when completed. After entering this district it flows along the centre of the Fírozpur valley, flooding the lands on either side. At a point about ten miles to the north it is divided into

*Irrigation has been since further extended.

two streams by a couple of bands or embankments constructed at a short distance from one another. As the maintenance of these is essential to the irrigation of the villages situated on the eastern branch of the stream, while the villages in which the bands are situated have but little interest in their being maintained, I am making arrangements which will be submitted for sanction, when completed, by which the villages who are interested in these bands will contribute to their repairs. After flowing through several other estates, both branches (the western having meanwhile being joined by a brook called the Jhirr) reach the large village Sákra. In seasons of ordinary rain the Landoha, now including the Jhirr, if it passes this point does so in a volume insufficient for purposes of irrigation, but when the rainfall is more than ordinarily heavy, the water passes on from Sákra into the circle Mandikhera and formerly eventually fell into the Kotilá jhil, on the north-west border of the tahsil. In 1838 a catch-water drain and embankment was constructed crossing the valley in a north-eastern direction from the Alwar hills into the Nuh tahsil, and carrying off the surplus waters of the Landoha, Jhirr, and other small streams, so as to meet a canal in the Nuh tahsil, which drains a second jhil, and which in seasons of heavy rain discharges, as before noticed, into the Púnahána Parganah. This work is known as the Kotilá embankment, and with its subsidiary work the Kála band has irrigated during the last ten years 7,934 acres in 12 villages in 7 years; in three years there was no irrigation. Irrigation, however, from this work is not confined to seasons in which the Landoha and Jhirr after passing over circle Mandikhera fall into the drain, as another stream the Balonj is intercepted by the cutting at the spot where it meets the Alwar hills. The second work mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Banársi band, is thrown across the Landoha at a point which is only reached by it in seasons, when it flows over the Dáhar lands of Chak Mandikhera. After the heavy rains of 1873, 219 acres were irrigated in two villages. Of the eight other years for which a statement of irrigation has been prepared, in six years there was no irrigation from this work. The canal department collects a water rate of Rs. 0-6-4 per acre on the lands benefitted by these two irrigation works. In Púnahána the lands thus watered were shown as unirrigated, in this parganah they have been entered as Dáhri. The reason for the difference in practice is that while in Púnahána the lands thus irrigated were naturally dry and high lying in this parganah, these lands are mixed up with and similar to the lowlying Dáhar lands around them: they may sometimes be irrigated from one source and sometimes from both: it would be impossible to draw with certainty any clear line as the boundary between the natural and artificial Dáhar, and I would therefore propose that in this parganah owner's rates should be charged in addition to the present Rs. 0-6-4 per acre only on such lands irrigated from these works as were recorded as unirrigated at settlement. Besides the main streams here detailed, there are several other torrents of minor importance.

NOTE.—The Banársi band has been since given up, and the other works placed under the Deputy Commissioner.

12. *Section 169.*—Of the 229 villages of this tahsil, as at present constituted, 194 belonged to the original parganah of Firozpur and Púnahána, which having been conferred in jagir by Lord Lake, on Nawáb Ahmad Baksh Khan, were forfeited in 1835 by his son Shams-ud-din Khán, owing to his instigation of the murder of Mr. Fraser at Delhi in 1835. Eighteen villages formed part of the parganah of Hatín and twelve villages part of Nuh.

Firozpur and Púnahána lapsed in the rabi of 1243 fasli, A. D. 1835, and having been in great measure settled in 1835 and 1836 by Messrs. Gubbins and Masson, the whole of the assessments were after revision reported as a Summary Settlement by Mr. M. Gubbins in 1837.

From that officer's report it appears that the net average collections of the Land Revenue in both parganahs for the last twenty years of the jagirdár's management, including Rs. 14,700, on account of abwábs or extra imposts, had been Rs. 2,25,700 per annum out of an average demand of Rs. 2,45,700. The assessment of the Summary Settlement in these villages as finally submitted for sanction amounted to Rs. 2,14,819 plus Rs. 10,772 muqaddami or headman's allowance, the total being Rs. 2,25,591. In the following year 1838 or 1246 fasli, a regular Settlement of the parganah was concluded by the same officer. This Settlement took up the former leases, which had been given for various periods, remissions being given at once, and enhancements commencing from the expiry of the terms previously fixed. The results are shown in the following tables taken from Mr. Gubbins' report:—

PARGANAH FIROZPUR.

Parganah or Mauzabs.	Jama of 1245.	Jama of 1246 being the first year of revised Settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Maximum jama of revised Settlement attained in 1246	Increase.	Decrease.
Parganah Firozpur Khás as it stood in 1245 containing 93 Mauzabs.	1,37,360	1,34,569	...	2,791	1,36,572	...	788
Government gardens and fruit trees at Firozpur not included in Summary Settlement.	349	331	...	18	331	...	18
7 Mauzabs added from parganah Púnahána.	12,675	13,731	1,056	...	14,039	1,364	...
6 Mauzabs added from parganah Hatín.	Full jama 5,827. Short jama 5,731.	5,579	...	On full jama 248, on short jama 152.	5,098	On full jama 271, on short jama 367.	...
Total Firozpur parganah as it will stand from 1246.	Full jama 1,56,211. Short jama 1,56,115	1,54,210	...	On full jama 2,001, on short jama 1,905.	1,57,040	On full jama 829, on short jama 925.	...

PARGANAH PUNAHANA.

	Jama of 1245.	Jama of 1246 being first year of revised Set- tlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	Highest jama of revised Set- tlement attain- ed in 1255.	Increase.	Decrease.
Parganah Pūnahāna as it originally stood in 1245 containing 104 Mauzahs.	77,437	77,749	312	...	85,965	8,528	...
Add 5 Mauzahs added from Hatīn.	4,974	4,555	...	419	5,010	36	...
Deduct 1 Mauzah, Pawsur, transferred to Hatīn.	570	570	...	...	712	142	...
Deduct 7 Mauzahs transferred to Fīrozpur.	12,675	13,731	1,056	...	14,039	1,364	...
Parganah Pūnahāna as it will stand from 1245.	69,166	68,003	...	1,163	76,224	7,058	...

In 1841 Mr. Gubbins himself reported that these assessments were too severe, that both parganahs, and especially Pūnahāna had deteriorated much since Settlement, and that immediate and permanent relief must be granted.

In accordance with his representations the jama of Fīrozpur was reduced by Rs. 30,665 or 19½ per cent., and that of Pūnahāna by Rs. 17,691 or 23½ per cent., leaving the Fīrozpur demand Rs. 1,26,375 and that of Pūnahāna at Rs. 58,533, total Rs. 1,84,908. Twelve villages from parganah Nuh assessed at Rs. 10,500 and twelve from parganah Hatīn assessed at Rs. 7,676, have since been added to the tahsīl, raising the demand to Rs. 2,03,084. In two estates a reduction of Rs. 222 has been granted on account of deterioration through deposit of sand, and other slight diminutions of assessment have resulted from the taking up of land for public purposes; the present jama of the whole tahsīl is Rs. 2,02,917.

13. Section 170.—In the Statistical account of Gurgaon, Mr.

Working of the Settlement. Fraser writing about 1849 states, that the Settlements of both Fīrozpur and Pūnahāna had worked well, and were favorable to property. In the mutiny, the records were destroyed, but the annexed table of transfers by sale No. I * shows that only 208 acres have changed hands by sale since 1857, at an average price of nearly Rs. 32 per acre or Rs. 19-4-6 per rupee of the Government demand.

*Not now given.

The table of existing mortgages No. II* shows that 8 per cent. of the area of the tahsil is under mortgage, in a total sum of Rs. 3,88,954, of which Rs. 2,48,506 has been lent by members of the agricultural class. The average of the mortgage money per acre is nearly Rs. 25.

It will be noticed that the mortgages are most heavy in Chak Mandikhera, where the mortgage money falls at the rate of Rs. 6-12-10 per acre of the total area. The mortgages in Chak Chiknot, are also above the average of the tahsil, but of the total mortgage money of Rs. 79,276 Rs. 24,572 are due from one village with an area of only 1,946 acres. The total mortgage money falls on the total area of the tahsil at Rs. 2-0-2 per acre, in Palwal the incidence was Rs. 0-8-7. Not much land has been taken up for public purposes, the appended Statement No. III* shows the price paid to be Rs. 16-2-1 per acre and Rs. 10 3-0 per rupee of the Government demand.

14. *Section 171.*—The Statement No. IV* of balances and remissions from 1857 to 1873 shows, that with the exception of the balances and remissions due to the famine year of 1860-61, the Government demand has been collected with very great regularity. The few other cases of balance were occasioned in two instances by destruction of crops from hill streams, in three by deterioration from the deposit of sand, and in every other case by excessive floods, which were most frequent in the villages bordering on the Kotilá jhil. No resort was made to any of the severer measures of coercion, in twenty-four cases personalty was attached but not sold; in three cases the headmen's fees were confiscated and one headman was taken into custody.

15. *Section 172.*—The above facts are, I think, sufficient to prove that although the Settlement presses rather heavily on individual villages and although, as I hope to show, in one circle Chak Mandikhera, some reduction of assessment is in justice required, yet the present assessment has, on the whole, worked well. Transfers by sale have been very few, mortgages are not except in a few instances oppressive; and the revenue has been regularly and easily collected.

16. *Section 173.*—Firozpur is distinctively a Meo country: of the Agricultural tribes, owners 229 villages of the tahsil, Meos own 185 and cultivators. villages wholly and shares, generally to a large extent, in 35 villages. Khanzádás, a tribe very similar to the Meos, own three entire estates and shares in five; Faqirs two entire estates and shares in six; Gujars and Sheikhs, one entire estate each, the latter also a share in two other villages. The Meos are, undoubtedly, an unthrifty, reckless, impulsive race; indeed the mere fact of a common rate of interest paid by them being $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would prove this, but how to characterize them as agriculturists I hardly know. An observation of many of their villages, especially in Firozpur valley, would lead to the conclusion that their cultivation was fairly careful and laborious; while in other estates, especially in those which are lightly assessed, the cultivation seemed more in accordance with the traditional character

* Not now given.

of the tribe. They have ever been a wild lawless race, and although under English rule, they have begun to settle down into more quiet ways of life, yet in assessing their lands it will be necessary to remember this. In their own interests I think, that too light or too heavy an assessment will be almost equally inadvisable. Too thriftless to work without some degree of compulsion, an unduly light assessment will leave them idle, and therefore, in spite of the assessment, poor; too high an assessment or a sudden and excessive rise of the Government demand will be likely to force them into a renewal of their ancient habits of plunder.

18. *Section 174.*—In Statement A will be found a comparative view of the Statistics of the tahsil at last Settlement and now, as in Palwal and for the same reasons, the comparison is imperfect. Comparison of resources of tahsil at former Settlement and now. Population. The former population is that of Mr. Fraser's Census taken about 1845, the present population is that of the Census of 1868. The figures in Form A show the agricultural population only, the total population by Mr. Fraser's Census was 79,989, it now is 121,972, the increase being 41,983 or 52·5 per cent.; in the agricultural population only the increase is 16,166 or 29·3 per cent.

19. *Section 175.*—An analysis of the comparison in Form A gives Cultivation and irrigation. the following results:—

CIRCLES,	Chiknot.	Mandikhera.	Landoha.	Bhuder.	Punahana.	Tahsil.
Increase or decrease in cultivated } and fallow area with percentage. }	+ 4,739 35	+ 1,377 12	+ 4,533 21	+ 10,207 36	+ 19,369 47	+ 40,223 34
Increase or decrease in total } irrigated area with percentage. }	+ 3,294 63	- 5,673 55	- 1,402 11	- 2,290 26	+ 1,637 51	- 4,434 11

20. *Section 176.*—As compared with Palwal,
Comparison with Palwal.

1. The manured area is 5 per cent. in Firozpur against 11 per cent. in Palwal.
2. Owing to the large area under cotton in Firozpur, the percentage under the first class of produce is 19·5 per cent. in Firozpur against 11 per cent. in Palwal.
3. The well irrigated area is 9·2 per cent. in Firozpur and in Palwal 10·5.
4. Culturable waste which is 10 per cent. in Palwal is little over 2 per cent. in Firozpur, and in consequence the number of cattle to the acre is 27 per cent. greater in Palwal than in Firozpur.

5. The total of the agricultural population to the square mile is 235 in Firozpur, 264 in Palwal.

21. *Section 177.*—The very large area shown as fallow at last Settlement will be remarked. This must have been due to all lands on which no crops were standing at the time of measurement being so entered whether cropped within the agricultural year or not. That this was so, I think, appears clearly not only from the large area of fallow entered, but also from Mr. Gubbins having treated the fallow in his report as cultivated. It follows that in estimating the increase of cultivation, the comparison must be made between the totals of cultivated and fallow, not of cultivated only.

22. *Section 178.*—The circles in which a decrease of well-irrigation is shown comprise those low lands of the Firozpur valley in which, while in favorable seasons they are flooded by the Landoha, the various hill torrents, and the drainage water of the higher lands around, in times of drought, when the natural irrigation has failed, unbricked wells are constructed in large numbers. These fall in with the first flood, and cannot be reconstructed until a period of dryness has restored sufficient stability to the sub-soil. Mr. Gubbins' Settlement was made in a year of drought, and he wrote in his report, "well-irrigation having in the present season of drought, been pushed to its utmost, the record of that class shows in most cases the extreme amount of irrigation of which each Mauzah is capable." The present measurements having been partly conducted in a year of unusual flood, it is not surprising that different results have been obtained. There is unfortunately no record of the number of wells existing at Mr. Gubbins' Settlement, and although the present statement divides the existing wells into old and new, *i. e.*, those existing at and those constructed since Settlement, there is nothing to show the number of wells which have fallen in since Settlement. The accuracy of the comparison is also lessened in consequence of the wet lands of the villages transferred from Nuh and Hatin being in the statements of the former Settlement shown in one column without any distinction of naturally and artificially irrigated lands. As in these villages natural is more abundant than artificial irrigation, these lands are now shown in Form A as naturally irrigated.

23. *Section 179.*—The circles in which a decrease of the naturally irrigated area is shown, are those in which this irrigation is mainly dependent on the Landoha.

Mr. Gubbins in his report wrote,—“More difficulty attended the ascertainment of the Dáhar. The Landoha stream had failed, and cultivation there was none, by which the limits of its overflow could be discovered. The preparation of this record was entrusted to the tahsildár, whose previous experience and acquaintance with the parganah were of much service.” This work was afterwards tested by

Mr. Gubbins. The arrangements mentioned in para. 11 had then been recently completed, and Mr. Gubbins seems to have over-rated their probable effect on the Dáhar lands of Firozpur. In 1841 he wrote—“The works constructed under the superintendence of Lieut. Western, (Engineers) have proved insufficient to ensure the regular passage of the Landoha waters into Firozpur even in years of good rain. In assessing I did not allow sufficiently for the uncertainty of the Dáhar.” Under these circumstances I think it very probable that the Dáhar lands were over-estimated, not only so, but it is fairly certain that the floods of the Landoha have of late years diminished in frequency and extent, nor is this fact at all surprising. As cultivation increases in Alwar, the supply of water from surface drainage must diminish, and the number of temporary bands with which the Gurgaon authorities would find it impossible to interfere will increase. In circle Chiknot, the increase in irrigated land may be partly owing to my having shown as an inferior Dáhar, lands which Mr. Barnes in the Nuh and Hatin villages showed as unirrigated, but is probably mainly due to the increase in cultivation. I have, myself, personally inspected the Dáhar of each village and made enquiries into its character and value.

24. *Section 180.*—No new marts have been created since Trade and Communications. Settlement; Firozpur, Pánahána, Hodal and Kosi being still the chief markets for the produce of the tahsíl; but the town of Firozpur which now carries on a thriving trade, especially in cotton, has increased in importance; the Rájputaná State Railway, recently opened, which traverses the adjacent state of Alwar may, perhaps, divert the trade from its old channels. The construction of the East Indian Railway by facilitating communications with the other parts of India has rendered possible the great extension of cotton cultivation. I know of no new lines of communication within the tahsíl itself.

38. *Section 181.*—In my Palwal report I detailed the processes by which I had arrived at my proposed rates. My Procedure of determining revenue rates. procedure in this tahsíl has been very similar, the only points of difference being, that I derived far less assistance here than in Palwal from the existing rent rates, and that on the other hand, I was enabled to compare my rates with those which I had already recommended in Palwal. As before stated, the villages in which any rent rates worthy of notice exist are extremely few.

39. *Section 182.*—The rates of last Settlement were—
Rates of last Settlement.

Sort of land.			Firozpur.	Pánahána.	Nuh.	Hatin.
Cháhlí			3 10	3 3	3 8	
Dáhlí			3 2	...	2 0	...
Barání {	Chiknot	...	2 0	1 11	1 12	1 11
	Narmot	...	...	...	1 8	...
	Bhár	...	1 3	1 3	1 2	...
	Culturable	...	...	0 5	...	...

40. *Section 183.*—The only points of difference in these two Circles Landoha and circles is in the value of their Dáhar lands, Mandíkhera. those in Chak Landoha lying within and those in Chak Mandíkhera beyond the point, which the Landoha may be expected to reach in seasons of ordinary rainfall. Except in the assessment of the Dáhar, I shall therefore treat the two circles as one. The increase in cultivation since last Settlement has been 21 per cent. in Chak Landoha and 12 per cent. in Chak Mandíkhera; but I am nevertheless unable to recommend any increase of more than nominal amount in the assessment of the two circles taken together. The rates which I propose for sanction are—

				Rs. A. P.		
Cháhi	...	...	...	3	8	0
Dáhrí	...	...	...	2	8	0 in Chak Landoha.
				2	0	0 in Chak Mandíkhera.
Baráni	Chiknot and Narmot			1	12	0
	Magda ...			1	6	0
	Bhúr ...			1	2	0

41. *Section 184.*—I have in no circle framed rates for culturable No rate on culturable waste; the area so shown does not, in any circle, waste, amount to over 3 per cent. of the assessable area; and there are very few villages in which it would be advisable in the true interests of the people that more land should be brought under cultivation.

42. The hills which are mere low rocky ranges are also excluded from assessment; there is a little wood grown on their sides and they yield some grazing in the rainy months. The collections of the Nawáb, who held the hills as State property, from this source amounted to Rs. 700, but Mr. Gubbins gave up this income to the owners of the adjoining villages.

Where necessary, a small sum will be added to the assessment of an estate on account of its culturable or unculturable waste.

43. *Section 185.*—The above rates will be found higher than those which I have elsewhere proposed, but these circles undoubtedly enjoy special advantages. Their unirrigated lands are generally of good quality and low-lying, and in many cases benefit by the drainage of the hills passing over them into the still lower Dáhar lands; and when needed, cutcha wells can be easily constructed. The Bhur is generally a surface deposit over a good subsoil, situated in the centre of the valley and adjoining the Dáhar. My proposed Dáhar rate in Palwal was Rs. 2-0-0,* but the Dáhrí tract there included villages flooded only in seasons of more than ordinary rainfall. In Chak Landoha where floods from the Landoha may be expected in all seasons of ordinary rainfall, I do not think that Rs. 2-8-0 would be an excessive assessment: in Chak

* This was raised to Rs. 2-4-0.

Mandíkhera, as the returns of band irrigation and my own enquiries show that the Dáhar lands of this circle irrigated by the Landoha will certainly not, as far as an estimate can be framed, be flooded more than one-third as often as the villages of the Landoha circle, I fix my rate at Rs. 2-0-0.

The rate on well-irrigated land is high, as water is very near the surface and well-irrigation can be largely extended at small outlay. It must be remembered also, that part of the measurements were made after the rains of 1873, and that the number of cutcha wells shown in the statement will therefore be less than the average.

44. *Section 186.*—My reasons for not having taken an increase of assessment commensurate with the increase in cultivation are—
 Reasons why an increase commensurate with the increase in cultivation has not been taken.

1. That the increase in cultivation has not been an unmixed gain, the culturable area now left uncultivated in these circles being insufficient for the proper pasturage of the cattle.
2. Allowance must be made in both circles, and especially in Chak Mandíkhera, which as the further removed from the sources of the stream would suffer more from this cause, for the diminished irrigating power of the Landoha. Further, Mr. Gubbins when recommending a decrease of assessment in 1841, stated as one great reason of its necessity, that he had over-estimated the effect of the new works, on the regularity of the Landoha floods, yet although such a mistake would, as far as I can judge, especially affect the assessment of Mandíkhera circle, the reduction recommended here was nearly the same as in the other circles, being 20·3 per cent. in this circle against 19·5 per cent. in the whole parganah of Fírozpur.
3. It must not be forgotten that the original Settlement was made not only under different rules of assessment, but was mainly based on the collections of the Nawáb, who as is evident from Mr. Gubbins' report, rack-rented the country. The present theory of assessment is very different.
4. Such rent rates as exist do not support a higher assessment.
5. The mortgages in Chak Mandíkhera are very heavy and the villages generally poor.

45. *Section 187.*—Chak Chiknot is characterized by its depression below the general surface of the country, by a hard black clay soil and by the saltiness of the water, which renders well-irrigation impracticable in the greater part of the circle. The black clay is adapted to wheat cultivation, and is extremely productive in season of more than ordinary rain-fall, but

the crops on it are peculiarly liable to suffer in seasons in which there is any failure of the rains, while the saltiness of water prevents recourse to irrigation from cutcha wells. Not only so, but in several villages including those on the banks of Kotilá jhíl there are lands, which in seasons of rain-fall, are liable to remain submerged until the season of the rabí sowings has past. The Dáhar is inferior to that of Chak Landoha in as much as it is only in seasons of heavy rain that flood waters from extraneous sources reach this circle, and although superior to that of Chak Mandíkhera, in that owing to the lowness of the Dáhar lands, they are in most years, to some extent, flooded by the drainage of the higher lands around, yet with reference to the especial dependence of the cultivation on the winter rains and the existing rates of assessment, I do not feel able to recommend a higher rate for Dáhar than in that circle. From these considerations it is evident that the rates of assessment must be lower than in Chak Landoha.

The rates I propose are—

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Cháhi	...	...	2	12	0	Low rate on account
of the saltiness of many of the wells.						
Dáhri	...	...	2	0	0	
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1	6	0	
Magda	...	...	1	2	0	
Bhúr	...	...	0	14	0	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

46. *Section 188.*—As before stated, the villages in Chak Bhuder run down into the other four circles, and the Dáhri and better sorts of irrigated land included in their circle, will therefore be subject to the rates of assessment prevailing in the circles which they adjoin. The Dáhri rates will accordingly vary from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 and the unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot rates from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 1-12-0, and the average rates may be assumed to be Dáhri Rs. 2-4-0, Chiknot and Narmot Rs. 1-8-0. The wells are deeper than in the Landoha and Mandíkhera circles, the well-irrigated soils are inferior, and there is not the same facility for the extension of well irrigation; on the other hand there are neither of the especial reasons for a low assessment, which exist in Chaks Chiknot and Púnahána. I would therefore assess Chahi at Rs. 3-0-0.

The Bhur is of a somewhat inferior description, and the Magda is not good, so I do not feel able to propose higher rates for these than Rs. 0-14-0 and Rs. 1-2-0 respectively.

47. *Section 189.*—Chak Púnahána adjoins and resembles Chak Bángar in Palwal. The present jama is Rs. 56,120, the rates proposed in Chak Bángar would give an increase in this circle of Rs. 29,517 or 52·6 per cent. But such an assessment would, I think, in this circle be excessive; although the circles are alike in their general characteristics, there are three points of difference.

1. Palwal is inhabited by Jats, Púnahána by Meos who, in this circle, appear to me to be more careless cultivators than in the other parts of the tahsíl.
2. This is a mere Baráni parganah, wells are not numerous, and of those that exist very many are used only in droughts, a circumstance which must affect the rates on well-irrigated land. I find the same peculiarity noted in Mr. Gubbins' summary Settlement report: he writes—

"The wells are few and little used." And the area which can be irrigated by the Agra Canal is but small. The prosperity of the circle is therefore almost wholly dependent on the seasonableness of the rainfall.

3. The present assessment is lighter than in Chak Bángar of Palwal being only Rs. 0-14-0 per acre of cultivation against Rs. 1-0-5 in Palwal.

I therefore propose lower rates on Cháhi and the better sorts of unirrigated soils, while the lighter soils which lend themselves more readily to careless cultivation and suffer less in droughts may be assessed more nearly as in Palwal.

The little Dáhri is in isolated villages surrounded by Bhartpúr territory and is irrigated by flood waters from that State.

My proposed rates then are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	2	8	0
Dáhri	...	...	2	2	0
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1	4	0
Magda	...	...	1	1	0
Bhúr	...	...	0	14	0

* * * * *

48. Section 190.— * * * On the band-irrigated land I

Owners' rate. recommend an owner's rate equal in amount to one-half the present occupier's rate of Rs. 0-4-0 per bighá or Rs. 0-6-4 per acre, to be collected with and in addition to that rate on all lands so irrigated which have not been recorded as Cháhi or Dáhri at Settlement.

The lands irrigated from these works do not differ in value from a well and regularly irrigated natural Dáhar; the total of the owners' and occupiers' rates, (and in practice both will ordinarily be paid by the same individual) will be Rs. 0-9-6 per acre which is less than the extra assessment on Dáhri lands proposed in Chaks Landoha and Púnahána. In estimating the adequacy of this rate, it must be remembered—

- (a). That, although, properly speaking, the extra assessment on these lands will be only Rs. 0-3-2 per acre, yet in practice the two rates together will have the same effect as an extra assessment in Dáhri lands.
- (b). That there is no option of refusing the water, and that the people have hitherto been accustomed to pay the water rate only.

* * * * *

Section 191.—As in Palwal tahsíl, Mr. Wood thought that I had been unduly lenient, but my rates were eventually passed without alteration : the hills were not to be assessed and culturable waste was directed to be treated as in tahsíl Palwal. The final orders on this report were contained in letter from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 933 of 2nd August 1876.

Section 192.—The sanctioned rates for Chaks Landoha and Mandíkhera were:—
Detailed assessment of Chaks Landoha and Mandíkhera.

			Rs.	A.	P.	
Cháhi	3	8	0
Dáhri	2	8	0 in Chak Landoha.
Do.	2	0	0 in Chak Mandíkhera.

Unirrigated.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	1	12	0
Magda	...	...	...	1	6	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	1	2	0

I give, in the following table, the results of these rates as compared with the previously existing assessment, and with the totals of my detailed assessments, after deducting Rs. 682 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal in Chak Landoha and Rs. 60 subsequently reduced by the Additional Financial Commissioner ;

Former jama.	Jama at revenue rates.	Amount of detailed assessment.	Former jama.	Remarks.
Chak Landoha ...	53,293	51,526	47,852	11 gardens allowed for in statement E.
Chak Mandíkhera...	26,225	27,884	31,500	

Of this Rs. 51,515 in Chak Landoha deduct Rs. 25 for gardens not allowed for in Statement E, and Rs. 217 for leases, leaving Rs. 53,040 as the initial khálsa demand. In Chak Mandíkhera deduct Rs. 57 for gardens and Rs. 26 for leases, leaving Rs. 27,801 as immediate demand.

Section 193.—The former assessment of Chak Chiknot was Rs. 23,006 : the assessments at the sanctioned circle rates of—
Detailed assessments of Chak Chiknot.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	12	0
Dáhri	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	0	14	0

would be Rs. 29,545 ; but of this Rs. 2,234 belongs to lands ; the villages in which these are situated are, Multhan and Khanpur Nuh, which form part of the Kotilá jhíl, and which have, as will be noticed in my remarks on the assessments of the Nuh tahsíl, been given a fluctuating assessment. The rate jama of the area of fixed assessment is therefore, Rs. 27,311 ; I did not however, find it practicable to assess fully up to my rates ; in some villages the increase given by these was very great, either on account of the former assessment having been originally low or on account of the enormous increase in cultivation. The totals of my fixed assessments amount to Rs. 26,112 ; of this Rs. 150 were afterwards reduced by order of Additional Financial Commissioner, leaving Rs. 25,958 the jama entered in Statement E ; of this Rs. 158 is temporarily postponed on account of protective leases, leaving as initial demand Rs. 25,800. The assessments for the portions of the two villages subject to fluctuating assessments have been in 1877-78 Rs. 2,272 and in 1878-79 Rs. 1,981.

Section 194.—The sanctioned standard rates per acre in Chak Bhuder are—
Detailed assessments of
Chak Bhuder.

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Dáhri	...	...	...	...	2	4	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Magda...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
Bhúr	...	...	...	...	0	14	0

The circle assessment at these rates is on the amended area Rs. 49,611 ; my detailed assessments amounted to Rs. 49,435, but of this Rs. 34 was reduced on appeal by the Commissioner, and Rs. 333 was subsequently reduced by the Additional Financial Commissioner. Besides this Rs. 258 on gardens and Rs. 42 on maafis in Firozpur must be deducted, leaving Rs. 48,768 as entered in Statement E, besides Rs. 78 reduced for five years. Rs. 132 is remitted on account of gardens, Rs. 683 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases, and Rs. 240 is assigned. The present khálsa demand is there-

fore Rs. 47,713. The former assessment including the above Rs. 240 which is an assignment on the jama of a village, amounted to Rs. 44,439. The increase is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or on the full jama about 9 per cent.

Section 195.—The sanctioned standard rates in this circle were—

Detailed assessments
Chak Pūnahāna.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Chāhi	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Dāhri	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Bhūr	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0

The circle assessment at these rates amounts to Rs. 78,286 against the formerly existing assessment of Rs. 56,120, an increase of 38 per cent. I found it necessary however, in framing my detailed assessment, to relinquish some of this increase; the ordinary reason being the necessity of easing off a great rise in demand, although justified by the assets of the estate. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 76,123, of this deduct Rs. 9 for gardens and the balance Rs. 76,114 is entered in Statement E; of this sum Rs. 46 is remitted on account of gardens not allowed for in Statement E, and Rs. 582 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases to wells and Rs. 480 are Jāgīr. The immediate demand is therefore Rs. 75,006, an increase of $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

TAHSIL NUH.

Extracts from Assessment Report.

* * * * *

2. *Section 196.*—There are three well marked and distinct tracts in the tahsíl, to which my assessment circles correspond—

Physical characteristics.

1. The table land of Táoru.
2. The high Bāngar tract of Hatín.
3. The low basin of Nuh.

3. *Section 197.*—Of these, the first is situated to the west of the range of hills, which entering the tahsíl from Fírozpur continues to form the boundary of the district up to a point nearly opposite the town of Nuh, where the boundary line turns to the west, while the range continues its course to the north, and finally turning to the west shuts off the Táoru circle from the rest of Nuh on the east, and from the tahsíl of Gurgaon on the east and north. This circle is characterised by the prevalence of inferior sandy soils producing chiefly bājra and autumn pulses and, when irrigated, barley.

4. *Section 198.*—The Bángar tract of Hatín adjoins and resembles the neighbouring circles Bángar of Palwal and Púnahána of Firozpur, being a plain rather high to the east, but gradually sloping downwards towards the west, of generally very good soil producing jowar, cotton, barley and gram on the dry soils, and barley and a little wheat on the well lands. There is also some cultivation of bájra, especially in a few sandy villages.

5. *Section 199.*—Between these two circles and lying under the range of hills already mentioned is a low tract, which receives the drainage of these hills on the west, and of the higher lands which surround it on the north, south and east. The soils are generally good: and the naturally irrigated area large, being 36·3 per cent. Wheat is extensively cultivated, as are also cotton, jowar, barley, gram and on the inferior soils bájra. These circles will be found more fully described further on in the report.

6. *Section 200.*—Besides the range of hills already mentioned another range enters the tahsíl from Firozpur and although extending only a short distance in the tahsíl above the surface of the ground, yet its course can be traced by a line of detached rocky hillocks, until it re-appears in tahsíl Gurgaon.

The natural irrigation streams and drainage works of the tahsíl will be mentioned in the accounts of the various circles.

* * * * *

8. *Section 201.*—Of the 311 villages now constituting the tahsíl, 56 at last settlement formed the parganah of Táoru, 108 were contained in the parganah of Hatín, 66 in that of Sohna, 60 in that of Nuh, 11 in that of Bahora and 10 in Palwal.

The following table shows the distribution of these villages in the present assessment circles:—

Circles.	No. of villages.	No. of villages formerly contained in					
		Táoru.	Sohna.	Hatín.	Bahora.	Palwal.	Núh.
Táoru	90	56	23	...	11	...	...
Bángar	105	...	3	86	...	10	6
Dáhar	116	...	40	22	...	...	54
Total	311	56	66	108	11	10	60

9. *Section 202.*—This parganah was, on its annexation in 1803, conferred on the Bhartpur Chief in Jágir, and it remained with him until 1826. It was kept under direct management for two years, and then assessed by Mr. Cavendish at Rs. 29,937. "The assessment stood but one year, when nearly a fifth of the villages broke down and their assessment was reduced. From that period until 1240 fasli (A. D. 1832-33) when the assessment was raised it paid pretty regularly. From this excess jama, with the succeeding drought years, the parganah entirely broke up" and when Mr. (now Lord) Lawrence settled the parganah in 1837, he found, during the preceding nine years the average demand to be of Rs. 23,026, the average realizations Rs. 26,118, and the average balance Rs. 1,908. Mr. Lawrence reduced the assessment from Rs. 29,079 to Rs. 24,700 or 15·1 per cent. But even after this reduction, balances aggregating in four years Rs. 9,089 occurred, and three villages having been transferred to Sohna, Mr. Barnes in 1841 reduced the assessment of the remaining 52 estates from Rs. 21,975 to Rs. 16,458 or 25·1 per cent.: three jágir villages not included in the above assessment were settled by Mr. Routh in 1852 at a jama of Rs. 915.

10. *Section 203.*—The history of the former settlements of Bahora and Sohna will be found in my report of tahsil Gurgaon. It will suffice to say here that of the villages of Bahora included in this tahsil, ten were assessed first at Rs. 5,035, then at Rs. 4,619, then at Rs. 4,536, and finally by Mr. Lawrence in 1838 at Rs. 4,863, the eleventh, a jágir village, being assessed by Mr. Routh in 1852 at Rs. 1,710 and that the Sohna villages, after being assessed at Rs. 53,695, Rs. 58,031 and Rs. 57,055, were finally settled by Mr. Barnes at Rs. 40,830.

11. *Section 204.*—For three years after the annexation in 1803 the parganah of Núh was farmed to Ráo Tej Sing of Rewári, and in 1809 it was settled by Mr. W. Fraser. In 1841 a revision of settlement was undertaken by Mr. Barnes: he found the jama at Rs. 91,698, and the average collections of 20 years, realized with great difficulty, were Rs. 86,170. He wrote, "From personal observation of the circumstances of each village I can bear my testimony to the general poverty and want of comfort apparent, with but few exceptions throughout the parganah"; and he considered it to be heavily assessed. The result of his settlement was a jama of Rs. 75,137, being a reduction of Rs. 16,561 or 18·1 per cent. In the villages still included in the tahsil Mr. Barnes' assessment amounted to Rs. 61,912.

12. *Section 205.*—Hatin was held on an Istamrar of Rs. 30,000 per annum by Faizulla Beg Khan from 1803 to 1823. It was then settled by Mr. Cavendish; and after undergoing various changes by transfer of villages was resettled by Mr. Barnes in 1841. In his report he writes: "The gross jama of the parganah for the year immediately preceding the settlement was Rs. 1,23,051. The average collections of 17 years,

from the date of the escheat of the parganah to the close of the last year was Rs. 1,07,220, and of the last ten years to Rs. 1,05,679. That the amount of these collections was too high to adopt as a fair assessment, I inferred from the difficulty and detriment to the parganah with which it had been collected; from the prevalent practice of desertion; from the absence of bidders at the public auction of estates: and from the meagre and comfortless circumstances of the people." The result of his settlement was an assessment of Rs. 92,283, being a reduction of Rs. 30,768, or Rs. 25 per cent. on the former jama, of 14 per cent. on the average collections of the last 17 years, and of Rs. 12½ per cent. on the average collections of the last ten. In the 108 villages still belonging to this tahsil, the assessment thus fixed amounted to Rs. 84,607.

13. *Section 206.*—The assessments of the ten Palwal villages after having been fixed at Rs. 13,280 and Rs. 14,264 and Rs. 10,330, were reduced by Mr. Barnes in 1842 to Rs. 7,877.

Former settlements Palwal villages.

14. *Section 207.*—Writing in the statistical account of Gurgaon, published in 1849, Mr. Fraser speaks well of the working of all these settlements, but here, as in the other tahsils, I am unable, owing to the destruction of the records in the mutiny, to give any detailed account of their working for the period before 1857.

Working of the settlements before the mutiny.

16. * * * *Section 208.*—Next to tahsil Firozpur, Nuh is the most heavily mortgaged part of the district.

Remarks on mortgages.

But the amount of mortgage in a tract does not depend solely, or even, I think, principally, on the weight of assessment. The conditions which are perhaps most unfavorable to mortgages are the co-existence of a fairly heavy, but not absolutely overwhelming, assessment with a frugal proprietary: thus, in Rewári, where these conditions exist, mortgages are extremely light, while the conditions in Chak Dáhar of this tahsil, where the mortgages are heaviest of the three circles, are such as would naturally tend to their growth, for there is a fairly light assessment making land valuable as a security, an improvident body of owners, who spend the produce of a good year in place of saving it, and a liability of large areas to occasional submersion, the owners being then driven to the banker for the means of subsistence. Almost all the villages thus liable to excessive inundation, however lightly assessed they may be, are from the operation of these causes heavily mortgaged. The remedy will be found not in an overlight assessment, but in a system of ready remissions.

17. *Section 209.*—The alterations in assessment since the last settlement have been very slight and are due to the ordinary causes of variation, such as taking up land for public purposes. * * *

Collection of revenue, balances, &c.

In Chaks Táoru and Bángar the only balances (except a few which were

K

merely nominal, being caused by the taking up lands by Government) were those due to the drought of 1860-61, while in Chak Dáhar the large balances and remissions are owing to the liability of many villages to excessive inundation. The revenue has been easily collected.

* * * * *

18. *Section 210.*—The proprietary tribes may be thus classed—
Constitution of agricultural population.

Good Agriculturists.	Fair Agriculturists.	Inferior Agriculturists.	Tribes who do not usually cultivate themselves.
Játs Ahírs	Méos Gujars Khanzádas	Rajputs Brahmans Ranghars Syad Jogi Shekh	Mahájans Káyaths
Number of villages owned in whole or in part. } 60	228	54	6

The Ját villages are found chiefly in the eastern part of the tahsil; Chaks Dáhar and Táoru are mainly, although not entirely, owned by Méos, who are here as in Firozpur an impulsive, thriftless people, needing a fairly heavy assessment to keep them to work, but whom too heavy a burden would be likely to drive back into their old habits of plunder. A very light assessment is certainly not, in my opinion, advisable for a tribe of their character: many of them will, themselves, admit that it too often leads them into extravagance, idleness and debts; and on the other hand a heavy assessment, or an excessive and sudden rise of the Government demand, must yet more be avoided.

* * * * *

23. *Section 211.*—Since last settlement a new road has been made over the hills to Rewári, but there is not much traffic from Nuh in that direction, its trade being chiefly carried on through Hodal, Kasi and Mattra with the markets of the North-Western Provinces, and also with Delhi. Like the rest of the district, this tahsil has, of course, been brought into easier communication with other parts of the country by the construction of the Punjab, Rájputána and East Indian Railways. It is to be expected, however, that the salt of Nuh will be unable to successfully compete with that of Sámbar and Sultánpur,

Communications, marts,
&c.

now that the Rájputána Railway has brought those places into direct communication with the North-Western Provinces; and as the decay of this manufacture would necessarily to some extent unfavorably affect the proprietary of the town of Nuh and of the neighbouring villages engaged either in the manufacture or carriage of the salt, the tahsíl will lose as well as gain by the construction of these lines. The small market towns of Nuh, Hatín and Táoru are all of old standing.

25. *Section 212.*—To sum up then, the existing assessments are the result of reductions made some thirty-five years ago amounting to diminution of the Government demand on the whole tahsíl by 27 per cent.; during the course of settlement, cultivation has increased by 42 per cent., irrigation has expanded and the value of produce * * * has risen * * *. The increase in population has kept pace with the increase in cultivation. Sales have been few, mortgages are fairly light except in one circle where the circumstances are exceptional, the revenue has been, except in the inundated tracts, regularly collected and Government is now fairly entitled to an increased revenue, while on the other hand the character of the population and the great division of the ownership of the soil make it necessary to avoid too large an enhancement of the assessment.

29. *Section 213.*—In framing my rates I have taken into consideration the rates of the last settlements and the existing rent rates: I have consulted the Superintendent, and have talked the subject over with the leading agriculturists of the tahsíl, and have asked them how they would distribute assumed jamás over the various descriptions of soil. I have compared my proposals with the rates, which appeared to me suitable in the various other parts of the district, and I have tested them by application to selected villages. The tahsildár being newly appointed was not able to assist me, and the estimate furnished by the former tahsildár which gave an increase of 79 per cent. was so excessive as to be useless.

Rates of the former settlements.

30. *Section 214.*—The rates adopted in the former settlements were—

SOHNA.

Hill villages.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated	...	...	2	4	0
Bhur	...	...	0	13	0

K 2

<i>Valley villages.</i>		Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated	... ..	3	8	0
Dáhar	... ..	2	2	0
Narmot	... ..	1	9	0
Magda	... ..	1	0	0
Bhur	... ..	0	13	0

PALWAL.

Irrigated	... ..	3	8	0
Unirrigated	... ..	1	9	0
Bhur	... ..	1	1	0

NUH.

Irrigated	... ..	3	8	0
Dáhar	... ..	2	0	0
Unirrigated Chiknot	... ..	1	12	0
Do. Narmot	... ..	1	8	0
Do. Bhur	... ..	1	2	0

HATIN.

Irrigated	... ..	2	12	0
Unirrigated	... ..	1	5	0
Bhur	... ..	0	14	0

And in a few estates to the south-west—

Irrigated	... ..	3	0	0
Unirrigated	... ..	1	11	0
Bhur	... ..	0	14	0

BAHORA.

Irrigated	... ..	4	0	0
Dáhar	... ..	3	3	3
Bhur	... ..	0	14	5

TAORU.

Irrigated	... ..	2	10	0
Unirrigated	... ..	1	5	0

The assessment of Táoru was afterwards reduced by one-fourth ; diminishing the rates proportionally they would be—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated	... ..	1	15	6
Unirrigated	... ..	0	15	9

I proceed to detail my proposals for each circle, explaining first that Chiknot is hard clay, Narmot good loam, Magda a very light sandy loam and Bhur sand. Of these, Chiknot is the strongest soil, but Narmot is more easily worked and requires less irrigation, and I have therefore in this, as in the other tahsils, treated them as of equal value.

31. *Section 215.*—Chak Táoru, comprising 90 villages with a total area of 58,266 acres, is a high lying and inferior tract situated above the range, which may, perhaps, be said to divide the North-West Provinces from Rájputána. To the east, north and south-west of the circle are low hills near which the soil is very inferior, sandy and cut up by nullahs. In the centre, to the south, and to the west of the circle, the soils are somewhat better; and in a few of the western villages there are lands naturally irrigated by streams which pass over them while carrying down the drainage of the higher tracts to spread over the lower-lying estates of Chak Bahora in Gurgaon. The prevailing soil is an inferior and sandy, although not loose, Magda, more nearly resembling a hard Bhur than an inferior Narmot, well fitted for the cultivation of bájra but not for that of jowár or gram: 71·7 per cent. is thus classified: 3·2 per cent. is shown as Narmot, but is generally inferior to the average of that class and may be treated as equal to a good Magda, and 25·1 is Bhur, the lands thus entered are mainly the inferior, gritty soil, lying under the hills, or the uneven, quickly drained soil adjacent to the nullahs, and where found elsewhere the Bhur is generally of bad quality. There are, however, considerable differences of superiority and inferiority in the villages of the circle; the lands as a rule increasing in value according to their distance from the hills.

The well irrigated lands form 9·6 per cent. of the cultivated and fallow area; in the villages under the hills the depth at which water is found is very considerable, and 18 estates are without irrigation wells; but in the centre and west of the circle, water is much nearer the surface; the average depth to water in the villages which possess irrigation wells is 39 feet. Of the well irrigated soils 9·5 per cent. are Narmot, 81·9 per cent. Magda, and 8·6 per cent. Bhur: the wells are generally of masonry; 79 per cent. of the láos being on packa, and 21 per cent. on katcha wells: 95 per cent. of the láos are on sweet, 4 per cent. on brackish, and only 1 per cent. on salt wells. Barley is the staple irrigated crop, occupying 84 per cent. of the well irrigated lands against 4 per cent. of wheat, which requires a stronger soil. 68·2 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement.

Of the unirrigated lands only 2·2 per cent. are Narmot, while 76·4 per cent. are entered as Magda and 26·4 per cent. as Bhur. Bájra forms 79 per cent. of their produce, and then, at a long interval, come gram 6·5 per cent., barley 4·0 per cent., cotton 3·5 per cent., barley and gram 2·5 per cent., autumn pulses 2 per cent., and jowár which is only 0·6 per cent.

The Dáhari lands are, Bhur 47 per cent., Magda 38 per cent. and Narmot 15 per cent.; although sufficiently irrigated to grow wheat and barley yet since the waters only run over them and do not remain standing for any time, as also from their sandy character, they must be treated as an inferior Dáhar. The increase in the cultivated area since settlement has been 31·5 per cent. in addition to the increase of 2,423 acres in well irrigation. The value of one-sixth the gross produce, as estimated in Form D, is Rs. 54,301, the present assessment being Rs. 33,598. But

divided, as the circle is, into a number of small co-parcenary Máo communities, unthrifty and with no apparent evidences of accumulated wealth, I do not feel able to propose such an increase as this. The rates per acre which I propose are--

Chábi	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Dáhari	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Baráni Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	2	0
" Magda	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
" Bhur	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
" Fallow	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

The result of the application of these rates will be an assessment of Rs. 43,166 or an increase of 28.5 per cent. I do not think that it would be advisable or safe to take a larger increase than this; nor, looking to the lowness of the rates which give this result, and remembering also that the present assessment is the result of large reductions made 35 years ago, since when the resources of the circle have so considerably increased, and lastly considering that my proposed assessment represents less than one-seventh instead of one-sixth of the estimated value of the gross produce, can I propose a smaller advance on the existing demand. That my estimate of produce is not excessive, I think will be shown by a comparison of the average of estimates of the leading men of the circle as shown in Appendix VIII.* The Deputy Commissioner, whom I have consulted verbally, doubts the advisability of taking even so large an increase as that given by my rates, but when I asked him to estimate the average yield of bájra, the great unirrigated staple of the tract, his reply was in exact correspondence with my estimate, 5 maunds per acre, the value of the one-sixth share of which would be Rs. 0-15-8 per acre. * * *

32. *Section 216.*—Chak Dáhar is a tract some 18 miles long, and Rates proposed for Chak varying in breadth from 6 miles to 13 miles, lying Dáhar. between Chak Bángar on the east and the range of hills which separates it from Alwar and Táoru on the west. It contains 116 villages with a total area of 109,737 acres. It is a low-lying strip of country, the natural receptacle of the drainage of the Firozpur valley and parts of Alwar to the south, of the Bángar lands on the east, of the hills that lie on both sides the Bhundsi valley to the north, and of the eastern slopes of the bounding range on the west. From all four quarters then, but principally from the north and south, come during the rainy season, waters which flood the face of the country and especially accumulate in the three basin-like depressions of the Khalilpur, Chandeni and Kotila jhils.

The Canal Department has charge of the works, mainly planned by Sir Henry (then Lieutenant) Durand, which were constructed in order to drain the Chandeni jhil and to divert the Firozpur waters from the Kotila jhil. A drainage canal, hardly adequate to its task, carries off the waters of the Chandeni jhil to the large village of Ujina, where it is met by the Kotila band and canal mentioned in my Firozpur report, which divert to this more level country the streams from Firoz-

* Not now given.

pur which would otherwise have gone to swell the Kotila jhíl. The waters from these two works spread over a large area in Ujina and the adjoining villages, and are then drained off by another canal through the villages of Aláwalpur and Sikráwá to within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Firozpur border, where the canal ends and the waters brought down by it issue to spread on into Púnahána parganah of Firozpur, sometimes reaching even the Bharatpur state. For the area thus flooded, and also for some lands to the west of the Kotila band, over which in consequence of this band in some seasons there spread, instead of flowing by, surplus waters from the Kotila jhíl, the Canal Department charges Rs. 0-6-4 per acre, as also for any lands which the zamíndárs may irrigate by channels from the canal. The area charged for in the kharíf of 1873, and the rabi of 1874, amounted to 4,351 acres.

Except in a few sandy villages, which, had they been situated together and been more numerous, might have been formed into a separate circle, the soils of Chak Dáhar are good, 24·2 per cent. being Chiknot, and 50·3 per cent. Narmot, against 12·7 per cent. Magda and 12·8 per cent. Bhur.

The well irrigated area is very small being only 3·4 per cent., this is partly due to the saltiness of water in many of the estates and partly to the abundance of natural irrigation. The few wells that exist too are but little used except in droughts, only 22 per cent. of the well lands being actually irrigated in the year of measurement, and only 164 láos working out of 613. The 2,991 acres entered in column 15 of Form A include the land irrigated from 92 dhenklís or lever-buckets in addition to those irrigated from the 613 láos. There are many salt wells in this circle, used in the manufacture of salt, but of the irrigation láos 72·8 per cent. are sweet, 21·5 brackish, and only 5·7 salt: 96·4 per cent. are on packa wells. Barley, which requires less water than wheat, is the staple crop on the well irrigated lands, being 55·7 per cent. against wheat 13·1 per cent.

The Dáhri or flooded area is large, being 32,076 acres or 36·3 per cent.; the great staple of these lands is wheat, which is 52·9 per cent. of the Dáhri produce, cotton is 12·6 per cent., gram 1 per cent., jowár 12·9 per cent., wheat and gram 6·9, wheat and barley 1·1, and barley 4 per cent. But of this 32,076 acres, 5,377 acres in the following detail:—Chiknot 3,637 acres; Narmot 1,739 acres; and Magda one acre, are the lands flooded by the works which I have mentioned. These I proposed, as in Firozpur, to assess at unirrigated rates, leaving the Canal department to charge, in addition to its present rate of Re. 0-6-4 per acre, an owner's rate of Re. 0-3-2 per acre.

My reasons for thus treating these lands are—

1. That the Canal department will thus receive credit for the increased assessment due to the works.

2. That the people will thus only be required to pay the higher rate for lands which have actually in any year been first flooded and then cultivated, the difficulties of assessment arising from the variation in the areas benefitted in different years being thus avoided.
3. That if I were to assess these lands at Dáhri rates the owners would hereafter have without superior advantages to pay Re. 0-6-4 per acre more than their neighbours for their flooded lands, without being able to exercise any option as to whether they would have their fields flooded or not.
4. That the plan will involve no measurements beyond those already annually made.

The lands which are irrigated by channels from the canals have been classed, as on the Agra Canal, in their natural aspect, and for such lands, the irrigation of which is optional with the owners, a rate of Re. 0-9-6 per acre is certainly not too high, the only difference in irrigation from this and the Agra Canal being the greater uncertainty of the supply of water. Of the remaining 26,699 acres 57·9 per cent. are Chiknot, 33·4 per cent. Narmot, 4·4 per cent. Magda and 4·3 per cent. Bhur. The Dáhri lands of this circle are more exposed to suffer from excess than from deficiency of water, large areas being sometimes submerged for one or two years and the lands thus flooded, when they emerge, are encrusted with salt deposits. Especially is this the case with the Kotila jhíl, which, during the gradual evaporation of the water, is said to turn so salt that animals refuse to drink from it.

Of the unirrigated crops, 28·3 per cent. are bájra, jowár 18·3 per cent., cotton 14·1 per cent., wheat 11 per cent., barley 8·4 per cent., barley and gram 6 per cent., gram 4·5, wheat and gram 4·2 per cent., autumn pulses 2·7 per cent., and wheat and barley 1·9 per cent.

Including the 5,377 acres flooded by irrigation works, which I propose to assess at dry rates, the percentages of the soils are, Chiknot 8·5 per cent., Narmot 58·6 per cent., Magda 15·9 per cent. and Bhur 17 per cent. Of these the Chiknot and Narmot are generally good soils and are in many villages kept somewhat moist by the vicinity of the various Dáhars : their value is, however, somewhat diminished by the saltiness, which very generally characterizes them as well as the Dáhri lands. The Magda too is generally of superior quality : but an analysis of my notes shows that 60 per cent. of the Bhur, that adjoining the hills, is inferior, 15 per cent. is of average quality and 25 per cent. is good.

The value according to Form D, in which the canal flooded lands are treated in their irrigated aspect, amounts to Rs. 1,69,792. The rates which I would propose, after weighing ; (1) the little use made of these wells except in seasons when most of the Dáhar lands cease to be such,

(2) the saltness of the Dáhari soils and their liability to excessive flooding, and (3) the characters of the various Báráni soils are —

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	2	8	0
Dáhari	...	...	...	2	2	0
Báráni, Chiknot, and Narmot..				0	8	0
Magda	..	...	...	0	4	0
Bhur	...	..	.	0	2	0
Fallow	..	...	...	0	2	0

and these rates, I may remark, coincide with those over which some leading agriculturists of the circle distributed a given jamá. The result of these rates assessing the canal flooded lands as Dáhari would be Rs. 1,44,564, an increase of 42.9 per cent. : but if these lands are, as I propose, assessed at dry rates, the new jamás would amount to Rs. 1,41,203 or 39.5 per cent., while the Re. 0-9-6 per acre, which would be collected by the Canal department, would nearly equal the Re. 0-10-0, the difference between my rates for Báráni, Chiknot and Narmot, and Dáhari, the slight difference being counterbalanced by the facts that if two crops are taken, the Canal department would levy a double rate. The increase is not small for a Méo tract, in which mortgages are so numerous, but the increase in cultivation since the last settlement has been 50.3 per cent., and the leading men of the circle themselves fully admit that these rates will be easily paid, provided, and the proviso is most important, that proportional remissions are invariably given when the submerged area in any village exceeds ten per cent. of its cultivated and fallow area as now recorded. On this point I am strongly of opinion that such a condition should be entered in the administration papers of all villages, which are liable to submersion; it will, I consider, be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the villages and the working of the settlement, that Government should consent to this condition. Improvident proprietary communities of Méos will not, however low an assessment may be, save the produce of good years to meet the failure of future harvests: when any considerable part of their lands is submerged, their loss comprising owners' and cultivators' profit far exceeds the mere amount of revenue which may be remitted by Government. They often have to sell the cattle which they will again require, and are forced to borrow money from the village bankers at exorbitant rates of interest. During the past settlement, the large extension of cultivation has propped up these villages, notwithstanding their having often failed to obtain remissions for submerged lands, but the limits of this extension are now quite or nearly reached. Without some such provision there can be no security for the prosperity of these estates, as they will have no recognized claim to the remissions, which may or may not be given.

As to my proposed assessment (treating the canal irrigating lands as Dáhari for the comparison) being only one-seventh instead of one-sixth the estimated value of the gross produce, I must here again, as in Táoru, plead the character of the people and the large percentage of increase

which even these rates yield as justifying me in not claiming for Government its full share.

33. *Section 217.*—Chak Bángar comprises 105 villages with Rates proposed for Chak a total area of 101,481 acres in the east of the Bángar. tahsil, and except in some estates in the north-east (too few to be formed into a separate circle) which adjoin and resemble Chak Budher of Palwal, is similar in its characteristics to the neighbouring Chaks Bángar of Palwal and Púnahána of Firozpur. Like them it chiefly consists of one large plain of good consistent loam ; the soils being thus classified, Chiknot 2·9 per cent., Narmot 76·09 per cent., Magda 12·37 per cent., Bhur 8·64 per cent. The well irrigated area is small being less than 5 per cent., and of this only 32 per cent. was actually irrigated in the year of measurement ; the assessment being light and the unirrigated produce good, the people do not care to work their wells unless under the pressure of unfavorable seasons. The average depth of water is greatest in the south-east and east of the circle, and diminishes towards the north and west : the greatest depth is 67 feet, the least 15 feet, the average of the circle being 48 feet. 93·7 per cent. of the láos are on packá, and 6·3 per cent. on katcha wells. 50·6 per cent. on wells of sweet, 36·7 per cent. of brackish, and 12·7 per cent. of salt water. 8·3 per cent. of well-lands are entered as Chiknot, 73·3 per cent. as Narmot, 12 per cent. as Magda and 6·4 per cent. as Bhur. The produce statement shows 15·1 per cent. of the irrigated lands cropped with wheat, and 72·7 per cent. with barley. Of the few acres shown as naturally irrigated, 17 acres of Narmot are flooded from the canal works and will be treated as Báráni, the other lands are merely flooded by water from the higher lands around ; they are an inferior Dáhar.

Of the unirrigated lands 2·6 per cent. are Chiknot, 76·2 per cent. Narmot, 12·4 per cent. Magda, and 8·8 per cent. Bhur. Of these the Chiknot and Narmot are good average soils, resembling those in Palwal and Púnahána. As to the Magda, an analysis of my notes show that 37 per cent. of it is somewhat inferior, and the Bhur, which is chiefly found either in the few estates in the north, previously mentioned, or adjoining the rocky hillocks which form a broken line across the circle from north to south, is generally inferior, 80 per cent. being classed in my notes either as bad or inferior average.

The character of the unirrigated staple follows that of prevailing soils : thus the distinctive crops of the stronger lands, jowár 31·3 per cent., barley and gram 14·3 per cent., cotton 10·9 per cent., gram 10 per cent. and barley 5·3 per cent., aggregate 71·8, against bájra 23·8 per cent. and autumn pulses 3·9 per cent., aggregating 27·7 per cent. These percentages may be contrasted with those in Chak Táoru.

The rates sanctioned by Government for Chak Bángar in Palwal are, Cháhi Rs. 2-12-0, Dáhri Rs. 2-0-0, Chiknot and Narmot Re. 1-6-0, Magda Re. 1-2-0, Bhur Re. 0-14-0 ; and those proposed by me in Púnahána are, Cháhi Rs. 2-8-0, Dáhri Rs. 2-2-0, Chiknot and Narmot Re. 1-4-0, Magda Re. 1-1-0 and Bhur Re. 0-14-0 ; assessing lately abandoned as Bhur and applying these rates to this circle, I find that

the Palwal rates would give an assessment of Rs. 1,22,889, or an increase of 45·8 per cent., and the Firozpur rates Rs. 1,12,783, or 33·9 per cent. increase; the extension of cultivation has been 39 per cent. in addition to an increase of 2,669 acres in well irrigation. The estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce as calculated in Form D is Rs. 1,33,914 or 59 per cent. over the present jamá.

The following table contains a comparison of the three circles viewed in different aspects:—

Percentage of	Chak Bángar Palwal.	Chak Púnahána.	Chak Bángar Nuh.
Chiknot ...	3	11	2·9
Narmot ...	81	69	76·99
Magda ...	11	14	12·37
Bhur ...	5	6	8·64
Manured ...	13	4·25	5·54
Irrigated ...	10	8	4·97
Culturable waste ...	9	3·23	6·54
Average depth to water ...	48	35	48·0
Percentage of well lands actually irrigated in year of measurement ...	55·2	20·3	32·17
Do. loas on packa wells ...	73·5	92·8	93·7
Do. do. on sweet wells ...	66·1	56	50·6
Do. do. on brackish wells ...	14·5	32·3	36·7
Do. do. on salt do ...	19·4	10·8	12·7
Percentage of produce of 1st class.	13	10·5	10·75
Do. do. 2nd do. ...	47	50·5	41·25
Do. do. 3rd do. ...	36	37	44
Do. do. 4th do. ...	4	2	4
Rate of existing assessment per acre cultivated and fallow	1·0·5	0·14·10	0·15·0

To this I must add that while Chak Bángar in Palwal was mainly in the hands of Játs, and Chak Púnahána in those of Méos, in this circle Méos own 51 villages with 36,064 acres, and shares in four other estates, and Játs 26 villages with 40,383 acres and shares in four others, so that as to its proprietary this circle occupies an intermediate position, less fortunate than Palwal but more so than Púnahána. After considering the result of the comparison, the rates which I propose are for well irrigated and unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot intermediate between those submitted for the Palwal and Firozpur circles; the rate for Magda I have fixed at Re. 1-1-0 in consequence of the 37 per cent. inferior of the class, and for Bhur at Re. 0-12-0, as being as above stated generally inferior. The Dáhri rate too is low in accordance with the character of the natural irrigation.

My rates then are —

Cháhi	...	...	2 10 0
Dáhri	...	...	1 12 0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1 5 0
" Magda	...	...	1 1 0
" Bhur	...	...	0 12 0
" Fallow	...	...	0 12 0

These result in an assessment of Rs. 1,16,495 or an increase of 38·4 per cent. * * * *

* * * *

35. *Section 218.*—No rate has been fixed for culturable waste, which is less than six per cent. of the assessable area: the pála shrub (*Zizyphus Nummularia*) grows luxuriantly in the Táoru circle but is mainly used for fodder, comparatively little being sold: its produce may be estimated as worth about Re. 0-5-0 per acre; but if allowed to grow strongly in cultivated lands it diminishes the yield of the sown crops; where advisable additions will be made to the assessments of such villages as enjoy especial advantages from their culturable or unculturable lands.

* * * *

Section 219.—In reviewing this report, the Commissioner, Colonel Davies, proposed the following reductions of the proposed rates, to all of which I assented:—

		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Táoru Circle.	Rate on bhur from	...	0	10	0	to	0	9	0
Dáhar Circle.	Rate on dáhri from	...	2	2	0	to	2	0	0
Rate on Chiknot and Narmot from		...	1	8	0	to	1	6	6
Rate on bhur from		...	0	12	0	to	0	10	6
Bangar Circle.	Rate on Chiknot and								
	Narmot from	...	1	5	0	to	1	4	0
Rate on bhur from		...	0	12	0	to	0	10	6

Subject to these modifications, and also to the exclusion of fallow land, the assessment of which was held to be undesirable, unless where it was clearly shown that land had been purposely left fallow to escape assessment, or where the fallow was of more than ordinary amount, my proposals were sanctioned. The orders were contained in letters from Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government, No. 689 S of 10th July 1876, and Secretary to Government's reply, No. 1356 of 21st November 1876. On the subject of my proposal for the insertion of a clause regarding remission of revenue in the administration papers of all villages liable to inundation, the Financial Commissioner recorded his opinion that the entry should provide, that in all cases in which more than ten per cent. of the area of the cultivated and fallow land of the village, as now recorded, has been submerged, remissions may be granted on account of the excess over such ten per cent. which has been submerged.

Section 220.—In my letter No. 146 of 11th May 1877, I urged that the remission given, when the submerged area exceeded the ten per cent. limit, should be proportionate to the whole cultivated and fallow area submerged, and this, and also my proposal to extend the rule to similar villages in Gurgaon and Firozpur, were sanctioned in letters from Secretary to Government, Nos. 797 of 16th July 1877 and 181 of

Treatment of villages
liable to submersion.

13th February 1878. The first of these letters also sanctioned my proposal to exclude portions of seven * villages situated round the Kotila jhíl from the operation of fixed assessments. I wrote— "Some of these villages are, at present, wretchedly poor, owing to the long submersion of their lands, and I feel confident that it would be impossible to induce them to engage for a jama, fairly calculated on their whole lands, even if the conditions as to remission proposed in my first paragraph be sanctioned. The best method of dealing with these villages will be, to adopt a plan somewhat similar to that sanctioned for the Najafgarh jhíl lands. I propose to mark off the jhíl lands of these villages, and after assessing their remaining areas in the usual way, to fix a rate per acre to be paid for such of the jhíl lands as shall, on measurement, be found cultivated each year. Annual measurements will, in any case, have to be made in these villages, in order to determine the area submerged, and this plan will, I think, satisfy the villages and yield the greatest revenue to Government. Another difficulty which will be thus met by the villages paying only for their cultivation is, that after a long period of submersion, the impoverished owners may not be able to at once make arrangements for the cultivation of their whole lands. Subject to further enquiries, I should fix the rate to be paid for the cultivation of the jhíl lands at Rs. 2 per acre. They are inferior in position and quality to those of the Najafgarh jhíl."

Detailed Assessment of
Chak Táoru.

Section 221.—The rates sanctioned for this circle were—

			Rs.	A	P.
Cháhi	2	8 0
Dáhri	1	12 0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	1	2 0
Magda	0	14 0
Bhur	0	9 0

Four villages of this circle were subsequently transferred to Rewári, but are included in the figures here given. The existing demand was Rs. 33,598 : the demand at the sanctioned rates came to Rs. 42,391, of which the circle rates on the four villages above mentioned give Rs. 2,602. My assessments after deducting Rs. 216, reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 41,396, the four villages transferred to Rewári took away Rs. 2,408 revenue, and Rs. 115 was remitted on maafi plots, leaving Rs. 38,873 as the amount entered in Statement E. From this again deduct Rs. 310 temporarily remitted on account of protective leases

* Tahsil Nuh.	Tahsil Ferozpur.
Muhammadpur, Nuh.	Multhan.
Kotila.	Jalálpur.
Meoli.	Khánpur.
Akhaira.	

and Rs. 1,413 assigned in jagir. The immediate khálsa demand is therefore Rs. 37,150.

Detailed assessments of
Chak Bángar.

Section 222.—The sanctioned rates for this circle were—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	10 0
Dáhri	1	12 0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	1	4 0
Magda	1	1 0
Bhur	0	10 6

The assessment at these rates amounted to Rs. 1,06,761 in the whole circle, including the seven villages subsequently transferred to the Fírozpur tahsíl. This was an increase of 32 per cent. over the existing demand of Rs. 84,160, and as in other circles, where the increase was large, I did not find myself able to assess fully up to rates. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 10,828; of this Rs. 7 were afterwards reduced for land taken up in two villages (Gabláb 5, and Bagada Pahari 2), and Rs. 3,653 must be allowed for villages transferred to tahsíl Fírozpur, leaving Rs. 1,04,768 as entered in Statement E. From this deduct Rs. 30 remitted on account of gardens and Rs. 249 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The immediate khálsa demand is therefore Rs. 1,04,489.

Detailed assessments of
Chak Dáhar.

Section 223.—The rates sanctioned for this circle were,—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	8 0
Dáhri	2	0 0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	1	6 6
Magda	1	4 0
Bhur	0	10 6

These rates applied to the whole circle, including the two villages subsequently transferred to Gurgaon, and the eight villages transferred to Fírozpur, gave a fixed assessment of Rs. 1,31,015, and Rs. 6,457 being deducted for villages transferred to Gurgaon and Fírozpur, there remain Rs. 1,24,558. From this sum I exclude the assessment at the Dáhri rate of Rs. 2 per acre of the 4,422 acres, made subject to fluctuating assessment in the villages of Muhammadpur, Nuh, Kotila, Meoli, Akhaira, and Jalálpur Nuh. In the former demand of Rs. 1,01,193 these lands were, of course, included. In framing my detailed assessments, I found that I should have acted more wisely, if I had divided

this circle into two ; in the northern half of the circle I was easily able, in most villages, to assess over rates. But, to the south, I found that I was generally obliged to reduce my rates ; the former assessments were lighter, and the land was not so good. My detailed fixed assessments amount, after deducting Rs. 258 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, to Rs. 1,20,297 ; of this Rs. 4,932 must be allowed for 48 villages transferred to Firozpur with a jamá of Rs. 4,377, and two villages to Gurgaon assessed at Rs. 555—36 rupees remitted on gardens and Rs. 18 assessed in maafi plots, must also be deducted ; the total deductions therefore are Rs. 4,986, leaving Rs. 1,15,311, the amount entered in Statement E. Of this again Rs. 63 is remitted on account of gardens not allowed for in Statement E, and Rs. 5 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The fixed immediate khálsa demand is therefore Rs. 1,15,243.

The lands, excluded from fixed assessment, have engaged to pay revenue at the rate of Rs. 2 per annum plus cesses for each acre cultivated. These lands are rarely available for cultivation in the kharif, but the cultivation should be inspected each harvest ; the revenue is, however, made payable in the rabi, and land cropped at both harvests will only pay once.

According to a statement supplied to me, the villages have paid under this system as follows:—

			1877-78.	1878-79.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Meoli	...	...	1,148 14	1,080 0
Muhammadpur	...	...	680 9	536 0
Kotila	...	...	1,623 9	1,182 0
Akhaira	...	...	4,302 1	4,175 0
Jalálpur	...	...	322 0	244 0
Total			8,077 1	7,217 0

These sums are far in excess of what may be expected in years of an average amount of rain-fall.

The other two villages assessed on this system have been noticed in circle Chiknot of Firozpur.

The system is, I believe, very popular.

TAHSIL GURGAON.

Extract from the Assessment report.

2. Section 224.—There are two low ranges of hills in the tahsil ;

Physical characteristics :
hills, streams, jhils, &c.

the one, commencing some three miles north of the southern border of the tahsil, forms the eastern boundary of the district, and runs on into Delhi, the other entering the tahsil forms the adjoining sub-division of

Nuh, stretches in a northerly direction as far as Bhundsi where it is only three miles distant from the other range, and then turns to the west throwing out a couple of spurs to the north.

The hills are connected with the Arávalli range.

There is no stream of permanent flow in the tahsil.

The chief torrents are the Bádshahpur Nallah, which brings down, through a pass in the eastern range, the drainage of part of the Ballabgarh tahsil and falls into the Najafgarh jhíl; the Indori from Alwar which, after flooding the low lands in the south-west of the tahsil, joins the Sáhíbi in Pataudi; and the Sáhíbi, which rising in the state of Jaipur flows through the west of the tahsil, and after passing through parts of the Robtak and Delhi districts falls into the Najafgarh jhíl, the southern end of which is situated in this district.

Configuration of country
and division into assessment
circles.

3. Section 225.—To the north-east of the tahsil is a tract of Magda or light loam, sloping downwards from the eastern range of hills to the lower lands on the west (Chak Gurgaon).

2. West of this and on the northern border of the tahsil are a few villages surrounding the Najafgarh jhíl (Chak Najafgarh jhíl).

3. Lying partly between and partly to the south of the two former circles is a tract, low-lying, and in heavy rains more or less flooded by the Bádshahpur Nallah, and the drainage of Chak Gurgaon (Chak adjoining Dáhar).

4. To the south of this and occupying the centre of the tahsil is a tract of very light Magda, and fair and generally level Bhur, with wells of an average depth of 46 feet (Chak Sihi).

5. To the south of this is a tract of better Magda (light loam with wells of an average depth of 59 feet (Chak Kásan).

6. To the south of this is a low-lying tract characterised by hillocks of inferior Bhur, and low lands flooded by the Indori and Sáhíbi (Chak Bahora).

7. West of Chak Najafgarh jhíl, Sihi and Kásan is a tract of high hillocks of Bhur between which are lower lands, often somewhat salt, which receive the drainage of the hillocks: water is near the surface: many of the wells are salt, and salt is largely manufactured by evaporation (Chak Farrakhnagar).

8. To the west of this the Sáhíbi flows through a tract of low-lying clay with a little high inferior Bhur (Chak Sáhíbi).

9. Under both ranges of hills, there are certain villages, generally those which are enclosed by the hills on more than one side, which are characterised by the prevalence of a hard, gritty, sandy soil, largely cut up by water courses, and in most cases by the great depths of the wells; these have been thrown into a circle lying to the south of Chaks Gurgaon and Sihi, and stretching across the valley between the two hills at Bhundsi (Chak Hill).

10. To the south of this is a valley between the two ranges of hills with fair and level Bhur under the eastern range, inferior Bhur

immediately under the western range, and in the centre of the valley and in some places nearly approaching the western range, light loam or Magda of good quality (Chak Sohna).

11. While to the south-east of the tahsíl is a tract of hillocks of inferior Bhur, and low lands flooded by streams from the Gurgaon and Delhi hills (Chak Siláni).

A more detailed description of each of these circles will be found further on in the report.

4. *Section 226.*—The irrigation works under the management of the Canal Department, which are situated in this tahsíl are—

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Gáálpahárá band. | 6. The Bihári band in Sohna. |
| 2. The Jhundsarái band. | 7. The Ráísina band. |
| 3. The Bárgujar band. | 8. A very small portion of the |
| 4. The Jharsa band. | Najafgarh jhíl drainage canal is |
| 5. The Garhi Harsaru band. | situated in this district. |

From these works there were irrigated in the kharíf of 1873 69·70 acres, and in the rabi of 1874 979·75 acres, being a total in the two seasons of 1,049·45 acres. The rains of 1873 were unusually heavy, and hence these figures may be taken as showing the full irrigation power of the works.

5. *Section 227.*—Of the 241 villages now constituting the tahsíl, 34 Fiscal history. Former were added to the district after the mutiny; seven constitution of tahsíl. were transferred from Delhi, four before 1846 and three in 1863, and the remaining 200 were at last settlement comprised in the parganahs of Jharsa, Sohna and Bahora. The following table shows their distribution among the circles:—

Assessment Circle.	Jharsa villages.	Sohna villages.	Bahora villages.	Delhi villages.	Villages annexed after mu- tiny.	Total.
Najafgarh jhíl ...	8	...	...	4	...	12
Adjoining Dáhar	9	...	...	...	...	9
Gurgaon ...	42	...	...	...	...	* 42
Sibi ...	18	5	...	...	...	* 23
Hill ...	10	12	...	...	...	22
Sohna ...	...	26	...	...	...	26
Sailáni ...	...	27	...	...	...	27
Farrukhnagar ...	13	...	...	2	13	† 28
Sáhibi ...	...	...	...	...	17	17
Káran ...	...	8	3	1	...	12
Bahora ...	...	...	19	...	4	* 23
Total	100	78	22	7	34	241

* Two estates afterwards united into one.

† Two estates afterwards united into one, and one estate transferred to Bahrah.

6. *Section 228.*—The original parganah of Jharsa or Bádshahpur, after having been for nearly sixty years in the possession of the Begam Sombre, lapsed in 1836, and was summarily settled by Mr. C. Gubbins.

Fiscal history. Parganah Jharsa.

This settlement was afterwards revised by the present Lord Lawrence, but, owing to his transfer, was reported by Mr. C. Gubbins in 1839, and finally, the papers having been returned for corrections, by Mr. Barnes in 1840. The parganah as summarily settled by Mr. Gubbins contained 78 villages. It appears from his report, that, until the last two years before the lapse, collections had been always made by the Begam's agent on a yearly estimate of the produce. In the famine year of 1241 fasli (A. D. 1833-34), this was not found a profitable method of collection, and was commuted to a demand fixed for three years, which, being harshly exacted during the following years of scarcity, led to the desertion of many villages. Mr. Lawrence in his report states that when the villages were assessed annually, the actual demand was seldom restricted to the amount fixed, if more could be collected, and, during the latter years of the Begam's life, the parganah was pretty much at the mercy of her agent, who seldom failed to reap a plentiful harvest. On lapsing the parganah was generally impoverished, and the villages and their inhabitants bore all the appearance of bad management.

The average collections during the last ten years of the Begam's management had been Rs. 66,858, and the assessment made by Mr. Gubbins in 1836 amounted to Rs. 70,610.

This settlement was immediately succeeded by that of Mr. Lawrence. The parganah as settled by him consisted of 101 villages; of these, 78 with 6 new estates since formed were those settled by Mr. Gubbins, 12 had been transferred from the neighbouring parganahs of Sohna, Páli, Pakal and Najafgarh, and five villages were in jagír. Mr. Lawrence's settlement dealt with 96 villages, of which three have since been transferred to Delhi; in the remaining 93 the existing assessment was Rs. 78,090, which he decreased to Rs. 77,873. The jagír villages increased to six by partition of an estate lapsed in 1848 and were settled by Mr. Routh at Rs. 8,998, raising the Government demand to Rs. 86,871, to which must be added Rs. 664 for lands reclaimed from Najafgarh jhil, and formed into a separate village in 1860, making a total of 100 estates assessed at Rs. 87,535. The present revenue demand is Rs. 85,836, being a decrease of Rs. 1,699, of which Rs. 908 was remitted from deterioration and over-assessment, the rest from ordinary causes such as land being taken up for public purposes.

7. *Section 229.*—Parganah Sohna first came into British possession in 1803. After having been entrusted for short periods to the state of Bhartpur and Rao Tej Singh of Rewári, it was about 1808 settled by Mr. Fraser. In 1842 Mr. Barnes wrote—"It is impossible to carry on any connected history of the fiscal changes which have taken place in the parganah. There have been no series of settlement to mark by regular steps the advancement or retrogression of the revenue. More-

Fiscal history. Parganah Sohna.

over, the parganah in its present shape has received so large an addition to its area and jama, that any reference to its revenue before these changes were effected would scarcely be intelligible. The jama of the parganah for the year preceding settlement was Rs. 1,33,261. The average collections of the past 17 and 10 years amount, respectively, to Rs. 1,13,908 and Rs. 1,18,357 : with the exception of Palwal, Sohna was undoubtedly the heaviest assessed parganah in a district where no assessment was moderate, and the condition of the people proportionally destitute. I have the authority of Mr. C. Gubbins in stating that in February 1839, when he joined as Collector, there were no less than 47 villages in

	Esta'cs.
• Sale and forfeiture of Biswa	12
Transfer of Malguzári ...	19

this parganah either entirely or nearly deserted. The number * of instances in which recourse has been had within the last few years to the heaviest punishment in the power of the authorities to inflict for desertions and non-payment of revenue must be regarded as a proof of over-assessment. The penalty of sale was seldom resorted to, for the reason that no purchaser could be found to risk his capital."

This over-assessment of the parganah had, as Mr. Barnes showed, caused in eight years a decrease in the cultivated area of nearly 27 per cent. He therefore reduced the assessment of the 169 villages then contained in the parganah from Rs. 1,33,261 to Rs. 1,01,135, being a decrease of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the collections of seventeen years, of $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the collections of the last ten years, and of 24 per cent. on the former Government demand. In the 78 villages now attached to this tahsil, Mr. Barnes reduced the assessment from Rs. 61,098 to Rs. 47,103 or 23 per cent. The present demand is Rs. 46,942, being a decrease of Rs. 161 due to ordinary causes.

8. Section 230.—"Parganah Bahora was originally granted in 1803

Fiscal history. Parganah Bahora. by the British Government to the Bhartpur Chief and was resumed in 1805 with other grants. It was first farmed to Ráo Rám Bakhsh, brother of Ráo Jai Singh, the Istamrárdár of Rewári. It was assessed in 1216 fasli (A. D. 1808) by Mr. W. Fraser at a very moderate jama averaging not more than Rs. 12,000 for three years. In the second settlement, however, the revenue was raised more than 50 per cent. for the first year and nearly 100 for the second. The consequence was that 15 of 26 villages which then composed the Khalisa portion of the parganah were leased to farmers. This assessment was realized with considerable punctuality, but in that which succeeded, the jama was further raised to Rs. 32,424 or nearly 50 per cent. on the past assessment which had been enhanced so suddenly. All the villages, except five, were given to farmers, some of whom, being men of property, made good their engagements. However, the parganah from this period generally fell into balances, and the assessment was reduced for an interval; but it did no good, being immediately raised. Every year balances occurred, till at last the parganah was brought under Khám management though nominally assessed. In 1825 Mr. Cavendish revised the assessment, and

reduced it to Rs. 24,310, at which it has with trifling variation ever since remained; for though the leases were only granted for five years, on their expiration it was continued to be paid till 1240, when Mr. Bacon assessed the parganah for ten years at a trifling increase. From the period of Mr. Cavendish's assessment, the parganah, which was then much impoverished and half-deserted, has steadily improved, and the people are now, perhaps, more affluent than those of any other part of the district." So wrote Mr. Lawrence in 1838. The average demand for the last thirty years had been Rs. 25,953, the average collections Rs. 23,397, the existing assessment on the Khalisa villages was Rs. 24,892, which Mr. Lawrence raised to Rs. 27,676 or about ten per cent. The parganah then comprised 33 villages, three of which were in jagir. Two of these latter were assessed by Mr. Lawrence at Rs. 2,708, raising the total demand to Rs. 30,384, while the third was assessed by Mr. Routh in 1848 at Rs. 2,523, raising the total demand to Rs. 32,912. Of these 33 villages 22 are now included in this tahsil. Including the village assessed by Mr. Routh, their jamas as fixed at settlement amounted to Rs. 26,339. The present assessment is Rs. 25,908, being a decrease of Rs. 431, mainly due to deterioration of lands by sand deposits from the Indori stream.

9. *Section 231.*—Of the 34 villages annexed after the mutiny, 27 were of the parganah of Bádli, which had been part of the state of Jhajjar, three had been held by the Nawáb of Farrukhnagar, and four had belonged to the King of Delhi's tahsil, Kot Kásim.

The Bádli villages were on the confiscation of the Jhajjar state summarily assessed by Mr. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, who reduced the demand from Rs. 36,333, at which it stood under the Nawáb, to Rs. 27,746; subsequently measurements were commenced and completed in 1863; and the assessments revised in 1864 by Major Cripps, Deputy Commissioner Gurgaon (the village having been transferred in 1860), who further reduced the demand to Rs. 26,720. The present demand is Rs. 26,713.

11. *Section 232.*—I extract the following remarks by Mr. Fraser, Collector of Gurgaon, from the Statistical Account of Gurgaon published in 1849: *Parganah Jharsa.*—"I discover one sale and two transfers for arrears of revenue, since the revision of settlement, and, considering the number of villages in the parganah and the seasons with which they have since settlement had to contend, I believe that this will be deemed to afford a satisfactory proof that the settlement was conducted on principles favorable and easy to the people."

Parganah Sohna.—"Since the revision of the settlement took place I do not observe that a single change of property produced by our demand has taken place, and this fact is, I hope, sufficient to prove that the settlement has worked well since its conclusion."

Parganah Bahora.—"That the settlement has worked well may be inferred from the fact of there having occurred, since its conclusion, no changes of property, and that the revenue has generally been collected with ease to the people."

15. *Section 233.*—From Appendices III† and IV† it appears that in the sixteen years from 1859 to 1874, the total Collection of the revenue. balances amounted to Rs. 74,516, and the total remissions to Rs. 37,095, being an average percentage on the annual assessment of 2·3 of balance, and 1·1 of remissions. During the early part of this period the newly annexed villages had not been regularly assessed, and the scarcity of 1860-61 unfavorably affected the collection. If the first five years be excluded, it will be found that during the last eleven years the total balances have been Rs. 20,689, and the remissions Rs. 11,690, of which Rs. 13,034 and Rs. 10,825 respectively have occurred in the villages surrounding the Najafgarh jhīl: thus in the other ten circles the balances during the last eleven years have been only Rs. 7,655 and the remissions Rs. 865 or 0·4 and 0·04 per cent. respectively, on the annual jama.

In no case has it been found necessary to attach or sell land in order to enforce the payment of the revenue, and only in eleven instances have goods even been attached, and in one case a headman taken into custody.

It is evident that the revenue has been collected with ease and punctuality.

16. *Section 234.*— * * * * *

Constitution of agricultural population. The proprietary tribes may be thus classified—

	Good agricul- turists.	Fair agricul- turists.	Inferior agri- culturists.	Tribes which do not in this tahsil usually, themselves, cultivate.
	Jats Ahirs Carpenters	Gujars Meos Agaris	Rajpúts Brahmins Tagas Biluches Patháns Garhas.	Baniás. Sheikhs. Kayaths. Government
Number of villages owned in whole or in part ...	135	42	81	24

It will be seen that the tahsil is fairly, but from the acreage owned by Rajpúts not especially, fortunate in its proprietary. Agaris are salt makers and, though industrious, pay more attention to their salt pans than to their fields. Garhas are a branch of Sheikhs, and Tagas of Brahmins. The Brahmins of Gurgaon are inferior to those of Palwal as agriculturists. The characteristic of the other tribes are well known, and they do not appear to require further notice.

† Not now given.

18. *Section 235.*—No new marts have come into existence in this tahsíl since last settlement, and, although the trade of Farrukhnagar has of late years largely increased, it is mainly confined to the traffic in salt. There is no great centre of agricultural dealings; besides Farrukhnagar, Bahora, Bádshahpur and Sohna, are the only towns within the tahsíl, and are all small and unimportant. The East Indian Railway has brought the whole district into more direct and easy communication with the markets of the North-West Provinces, and the Rájputána (State) Railway opened in 1873 traverses the tahsíl. This Railway, while benefiting the country generally, has, by supplanting their carts, diminished the resources of not a few Ahir villages situated on the road between Delhi and Rewári. The main causes of the increase in the resources of the tahsíl will be found in the rise of prices, in the increase of population, and in the extension of cultivation.

24. *Section 236.*—The rates adopted at last settlement. Rates of last settlement. were—

JHARSA. *

Soil.		Well-irrigated.	Dáhar.	Bárani.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Narmot	... ..	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
Magda	... ..	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 9 0
Bhur	... ..	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 7 0

SOHNA.

Hill villages.

		Rs. A. P.
Well-irrigated	... ..	2 4 0 per acre.
Bhur	... ..	0 13 0 "

Valley villages.

Well-irrigated	... ..	3 8 0 per acre.
Dáhar	... ..	2 2 0 "
Narmot	... ..	1 9 0 "
Magda	... ..	1 0 0 "
Bhur	... ..	0 13 0 "

BAHORA.

Well-irrigated	... ..	4 0 0 per acre.
Dáhar	... ..	3 3 3 "
Bhur	... ..	0 14 5 "

* From their results apparently per bigha.

The rates adopted in the settlement of the Bádli villages were stated by the Deputy Commissioner in his No. 103 of 1864 to be those of the Jharsa parganah. It will be seen that the rates on the different soils differ considerably in the various parganahs. If Rs. 2-12-0 for Cháhi be assumed as a starting-point, the proportional relations deduced from the rents in para. 22 * would give—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	2	12	0
Dáhri	...	...	2	1	6
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1	2	7
Magda	...	...	0	15	6
Bhur	...	...	0	11	7

25. *Section 237.*—Chak Bahora comprises 23 † villages with an area of 26,469 acres situated in the south-western portion of the tahsil. The general appearance of the circle is that of high lands inferior and sandy, with here and there lower lands, benefited by natural irrigation and, except where sand has been deposited by the various streams, generally of good quality. The well irrigation of this circle is good; water is near the surface, the average depth to water being only 19 feet: 95 per cent. of the láos are sweet, 2 brackish and only 3 per cent. salt: 52 per cent. of the Cháhi lands are manured; 67 per cent. are classed as Magda, 16 per cent. as Bhur, and 17 per cent. as Chiknot and Narmot. 84 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. The staple crops grown on the well lands is barley 76 per cent. against wheat 7·2 per cent. The natural irrigated lands are nearly 25 per cent. of the cultivated and fallow of the circle; of these, 77 per cent. are flooded by streams, which bring down the drainage of the high country and the range of hills near Táoru, most of which is concentrated in the Indori Nullah: 17 per cent. is irrigated by the main stream of the Sáhíbi, and 7 per cent. partly by a detached branch of the Sáhíbi and partly by a small stream from Alwar. With the exception of the branch of the Sáhíbi, which overflows only in seasons of more than ordinary rain, these streams are fairly regular in their flow, but their beneficial action, and especially that of the Indori, is, to some extent, counterbalanced by frequent deposits of sand. 24·6 per cent. of the Dáhri lands are classed as Chiknot and Narmot, 46·5 per cent. as Magda, and 28·9 per cent. as Bhur. The staple crops of the naturally irrigated lands are wheat, and wheat and gram which occupy some 59 per cent. of the Dáhri area. Barley is less cultivated, forming only some 23 per cent. of the produce.

Of the Barání soils less than 1 per cent. is classed as Narmot, 57 per cent. as Magda, and 42 per cent. as Bhur. The Narmot is low-lying and good: the Magda varies: an analysis of my notes shows that some 18 per cent. of it is very fair, 36 per cent. average, 34 per cent. inferior average and 12 per cent. inferior. The Bhur is generally high lying and

* Omitted in these extracts.

† Reduced to 22 by union of two estates into one.

rather loose and inferior. The main staples grown on the unirrigated soils are, bājra 57·4, autumn pulses 35·7, barley 2·2, jowār 2, wheat 1·1, wheat and gram 0·8, cotton 0·3 and gram 0·3 per cent.

The increase in resources of this circle, as approximately calculated in para. 21,* is 45·4 per cent., the increase in cultivation having been 36·4 per cent., but the later cultivated area is most probably the higher and inferior soils: while several villages have been injured by deposits of sand. The rates which I propose for sanction are—

				Rs. A. P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	3 0 0
Dáhri	...	...	...	1 14 0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot	1	8	0	
Magda	...	...	...	1 0 0
Bhur	...	...	...	0 10 0
Fallow	...	...	...	0 10 0

My rate for Cháhi is high, as the wells are sweet and in general use, the soil good, and water near the surface. The Dáhri rate is 6 annas below that proposed in Chak Sailáni in order to allow for the Bhur deposits of the Indori: while the rates on dry soils are fixed with reference to their several characteristics as above described. * * *

26. *Section 238.*—Chak Sihi is situated in the centre of the tahsil and contains 23 † villages with an area of 19,419 acres. It is a very sandy tract, 63·4 per cent. of its soils being Bhur, rather inferior, generally a loose and slightly uneven soil; 36·5 per cent. a very light Magda, hardly better than Bhur, and only 0·1 per cent. Narmot. The well irrigated area is 12 per cent., water is at an average depth of 46 feet. All the wells are of masonry and of sweet water. Of the well lands 71 per cent. are Magda, 28·5 per cent. Bhur and 0·5 per cent. Narmot. 76 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. The staple produce of the well lands is barley 84·5 per cent.; wheat is only 3·9 per cent.

The 25 acres shown as Dáhri are lands flooded by the drainage of some higher grounds. It is an inferior Dáhar, hardly worth the name, growing kharif crops. Of the unirrigated lands 68 per cent. are Bhur and 32 per cent. Magda, and there are 11 acres of Narmot.

Little is grown on the dry lands except bājra and autumn pulses, the returns showing 50·3 and 41·5 per cent. of these respectively. Barley and cotton are each 0·7 per cent. and jowār 0·3, and gram 0·1 per cent.

The increase in resources of this circle, as calculated in para. 21, has been 26·2 per cent., and the value of one-sixth the gross produce as estimated in Form D is Rs. 15,678, or 18·4 per cent. over the existing assessment of Rs. 15,511. My rates detailed below yield an assessment

* Not given in these extracts.

† Reduced to 22 by union of two estates into one.

of Rs. 15,511 or an increase of 17·1 per cent. The Magda rate is very low, because most of the lands thus classed have been thus entered more to distinguish them from the still more inferior Bhur than from any natural claim to the title: the Bhur, although not so bad as in Chaks Hill, Farrukhnagar and Sāhibi, is, as above noted, inferior: as to the Chāhi rate, although the well-lands are sandy, yet the water is sweet, and the wells in general use.

My rates are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chāhi	...	...	2	8	0
Dāhri	...	...	1	8	0
Narmot	...	...	1	2	0
Magda	...	...	0	13	0
Bhur	...	...	0	10	0
Fallow	...	...	0	10	0
*	*		*		*

27. *Section 239.*—Chak Kāsan is a small circle of 12 villages with an area of 12,379 acres, lying to the south of Chak Sihi. The prevailing soil is Magda, a little superior to that of Chak Sihi, and similar to that of the adjoining Chak Tāoru of Nuh, too sandy for rabi produce, but yielding fair crops of bājra. 74 per cent. of the culturable lands are thus classed, the other 26 per cent. being Bhur similar to that of Chak Sihi. There is no Narmot and no natural irrigation.

The well irrigated area is only 3·9 per cent., the depth to water in nine villages of the circle being over 60 feet; the average of the circle is 59 feet. Of the well-lands, 84 per cent. are Magda and 16 per cent. Bhur. 68 per cent. were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. All the wells are sweet and of masonry. Barley forms 88·6 per cent. of the irrigated produce, wheat only 2·8 per cent.

Of the unirrigated lands 73·6 per cent. are Magda and 26·4 per cent. Bhur. Bājra and pulses form, respectively, 52·7 and 44·1 per cent. of the unirrigated produce, while jowār is only 2·3 per cent.

Cultivation has very largely increased in this circle since last settlement, the increase in resources as estimated in para. 21 being 49·7 per cent. and the rate of the assessment per cultivated acre being fallen from Re. 0-15-1 to Re. 0-10-3. My proposed rate for Bhur is the same as in Chak Sihi, that for Magda a little higher and equal to that in Chak Tāoru, but owing to the great depth to water I have reduced my Chāhi rate. My rates then are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chāhi	...	...	2	4	0
Magda	...	...	0	14	0
Bhur	...	...	0	10	0
Fallow	...	...	0	10	0
*	*		*		*

28. *Section 240.*—Chak Sáhíbi occupies the north-western corner of the tahsíl and contains 17 villages with an area of 18,019 acres. It is characterized by low lands mainly consisting of dark hard soil flooded in heavy rains by the Sáhíbi, while in the midst of these, and where this circle joins Chak Farrukhnagar, are high inferior sandy soils. 27 per cent. of the lands are Chiknot, 24·7 per cent. Narmot, 32 per cent. Magda and 16·3 per cent. Bhur.

As in tahsíl Rewári, from which this circle is separated by a narrow strip of the Rohtak district, the well springs are good and the area irrigated per láo larger than usual.

The well-irrigated lands are over 29 per cent. of the cultivated and fallow area; the well lands too are good, 43·3 per cent. being Chiknot, 30·7 per cent. Narmot, 22·1 per cent. Magda and only 4 per cent. Bhur, while 91 per cent. of them were actually irrigated in the year of measurement, and the average depth to water is only 14 feet. But all these advantages are very largely counterbalanced by the saltiness of the wells, 39 per cent. of the láos being salt and 20 per cent. brackish, against 41 per cent. sweet: and this disadvantage is rendered still greater by the goodness of the soils, it being notorious that light soils give the best returns on salt and brackish wells. Barley forms 72·8 per cent. of the Cháhí produce and wheat 17·2 per cent.; 99 per cent. of the láos are on pakka wells. The area shown as Dáhri is large, being 2,875 acres or 23·3 per cent. But of this only 30 per cent. is flooded in ordinary years by the Sáhíbi, which runs through the circle in a rather deep narrow channel: the other 70 per cent. are only flooded when the Sáhíbi comes down with rather greater force than usual, or are an inferior Dáhar irrigated merely by the drainage water of higher lands around. Of the Dáhri lands, 55·1 per cent. are Chiknot, 36·6 per cent. Narmot, 8 per cent. Magda and 0·3 per cent. Bhur. Of their produce, barley forms 31·7 per cent., gram 28 per cent., jowár 26·7 per cent. and wheat 6·7 per cent.

Of the unirrigated lands 1·8 per cent. are Chiknot, 14·9 per cent. Narmot, 50·7 per cent. Magda and 32·6 per cent. Bhur.

The Chiknot and Narmot whether entered as Dáhri or Baráni are very productive when well flooded and in seasons of heavy rain, but give only scanty returns when the rains are at all deficient.

Of the Magda about half is good and low lying, and half high and rather inferior: the Bhur is almost wholly high uneven and bad.

The staple crops on the dry lands are, bájra 42·7 per cent., autumn pulses 20·5 per cent., jowár 15·6 per cent., barley 8·3 per cent., gram 7·1 per cent. and wheat 2·6 per cent.

The jama of this circle in the Nawáb's time amounted in 16 villages to Rs. 19,729, or adding the summary settlement jama of the seventeenth village which was in Istamrár tenure to Rs. 20,679.

The assessment fixed by Major Cripps was Rs. 15,178, falling on the cultivated area at the rate of Re. 1-7-3: the increase in cultivation

since that settlement has been 15.5 per cent., and in well-irrigation 28.9 per cent., 50 new wells having been constructed: the large increase in the Dáhri area is due to increase of cultivation and a different classification. It was admitted by Major Cripps that the soils had been carelessly classified.

Bearing in mind the saltiness of the wells, the inferiority of 70 per cent. of the Dáhar, the badness of the Bhur, the unproductiveness of the Chiknot and Narmot in seasons of at all deficient rain, and the ownership of 6 of the 17 villages by Rájputs, and three by Biluches and Sheikhs, the rates which I propose are—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	..	..	...	2	4	0
Dáhri	..	..	...	1	10	0
Baráni	Chiknot and Narmot		...	1	4	0
"	Magda	...	...	1	1	0
"	Bhur	..	...	0	9	0
"	Fallow	...	...	0	9	0
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

29. *Section 241.*—Chak Sailáni is situated in the south-east of the tahsil, and embraces 27 villages with a total area of 19,794 acres. It consists of high and low lands interspersed, differing much in their value, the high lands being chiefly inferior Bhur, while the low lands are generally Chiknot, Narmot and Magda of good quality. The percentages of the soils are Chiknot 4.3, Narmot 10, Magda 46.7 and Bhur 39.

Water is near the surface, being at an average depth of only 12 feet, but notwithstanding this advantage the well-irrigated area, apparently in consequence of the brackishness of the water, is only 6.33 per cent. All the wells are of masonry, 48.5 per cent. of the láos are on sweet, 20.7 per cent. on brackish, and 30.8 per cent. on salt wells. Of the well lands 26 per cent. are Chiknot and Narmot, 54.9 per cent. Magda, and 19.1 per cent. Bhur. 55.9 per cent. were actually irrigated in the year of measurement.

Barley is the staple crop on the wells, being 75.9 per cent. of the produce, against wheat 9.9 per cent. 23.9 per cent. of the circle is naturally irrigated, being flooded partly from the drainage of the eastern slope of the neighbouring hills in this and the Ballabgarh tahsil, partly from that of the Sohna valley and partly from the high lands in the circle itself.

In the village of Sarmathla in the north-east of the circle there is a small jhíl, which after heavy rains often remains submerged beyond the season of sowing for the rabi, but the waters that flood the lands of this circle generally pass on into the still lower lands of tahsíl Nuh. Of the Dáhri lands 14.9 per cent. are Chiknot, 19.5 per cent. Narmot, 42.9 per cent. Magda, and 22.7 per cent. Bhur. The staple crops on the lands are barley 33.8 per cent., wheat and gram 25.7 per cent., wheat 21 per cent., barley and gram 1.6 per cent., gram 0.7 per cent.

Of the unirrigated lands, 0·2 per cent. are Chiknot, 5·7 per cent. Narmot, 47·3 per cent. Magda, and 46·8 per cent. Bhur. Of these, the Chiknot and Narmot are very fair: the Magda too is generally good and low lying, while the Bhur is high and inferior; the small percentage of Magda which is inferior, just counterbalancing the similar percentage of Bhur which is good.

The staple unirrigated crops are, bájra 19·4 per cent., wheat and gram 11 per cent., autumn pulses 9·8 per cent., jowár 7 per cent., cotton 7 per cent., barley 6·5 per cent., wheat 5·2 per cent., gram 2·4 per cent., and barley and gram 1·2 per cent. My estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce of the circle, as given in Form D, is Rs. 21,535, and the ratas which I propose are :—

				Rs. A. P.		
Cháhi	..	..	...	2	10	0
Dáhri	...	...	...	2	4	0
Baráni	Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1	8	0
„	Magda	...	...	1	4	0
„	Bhur	...	...	0	10	0
„	Fallow	...	...	0	10	0

The assessment yielded by these is Rs. 20,850, being an increase of 7·1 per cent., against an increase in resources as calculated in para. 21 of 32·4 per cent. With reference to this comparison it must be remembered that the high lands of this circle are very inferior to the lower soils, and it is the former that will have been brought under the plough since the last settlement.

My Cháhi rate is low, notwithstanding the nearness of water to the surface, owing to the large percentage of wells salt and brackish: the Dáhri rate is the same as that sanctioned by Government in the somewhat similar tract of Chak Dáhar in Palwal, while the rates on Baráni soils have been fixed with reference to their several characteristics as above noted.

30. *Section 242.*—Chak Sohna, which is the valley tract lying between the two ranges of hills which open out southwards from Bhundsi, contains 26 villages with a total area of 29,749 acres.

The soils near the hills on both sides are generally Bhur, under the western range partly loose or cut up by nalláhs, but under the eastern, generally level, and of somewhat better quality, although still gritty and inferior. The centre of the valley consists of Magda somewhat inferior near the Bhur, which slopes down to it from the eastern hills, but of fair quality in the centre and west of the circle. There is a little rather inferior Narmot. The percentage of the soils are Narmot 4, Magda 52, and Bhur 44.

The well irrigated area is 8·7 per cent. Water is at an average depth of only 21 feet, and 81 per cent. of the láos are on sweet, against 15 per cent. on brackish, and 4 per cent. on salt wells. 57 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement : 6 per cent. of them are Narmot, 77 per cent. Magda and 17 per cent. Bhur.

Barley occupies 70 per cent. of the irrigated lands, and wheat 13 per cent., 96 per cent. of the láos are on pakka wells. 4·9 per cent. of the lands are Dáhri ; of these 202 acres of Magda and 134 acres of Bhur are irrigated from the Ráisina band ; the remaining 565 acres are lands flooded by the various small nalláhs which come from the hills, and drain off into the lower grounds of Chak Sailáni and tahsíl Nuh. They may be treated as a rather inferior Dáhar.

The staple crops on the flooded lands are wheat 31 per cent., barley 17 per cent., wheat and gram 15·2 per cent., barley and gram 11·3 per cent., and gram 2·1 per cent. The band irrigated lands I shall treat, as in other tahsils, in their unirrigated aspect, my proposal being, that the Canal Department should levy an owners' rate of Re. 0·3-2 per acre in addition to the present rate of Re. 0-6-4 per acre. *

Including them, 3·3 per cent. of the dry lands are Narmot, 49·9 per cent. Magda, and 46·8 per cent. Bhur. Of these, the Narmot, as stated above, is rather inferior, and an analysis of my notes shows that of the Magda 24 per cent. is inferior average, 47 per cent. average and 29 per cent. good. While of the Bhur 8 per cent. is bad, 58 per cent. inferior average, 32 per cent. average and 2 per cent. good.

The staple unirrigated crops are bájra 49·2 per cent., barley 19·2 per cent., autumn pulses 14·2 per cent. barley and gram 5·3, jowár 4·3, cotton 3·5, wheat and gram 2·3, gram 0·9, and wheat 0·7 per cent.

The estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce, as given in Form D, is Rs. 20,981, and the rates which I propose are—

			Rs. A. P.
Cháhi	...	...	2 12 0
Dáhri	...	...	1 12 0
Baráni Narmot	...	...	1 3 0
Magda	...	...	1 0 0
Bhur	...	...	0 11 0
Fallow	...	...	0 11 0

These yield an assessment of Rs. 19,453, being an increase of 37·9 per acre, against an increase in resources, as calculated in para. 21, of 65 per cent. As compared with Chak Bahora, in which the Cháhi rate was Rs. 3-0-0, the percentages of salt and brackish wells are somewhat larger, and the wells are in less constant use. The rates on the Baráni soils have been fixed with reference to their qualities as above described. The increase yielded by these rates is indeed large, but the percentage of increase in resources has been considerably larger.

* These bands have been since given up.

I am not, however, of opinion that the circle can bear an increase at all approaching that which would be deduced from the increase in resources.

* * * * *

31. *Section 243.*—Chak Hill with 22 villages has a total area of 40,344 acres, but of these 21,098 acres are uncultivated waste. Of its cultivated lands, 65 per cent. are Bhur, generally an inferior gritty soil, sloping down from the hills, and cut up by nalláhs, 33 per cent. are Magda, also mainly inferior, and 2 per cent. is Narmot similar to that in Chak Sohna.

The well irrigated area is only 4·4 per cent., as, owing to the great depth at which water is found near the hills, 13 of the 22 estates are destitute of irrigation wells. The average depth to water in the remaining 9 villages is 44 feet, 11 per cent. of the well lands are Narmot, 56 per cent. Magda and 33 per cent. Bhur. 66 per cent. were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. All the wells are of masonry; 87 per cent. of the láos are on sweet, 12 on brackish, and only 1 per cent. on salt wells. Barley forms 73·5 per cent. of the irrigated produce, and wheat 11·2 per cent. Of the 630 acres shown as Dáhri, 15 acres of Magda and 66 acres of Bhur are irrigated from the Gúálpahári and Bargujar bands, and will be as elsewhere treated as unirrigated. The rest of the Dáhar resembles that of Chak Sohna.

Of the unirrigated lands, 68·9 per cent. are Bhur, and 31 per cent. Magda of the descriptions above noted. There are a few acres of Narmot similar to that in Chak Sohna. The staple crops are bájra 69·3 per cent., autumn pulses 20·6 per cent., barley 4·4 per cent., gram 0·6 per cent.

Cultivation has largely extended since the last settlement, the increase in resources, as calculated in para. 21, having been 52·4 per cent., but here again some of the lands which are under cultivation are very inferior, and these were naturally the last to come under plough.

My rates have been fixed with reference to the characteristics of the circle as above given, but I have thrown my Bhur rate an anna above what I should otherwise have proposed, to allow for the income obtained by most of the villages of this circle from grazing cattle and goats in their unculturable waste.

My rates are—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Dáhri	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated Narmot	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0
Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Fallow	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

These yield an assessment of Rs. 13,095, to which should be added Rs. 141, the present jama of an estate consisting of hill only, the total being Rs. 13,236 or 23·5 per cent. over the existing jama, Rs. 10,718.

32. Section 244.—Chak Gurgaon occupies the north-eastern

Chak Gurgaon.

part of the tahsíl, and comprises 42 * villages with a total area of 40,219 acres. Near the hills which separate it on the east from the Delhi district, the land is high, and thence there is a gradual slope downwards to the west. 83·5 per cent. of the lands are classed as Magda, 11 per cent. as Bhur, 5·3 per cent. as Narmot, and 0·2 per cent. as Chiknot. These soils are of much the same quality as those in Chak Sohna, the Magda improving as the distance from the hill increases. The well irrigated area is slightly larger than in Chak Sohna, being ten per cent.; and so also are the percentages of the well lands classed as Narmot and Magda, being 11 and 84 per cent. respectively, while only 5 per cent. are Bhur. 80 per cent. too of the well lands were actually irrigated during the year of measurement. 88 per cent. of the láos are on sweet wells, 10 per cent. on brackish, and 2 per cent. on salt wells. Near the hills the depth to water is considerable and 14 villages are destitute of irrigation; the average depth to water in the remaining 28 villages is 27 feet, or somewhat in excess of the average depth in Chak Sohna. 90 per cent. of the láos are on pakka wells. Barley is 65·2 per cent. of the well produce and wheat 13 per cent.

Of the 1,158 acres shown as Dáhari 107 acres of Narmot, 273 acres of Magda and 31 acres of Bhur are irrigated from the Gúálpahári and Jharsa bands. These, as elsewhere, I propose to assess at dry rates, leaving the Canal Department to take an owners' rate of Re. 0·3-2 in addition to the present rate of Re. 0·6-4 per acre.† The remaining 747 acres are mainly lands flooded by the Badshahpur Nalláh, and other streams from the hills to the east and south as they pass down towards the Najafgarh jhíl. They may be treated as an inferior Dáhar similar to that of Chak Sohna.

Of the unirrigated including the band lands, 4·1 per cent. are Narmot, 84·7 per cent. Magda, and 11·2 per cent. Bhur. The staple crops are, bájra 59·1 per cent., gram 12·1 per cent., autumn pulses 9·3 per cent., jowár 7·2 per cent., barley 4·9 per cent., barley and gram 3·5 per cent., cotton 2·4 per cent., wheat 0·7 per cent., and wheat and gram 0·2 per cent.

Applying the same rates as in Chak Sohna, I propose an assessment of Rs. 36,115, to which may be added Rs. 285, the jama of a waste village which the owners, who hold the adjoining estate of Gurgaon, have turned into a grazing ground, making a total of Rs. 36,400, being an increase on the present assessment of 2·2 per cent., the increase in resources as calculated in para. 21 having been 5·9 per cent., and the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce being Rs. 42,485. * *

* Reduced to 41 by union of two estates.

† These bands have been since given up.

33. *Section 245.*—Chak Farrukhnagar contains 28 * villages, and 41,989 acres. It is a very inferior tract characterized by high uneven and inferior Bhur, similar to that in Chak Sáhíbi, 60·7 per cent.; and a very light sandy Magda 34·5 per cent.; Narmot is only 4·4 per cent., and Chiknot 0·4 per cent. The well-irrigated area is 13·16 per cent., in this circle as in all the western part of the tahsíl the wellsprings being more abundant than those in the eastern part of the tahsíl and in Nuh, Palwal and Firozpur. 65 per cent. of the láos are on sweet, and 19 and 16 per cent. on brackish and salt wells respectively, but the soils being light the saltiness of the water is not so unfavorable to the produce as in Chak Sáhíbi: of the well lands 61·1 per cent. are Magda and 34·1 per cent. Bhur, only 4·8 per cent. being Chiknot or Narmot. 89 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. Barley forms 72·9 per cent. of the irrigated produce, and wheat 9·6 per cent.; all the wells are of masonry.

The 1,171 acres shown as naturally irrigated are low lands flooded partly by water from the hills on the south and partly by the drainage of the hillocks around. Owing to the soils being often rather salt, the Dáhar, although varying in value in different villages, must be treated as rather inferior.

Of the Dáhri lands, 9·3 per cent. are Chiknot, 67·5 per cent. Narmot, 21·8 per cent. Magda, and only 1·4 per cent. Bhur. Barley forms 35·8 per cent. of their produce, wheat 21·6 per cent., wheat and gram 8·9 per cent., jowár 7·7 per cent. A little sugarcane is occasionally grown in one village.

Of the unirrigated lands, 389 acres or 1·5 per cent. are Narmot, which, being low lying and to some extent benefited by the drainage of the higher lands, may therefore, although in places rather salt, be considered to be of fair quality. The Magda 30·8 per cent. and Bhur 67·7 per cent. are both, as mentioned above, generally inferior: bájra is grown on 55·3 per cent. of the unirrigated lands, and autumn pulses on 32·5 per cent., while barley is only 4·7 per cent., jowár 3·4 per cent., gram 1·6 per cent., barley and gram 1·3 per cent., wheat, and wheat and gram 1 per cent., and cotton only 0·1 per cent. of the unirrigated produce. My estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce is Rs. 31,370.

My proposed rates are—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	..	..	..	2	12	0
Dáhri	..	..	..	1	12	0
Baráni, Chiknot and Narmot.				1	6	0
" Magda	..	..	..	0	14	0
" Bhur	..	..	..	0	9	0
Fallow	..	..	..	0	9	0

* Reduced to 26 by union of two estates and transfer of another.

These yield an assessment of Rs. 31,141, being an increase of 8·8 per cent., against an increase of resources as calculated in para. 21 of 14·9 per cent.

34. *Section 246.*—Chak adjoining Dáhar is a small circle of nine villages with a total area of 9,898 acres, so called because it adjoins the Najafgarh jhíl circle. It consists of a low-lying tract separated by a ridge of small hills from the higher lands to the south, and forming a sort of continuation of the better villages of Chak Gurgaon on the east. The Bádsháhpur Nalláh traverses it on its way to the jhíl, and, although only a small area is of a character to be classed as Dáhari, yet the greater part of the lands of the circle are benefited by the drainage of the higher country on the south and east, by the moisture of its soil resulting from its situation, and by occasional heavy floods from the Bádsháhpur stream. Of its soils 0·7 per cent. are Chiknot, 11·4 per cent. Narmot, 66·5 per cent. Magda, and 21·4 per cent. Bhur.

The wells in parts of circle are salt, and the area irrigated from wells is rather small, being under 8 per cent. 49 per cent. of the irrigated láos are on sweet, 33 per cent. on brackish, and 18 per cent. on salt wells. Only 3 per cent. of the láos are on katcha, the remaining 97 per cent. on masonry wells; 70 per cent. of the well lands were actually irrigated in the year of measurement. 9·5 per cent. of the well lands are Narmot, 79·5 per cent. Magda, and 11 per cent. Bhur. Barley forms 64·5 per cent. of the well crops, and wheat 21·6 per cent. The average depth to water is only 13 per cent.

The 847 acres shown as Dáhari grow 62·8 per cent. of wheat, 13·6 per cent. of barley, 7·5 per cent. of wh at and gram, 4 per cent. of gram, and 3 per cent. of jowár. 6·5 per cent. are Chiknot, 32·9 per cent. Narmot, 57·3 per cent. Magda, and only 3·3 per cent. Bhur. These lands are always flooded in ordinary seasons, and may be treated as a fair average Dáhar.

Of the unirrigated lands, Narmot forms 8·6 per cent., Magda 66·5 per cent., and Bhur 24·9 per cent. Of these the Bhur varies in quality, but may be classed on the whole as of average quality, while the Narmot and Magda are both good, low-lying and benefited by drainage of the higher lands. Bája is 35·5 per cent. of the produce, wheat 16·2 per cent., barley 13·5 per cent., jowár 9·4 per cent., gram 7·6 per cent., autumn pulses 7·4 per cent., wheat and gram 6·1 per cent., barley and gram 2·3 per cent. and cotton 1·5 per cent. The jama of the last settlement fell at the rate of Re. 1-12-3 per cultivated acre, a rate which would now yield Rs. 13,293, but some of the villages of this circle are, in my opinion, over assessed, and the construction of bands on the upper course of the Bádsháhpur Nalláh, as well as the gradual deepening of its bed, has, to some extent, diminished the advantages derived by these villages from its flood waters, while one large estate has suffered from the construction of a band, which formerly spread the waters of a nalláh over its lands being now forbidden as endangering the new Railway. * Under

* I subsequently ascertained that this was a mistake, and that the Railway authorities do not object to the band in Harsaru (Letter from Executive Engineer No. 19 of 1st June 1877).

these circumstances I have to propose an assessment of Rs. 10,552, being a decrease of 5·3 per cent. on the existing jama, Rs. 11,137.

My rates are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	2	12	0
Dáhari	...	...	2	4	0
Baráni Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	1	8	0
Magda	...	...	1	4	0
Bhur	...	...	0	12	0
Fallow	...	...	0	12	0

In fixing the Cháhi rate, regard has been paid on the one hand to the nearness of water to the surface, and on the other hand to the percentages of salt and brackish wells, and the other rates correspond to the qualities of the various descriptions of soils as above described.

35. *Section 247.*—Chak Najafgarh jhíl contains 12 villages with a total area of 14,242 acres lying around the southern end of the Najafgarh jhíl. Of its soils the Bhur (20 per cent.) is mainly found where this circle adjoins Chak Farrukhnagar, and is, as in that circle, high, uneven and bad ; some 25 per cent. of the Bhur is however of good quality : while the Magda (36·6 per cent.), the Narmot (23·1 per cent.) and the Chiknot (20·3 per cent.) are all good soils, the last two being mainly lands flooded from the jhíl. Owing to the abundance of natural irrigation and the saltiness of the springs, the well irrigated area, notwithstanding the nearness of water to the surface, is under 3 per cent. Of the irrigation láos, 65 per cent. are on sweet, 20 per cent. on brackish and 15 per cent. on salt wells. All the wells are of masonry. 53·3 per cent. of the well lands are Magda, 33·7 per cent. Bhur, 10·5 per cent. Narmot, and 2·5 per cent. Chiknot. 60 per cent. were actually irrigated in the year of measurement.

Barley is as usual the staple well crop, being 69·6 per cent. against wheat 13·9 per cent. The rate which with reference to the foregoing considerations I propose is Rs. 3 per acre.

Of the Baráni lands 0·8 per cent. are Chiknot and 13·2 per cent Narmot, both good, low lying, generally by moist from the vicinity of the jhíl, and occasionally benefited by floods. 53·2 per cent. is Magda, also good these soils resemble those of Chak adjoining Dáhar and may be assessed at the same rates, the remaining 32·8 per cent. are Bhur, of which, as above noted, three-quarters is bad, similar to that of Farrukhnagar, which I have proposed to assess at Re. 0-9-0, but one-quarter being of fair quality worth about Re. 0-14-0, my rate for the Bhur in this circle is Re. 0-10-0. Bájra forms 42·3 per cent. of the Baráni produce, barley 21·1 per cent., wheat 12 per cent., jowár 7·7 per cent., autumn pulses 6 per cent., wheat and gram 3·8 per cent., cotton 3·4 per cent. and gram 1·4 per cent.

But the especial feature of this circle is the irrigation from the

jhíl. 6,042 acres are shown in the statements as Dáhri. Of these 36·4 per cent. are Chiknot, 31·5 per cent. Narmot, 23 per cent. Magda, 9·1 per cent. Bhur. The great bulk of these lands are flooded by the jhíl waters, and the small remaining portion is irrigated by drainage from the higher tracts around. Of the crops grown on the Dáhri lands in the year of measurement, wheat formed 40·6 per cent., barley 16·9 per cent., melons 11·2 per cent., jowár 8·6 per cent., sugarcane 5·8 per cent., cotton 3 per cent., barley and gram 2·6 per cent., wheat and gram 2 per cent. and gram 0·7 per cent.

As I lately submitted a separate report on the subject of these villages with reference to proposed drainage works, I extract from it the following remarks:—

“ In this district there are twelve villages which are wholly or partly liable to inundation from the jhíl; in five of these villages the lands lie beyond all risk of excessive inundation, except, perhaps, in seasons of most unusually heavy rains, and the owners of these villages have no desire whatever to see any further drainage works executed; so also in two other villages, although lying somewhat near the jhíl, the villagers stated that their lands were not in need of further drainage; although a waste estate jointly owned by them and immediately adjoining their village would be benefited. There remain five villages which suffer from excessive inundation. 1 Dharmpur, 2 Daulatábád, 3 Budherá, 4 Mankraula, 5 Naubarámad. The area in these five villages which the people themselves point out as suffering from excessive inundation is 1,772 acres, and after enquiry I accept this area as correct.

I have had a statement prepared showing the remissions granted in these twelve villages during the last fifteen years. The total sum is Rs. 18,985, of this Rs. 16,761 were granted in the five villages which complain of inundation, and Rs. 2,224 in the other seven villages: in the five villages the average remissions were Rs. 1,117 per annum, being nearly 10 per cent. on the revenue assessed, and in the other villages Rs. 148 per annum, being less than one-and-a-half per cent. on the revenue: the total average annual remissions were Rs. 1,265 per annum, almost the whole of which is due to the action of the jhíl.

In the seven villages the remissions on account of inundations were given in kharíf only.

The system of cultivation adopted in these villages is as follows:—

The ordinary kharíf crops such as jowár, bájra, &c., are sown in those high lands which are beyond the ordinary inundation level.

From the lands which after being flooded by the jhíl submerge before the end of November, good crops of wheat are obtained.

Lands which have remained submerged beyond the season of rabi sowings, but which have become fit for cultivation by the end of March, may be planted with sugarcane or melons.

If any lands have remained under water so long that they continue moist up to the commencement of the rains, rice is sown and transplanted into the shallow water near the edge of the jhíl. Rice also can

be sown in lands watered from Dhenklís (lever buckets), and afterwards transplanted, but this method of cultivation does not seem usual.

As to the destruction of kharif crops by inundations, I quite agree with Mr. Wood that no remissions of revenue are necessary from this cause, except under special circumstances. The really valuable crop is the rabi, and if the lands on which the kharif crops were destroyed emerge in time for the rabi sowings, the zamíndárs are undoubted gainers; and as lands on which jowár and bájra are sown generally lie fairly high, they will, as a rule, be sown with rabi: all that is necessary is, that in framing the revenue instalments, the revenue due on all the lands which may be inundated by the jhíl should be made payable in the rabi, so that in case of the destruction of the kharif there may be no need even for a suspension of demand. Melons are not a very profitable crop: and the sugarcane cultivation on the banks of the jhíl is eminently speculative. It is necessary that the lands be moist up to the end of March: they must therefore have been heavily flooded during the preceding rains: if in the ensuing rains the jhíl again floods the lands as in the year before, the cane will be submerged and destroyed. Sugarcane has the greatest chance of success, when a year of heavy rain, in which the higher lands are submerged, enabling the zamíndárs to plant them with cane, is succeeded by a year in which the inundation being less extensive, the cane is brought to maturity. Thus after the rains of 1873, a large area was planted with cane, and the rains of 1874 being of not more than average heaviness, the experiment was successful, while a couple of villages which had planted cane in 1873 lost it in the rains of that year, and were too crippled to repeat the experiment next year when it would have been successful." The Dáhri lands then of this circle are of great value, if, after being sufficiently flooded, they are laid dry at the proper season, but as they are unfortunately liable to excessive submersion, most of the villages in which they are situated are at present very far from flourishing, and two or three which are very heavily assessed, are now, from a succession of heavy floods, in a miserable state. The way in which I propose to deal with the difficulties of assessments thus arising is, to form into a separate Chak the 1,772 acres which form the actual basin of the jhíl, and are even in ordinary years liable to excessive submersion. I regard the reclamation of these lands as wholly due to the action of the drainage works constructed by the Canal Department, and I propose that the Canal Officers should take credit for the whole income obtained from them, it being thus made their interest to make the drainage as efficient as possible. For lands laid dry in time for the rabi sowings, and on which some 13 to 15 maunds per acre of wheat may be grown, they might collect Rs. 3 per acre. If part of the lands remained submerged beyond the period of rabi sowing, but were later planted with melons or rabí, jowár (which latter is grown chiefly for fodder), they might take Re. 1-8-0 per acre. I do not think that the rate for melons should be higher than this: the produce is said not to be good from the lands drying up under the summer sun, and the market rate is naturally very variable, inasmuch as such a perishable crop must be sold off at once when ripe; half the full rate was the highest which the zamíndárs

consulted would agree to pay for lands planted with melons, and in a village which is cultivated by tenants under an auction purchaser, the zabti rate for melons is only Rs. 2-8-10 per acre. If the lands had been planted with sugarcane, no rate should be charged that season, as no income would be derived from the crop until the following season, when too it would appear whether the crop, which, as I have before pointed out, is eminently speculative, had succeeded or failed. If it had failed, the zamíndár would have been a heavy loser, and nothing should be paid, but if the cane had come to maturity, he would be able to pay a double rate or Rs. 6-0-0, thus making good the last season's remission. The occupier's rate on the Agra Canal for cane irrigated by flow is Rs. 6-10-8, or with owner's rate Rs. 8-13-8. Rice or any other kharif crops, besides sugarcane, might be charged Rs. 3-0-0 per acre. It probably would be best to treat the whole of this as an owner's rate, but if thought desirable, it might be divided into owner's and occupier's rate.

As to the remaining Dáhari lands not included in this proposed Chak, some of these are as valuable as those comprised in it, but others which lie further from the jhil are more liable to be left dry in drought seasons; a small portion resembles the Dáhar of Chak adjoining Dáhar, and in two villages the Dáhari lands have been injured by Reh. I therefore propose a lower rate for this portion of the Dáhar, Rs. 2-8-0 per acre.

My proposed rates are—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	3	0	0

DAHAR.

				Rs.	A.	P.
1,772 acres	...	...	...	3	0	0
4,270 acres	...	...	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot				1	8	0
" Magda	...	...	...	1	4	0
" Bhur	...	...	...	0	10	0
" Fallow	...	...	...	0	10	0

These yield an assessment of Rs. 22,075, being a decrease on the existing demand, Rs. 22,806, of 3·2 per cent.; the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce as per Form D is Rs. 23,072.

36. *Section 248.*—I propose dealing with culturable waste, which is in this tahsil over 11 per cent., but generally of inferior soil, as in Rewári and Nuh, *i. e.*, not fixing any rate for it, but where advisable raising the assessment of villages which possess possibilities of expansion of cultivation or derive any considerable income from their uncultivated lands. The Pála shrub grows on the sandy soils of Gurgaon as in Rewári and

Táoru : and the same considerations apply to it here as there.

39. *Section 249.*—It will be noticed that notwithstanding the large rise of prices, I only propose to take an increase of 12·8 per cent. against an increase in cultivation of 24·3 per cent., or in cultivated and fallow of 19·8 per cent., in addition to the extension in well irrigation : and that my proposed jama is Rs. 13,146 or 5 per cent. below my estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce. I admit that my assessment is, perhaps, somewhat low, but on the other hand I would urge—

1. That the settlement of Jharsa was notoriously hard, although not so hard as in Rewári, and I find Messrs. Ford and Melvill so characterizing it in 1858 and 1862.
2. That in some circles my rates already show a very large increase beyond which it would not be prudent to go, while, if my rates were raised in other circles, it would be necessary to also raise them proportionally there.
3. That the comparisons with rents in selected villages would not justify a larger advance on the present demand.
4. That the increase proposed by Mr. Oliver in his Memo. submitted in 1871 was 11·8 per cent.

Section 250.—Colonel Davies in this tahsíl proposed some alterations in the rates of the same general character as those noticed hereafter in tahsíl Rewári, and raising the proposed assessment by some Rs. 3,000. The final orders contained in Secretary to Government's letter to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 1356 of 21st November 1876, were, that my original rates were to stand, except where I had consented to the alterations proposed by Colonel Davies ; and subject to the same rule regarding fallow, as was laid down for Nuh and Rewári tahsíls. "These orders resulted in my rates remaining as originally proposed except in the following instances. Chak Sohna, Dáhri rate reduced from Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-10-0; Chak Sailáni, Cháhi rate raised from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 2-12-0. Chak Kásan, Bhur rate reduced from Re. 0-10-0 to 0-9-0. Chak Gurgaon, Cháhi rate raised from Rs. 2-12-0 to Rs. 2-14-0 : the rate on fallow abolished in all circles.

Section 251.—The standard rates of this circle are—

Chak Bahora. Detailed assessments.	Rs. A. P.		
Cháhi	3	0	0
Dáhri	1	14	0
Unirrigated.			
Chiknot and Narmot	1	8	0
Magda	1	0	0
Bhur	0	10	0

The rate assessment of the circle deducting eleven villages transferred to Rewári amounted to Rs. 23,110, the previous demand having been Rs. 18,432. My announced assessments were reduced on appeal to the Commissioner by Rs. 919 and now stand at Rs. 22,118. Of this sum Rs. 46 is assigned in jagir, leaving Rs. 22,072 as the amount entered in Statement E. Of this Rs. 27 is remitted on account of gardens and Rs. 241 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 21,804. It was in this circle and the few adjoining and similar villages of Nuh and Rewári that appeals from the assessments were most numerous and most successful.

Section 252.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle are—

Chak Sihi. Detailed assessments.						Rs.	A.	P.	
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	
Dáhri	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	;
Unirrigated.									
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0	
Magda	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	0	
Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	

The assessment of the circle at these rates amounts to Rs. 15,429, my detailed assessments aggregate Rs. 15,381; of this sum Rs. 2 is maáfi, leaving Rs. 15,379 as entered in Statement E; of this Rs. 592 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases; the immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 14,787, against the former demand of Rs. 13,244.

Section 253.—The rates sanctioned for this circle were—

Chak Kásan. Detailed assessments.						Rs.	A.	P.	
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	0	;
Unirrigated.									
Magda	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	0	
Bhur	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0	

These rates yielded an assessment for the circle of Rs. 9,069 as entered in Statement E, against an existing demand of Rs. 6,800. As the increase was so large I was not able to assess fully up to my rates; my detailed jamas, after deducting Rs. 44 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 8,652 as entered in Statement E; of this sum Rs. 152 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases; the immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 8,500, an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous demand.

Section 254.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle are—

Detailed assessments, Chak Sāhibi.	Rs. A. P.			
Chāhi	2	4	0	
Dāhri	1	10	0	
Unirrigated.				
Chiknot and Narmot	1	4	0	
Magda	1	1	0	
Bhur	0	9	0	

The circle assessment at these rates amounted to Rs. 17,972. My assessments after deducting Rs. 96 reduced on appeal by the Commissioner amount to Rs. 19,270. Of this sum Rs. 260 is assigned in māfi plots, leaving Rs. 19,010 in Statement E; of which Rs. 312 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases and Rs. 2,592 jagir and istamrār. The immediate khālisa demand is therefore Rs. 16,106.

Section 255.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle are—

Detailed assessments, Chak Sālāni.	Rs. A. P.			
Chāhi	2	12	0	
Dāhri	2	4	0	
Unirrigated.				
Chiknot and Narmot	1	8	0	
Magda	1	4	0	
Bhur	0	10	0	

The circle assessment at these rates amounts to Rs. 20,920; my detailed assessments, after deducting Rs. 120 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 21,941, as entered in Statement E. Of this Rs. 174 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases; the immediate demand is therefore Rs. 21,767 against the former demand of Rs. 19,476.

Section 256.—The sanctioned standard rates were—

Chak Sohna. Detailed assessments.	Rs. A. P.			
Chāhi	2	12	0	
Dāhri	1	10	0	
Unirrigated.				
Chiknot and Narmot	1	3	0	
Magda	1	0	0	
Bhur	0	11	0	

The circle assessment at these rates is Rs. 19,902: my detailed assessments amounted to Rs. 19,400 and with Rs. 555, assessed in two

villages brought in from Nuh, the amount is Rs. 19,955. From this Rs. 47 must be deducted, for maáfi Rs. 35 and gardens Rs. 12, leaving Rs. 19,908, the amount entered in Statement E; from this Rs. 272 are remitted on account of protective leases, and Rs. 51 for gardens not allowed for in Statement E. The present khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 19,585, against the former demand of Rs. 14,103, an increase of 35 per cent.

Section 257.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle are—

Chak Hill. Detailed assessments.

Rs. A. P.

Cháhi	2	8	0
Dáhri	1	12	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	1	3	0
Magda	0	14	0
Bhur	0	10	0

In the report I stated the result of the revenue rates including the present jama on an uncultivated hill estate at Rs. 13,236: allowing for subsequent corrections of area, the revenue rate demand with the same addition stands at Rs. 13,062. My actual assessments, as usual in circles yielding any large amount of increase, fell short of this, and aggregated Rs. 12,690 as entered in Statement E; of which Rs. 203 is temporarily postponed on account of protective leases. The immediate demand is therefore Rs. 12,487, an increase of 17 per cent.

Section 258.—The sanctioned rates for this circle were—

Chak Gurgaon. Detailed assessments.

Rs. A. P.

Cháhi	2	14	0
Dáhri	1	12	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	1	3	0
Magda	1	0	0
Bhur	0	11	0

These rates yield for the circle Rs. 36,328, or, adding Rs. 285 for the reason given in the report, Rs. 36,613. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 38,042; and this, allowing for Rs. 22 in maáfi and Rs. 5 on gardens, gives Rs. 38,015 as entered in Statement E. The main cause of my being able to go above rates was the higher assessment which I was able to impose on the village of Gurgaon itself. From Rs. 38,015 deductions must be made of Rs. 123 remitted on account of gardens and Rs. 677 temporarily remitted on account of protective leases to wells. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 37,215; the former demand was Rs. 35,608.

Section 259.—The rates sanctioned for this circle were—

Detailed assessments.
Chak Farrukhnagar.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	2	12	0
Dáhri	...	1	12	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	1	6	0
Magda ...	1	2	0
Bhur ...	0	9	0

The circle assessment at these rates amounted to Rs. 30,468 ; my assessment, after deducting Rs. 154 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, now stands at Rs. 31,965 : of this sum Rs. 691 is assigned in maáfi plots and Rs. 2 remitted on gardens, leaving Rs. 31,272 as entered in Statement E ; of this Rs. 28 more are remitted on account of gardens, and Rs. 3,261 in istamrár, and Rs. 668 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 27,315.

Section 260.—The rates sanctioned in this circle were—

Detailed assessments of
Chak adjoining Dáhar.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	2	12	0
Dáhri	...	2	4	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	1	8	0
Magda ...	1	4	0
Bhur ...	0	12	0

I have assessed at Rs. 10,732 as entered in Statement E, or slightly in excess of the rate jama of Rs. 10,314 ; I did not find it necessary to give the whole of the reduction yielded by the rates on the former demand of Rs. 11,137. Of this Rs. 97 have been temporarily remitted on leases, leaving Rs. 10,635 as immediate khálisa demand.

Section 261.—The sanctioned standard rates for the part
Chak Najafgarh jhál. of this circle under fixed assessments
Detailed assessment. are—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	3	0	0
Dáhri	...	2	8	0

Unirrigated.

Chiknot and Narmot	1	8	0
Magda ...	1	4	0
Bhur ...	0	10	0

These rates yielded for the fixed settlement areas Rs. 21,071; and my fixed assessments amount to Rs. 16,696; of this sum assessed on Rs. 14 maáfis, must be deducted, leaving Rs. 16,682 to be entered in Statement E. From this Rs. 16 have been temporarily remitted on leases, leaving as immediate demand Rs. 16,666.

Parts of the estates of Dharmpur, Daulatábád, Mankraula and Budherá, and the whole of Arázi Naubarámad have been excluded from the fixed assessments; and the following crop rates will be levied by the Canal Department per acre:—

	Rs. A. P.		
Sugarcane	...	6	0 0 per annum.
Melons and rabi jowár	...	1	8 0 per crop.
All other crops	...	3	0 0 „

I regarded the arrangement as of the nature of an assignment of land revenue, and the villages engaged to pay revenue at these rates, plus the usual cesses. The total area subject to this system of assessment is 1,768 acres. The assessments on the new system have amounted to—

	Rs.		
1877-78	3,031
1878-79	2,555

The system is, I believe, very popular; it has been introduced also into the neighbouring and similar villages of Delhi.

TAHSIL REWARI.

Extracts from Assessment report.

1. *Section 262.*—The shape of the tahsil excluding the ten isolated villages to the south is that of an irregular oblong, 29 miles in length from east to west, and of an average breadth of about 15 miles. Except to the west, where it is traversed by broken ranges of rocky hills, which, on the south connected with the Aravalli chain, on the north continue a short distance beyond the border into the Rohtak district, the face of the country is generally level. The soil is naturally inferior, 49·9 per cent. being Bhur or sand, 40·5 per cent. Magda or light, and in this tahsil generally very light loam, a mixture of a little clay with a great deal of sand; while only 8·8 per cent. is classified as Narmot or good loam and 0·8 per cent. as Chiknot or clay. This disadvantage is, however, to some extent, counterbalanced by the abundant water-supply obtained from the well springs of this tract: in other tahsils spring-fed wells are the exception, here they are the rule, a difference which shows itself in the area irrigated per láo; this counterbalancing advantage is, however, diminished by the saltiness of 29·9 per cent. of the wells; of the others 41·7 per cent. are sweet, and 28·4 per cent. brackish.

Two streams, the Sáhíbi and Kansáoti, which flow after rain, pass respectively through the east and north-west of the parganah : the Sáhíbi which rises in Jaipur enters Rewári from Alwar and runs into the Gurgaon tahsíl and Pataudi state, eventually falling into the Najafgarh jhil ; it is joined too, after a course of some four miles within the border, by a branch of the Indori from Alwar ; the Kansaoiti rises in Jaipur and after traversing the Narnaul and Kanti territories flows through the north-western corner of this tahsíl into Dujána. Owing to the inferiority of the soil, the crops most largely grown are barley in the rabi on wells, and bájra and pulses in the kharíf. Wheat, gram, jowár and cotton are but little cultivated ; of the total Cháhi produce wheat is 12·4 per cent. and barley 78·7 per cent. : 51·5 per cent. of the dry lands are cropped with autumn pulses, 28·3 per cent. with bájra, 9·5 per cent. with gram and 5·7 per cent. with jowár. Cotton forms only 0·4 per cent. of the produce of the tahsíl. There is only 7·35 per cent. of culturable waste.

2. *Section 263.*—Eight assessment circles have been formed ; two comprise the villages lying within the influence of the Sáhíbi and Kansaoiti ; the other six circles have been constituted with reference to the general superiority or inferiority in their classes of the lands shown as Magda and Bhur, and the prevalence of sweet, brackish or salt wells. Thus in Chak Shahjahanpur, the wells are generally sweet, the Magda good, and the Bhur inferior ; in Chak Hill which contains the ranges above mentioned, the wells are generally sweet, and the Magda and Bhur both inferior ; in the remaining four circles the Bhur is of average quality, but in Chaks Rewári and Mundi, forming two circles by reason of their local separation, the wells are generally brackish, and the Magda inferior ; in Chak Palháwas the Magda is of the same quality as in Chaks Rewári and Mundi, but the wells are salt ; while in the eighth circle, Chak, Magda salt, the wells are salt and the Magda good. Each circle will be described more fully when I treat of its proposed assessment.

* * * * *

4. *Section 264.*—Rewári first came under British rule in 1803 : it was then suffering from the mismanagement produced by the disorganization of the Mogal Empire, and the collections often fell short of Rs. 1,00,000. It was at first given in jagír to the Mahárája of Bhartpur, but was resumed in 1805, and was then farmed to Jai Singh Ahir, with whom it remained until the end of 1216 fasli or 1808-9 A. D. With the exception of 58 villages, which had been bestowed in Istamrár tenure on Jai Singh, and a few other jagír estates, the parganah was then settled by Mr. W. Fraser at Rs. 2,14,504 : the system of assessment followed, seems to have been that of settling the villages with the highest bidders and this procedure being aided by the feuds of the people, the result was over-assessment, so great, that Mr. Lawrence writes—"In going over the records, one is often amazed at the excessive assess-

ments which have been realised." In spite of the occasional lapse of revenue grants, the collections steadily decreased from Rs. 2,14,504 in 1217 fasli or 1809-10 A. D. to Rs. 1,84,383 in 1244 fasli (1836-7 A. D.), the average collections of the 28 years being Rs. 2,09,287, and the average balance Rs. 17,157 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the demand. Under these circumstances a re-settlement was begun by Mr. Bacon in 1832, carried on by Mr. Gubbins in 1836, and completed by Mr. (now Lord) Lawrence in 1838, the financial results of which in the Khálisa portion of the parganah was an assessment of Rs. 1,91,597 exclusive of village headmen's fees, being a reduction of Rs. 17,688 on the average collections of 28 years. 219 estates and plots in 6 other villages were thus assessed by Mr. Lawrence; the rate at which his assessment fell was Re. 1-10-2 per cultivated acre, and Re. 1-1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per acre of cultivated and culturable.

Writing of this assessment some ten years later, Mr. Fraser says in the statistical account of Gurgaon—

"The marginal memorandum * will show the changes which have since taken place,

* One village has been sold,
one forfeited and two transferred.

and in so large a parganah, it must be considered that so small an extent of changes speak well for the manner in which it has since worked.

"There is no doubt that in nearly all seasons this parganah can pay the revenue at which it has now been assessed. Balances, if they do occur, will be found to arise from other causes than that most mischievous and injurious of over-assessment. At the same time, viewed comparatively, Rewári will not, I believe, be found to have attained so large a relief as other parganahs of this district. This may have arisen perhaps partly from its being nearly the first part of it that underwent revision, since at that date officers were not quite so certain of the disposition of the Government to light assessment as they soon after became; and partly perhaps from the condition of the people in this parganah requiring relief less imperatively than they did in others: in those for example of Falwal and Sohna. However, I repeat that with the assessment there is no fault to find, and that its amount can, I think, be always and easily collected."

In 1849, under Mr. Routh, Collector, a Settlement of the 61 Istamrár villages was begun and completed by 1852. The result of the Settlement was inclusive of plots already assessed at Rs. 367, an initial assessment of Rs. 62,244-8-0, rising to Rs. 63,850-8-0, being at the rate of Re. 1-6-4 per cultivated and Re. 1-3-8 per málguzári acre. Of these villages, one estate now assessed at Rs. 271 was not charged with any jama, being granted revenue free by the Istamrárdárs. Previous to Mr. Routh's Settlement, the Istamrárdárs had made their own agreements with the village communities: the quit rent due to Government being a lump sum of Rs. 25,001. Owing to the conduct of the Istamrárdárs in the mutiny, their rights were confiscated: only in seven villages which had previously been alienated by them does this tenure now exist, the assessments in those amount to Rs. 4,976, the quit rent due to Government to Rs. 1,909. The remaining jagír villages were also assessed by Mr. Routh at Rs. 3,280.

5. Section 265.—The small parganah of Shahjahánpur containing

Past financial history of
parganah Shahjahánpur.

nine estates lying to the south of Rewári in the midst of native territory was, after the conquest in 1803, continued in jagír to Har Narain Haldia, until his death in 1824. It was then settled by Mr. Cavendish at Rs. 8,546: the assessment was fair and the collections regular, and

when Mr. Lawrence undertook the re-settlement of the parganah in 1838 he was enabled to raise the demand from Rs. 8,932, at which he found it, to Rs. 9,287, the average collections for fourteen years being then Rs. 8,389 and the average balance Rs. 166.

Mr. Fraser's remarks on the statement of this parganah were, "that this has worked satisfactorily may be inferred from there having occurred no changes under it"

6. *Section 266.*—Appendices I and II* show the constitution of the proprietary and of the general agricultural population of the tahsil. Ahirs, who are noted for their skill and industry, own the greater part of the tahsil: and the Játs who own 17 villages and shares in 16 others are equal to the Ahirs, so that the great body of the proprietors may be put in the highest rank of agriculturists. The various tribes of owners may be thus classified with reference to their skill and industry.

Good agriculturists.	Average and inferior agriculturists.	Tribes which do not in this tahsil usually cultivate.
Ahirs.	Rajputs	Dhusars.
Játs.	Ráughars	Mahajans.
	Gujars	Cashmíri.
	Brahmins	Government.
Number of villages owned in whole or in part	Sayads	
232.	Patháns	
	111	37

The Rajputs are principally confined to the Shahjahánpur and Hill circles: with this exception the tribes are pretty evenly distributed.

8. *Section 267.*—Rewári has been always noted as being more severely assessed than the other parts of the district. As Mr. Fraser points out, it was the first tahsil in which the old severe settlement underwent revision, and the readiness of Government to grant the necessary remission was not then well understood. In Rewári too this final revision was not, as in several other parganahs, followed by a still greater reduction. I find then in 1858 Mr. Ford, a former Deputy Commissioner, writing of the Rewári settlement as hard, Mr. Melvill in 1862 calling it notoriously severe. I find too from a letter written by Mr. Ford in

* Not now given.

1862, that a reduction of assessment to the extent of Rs. 600 had been made in one village before the mutiny, and in four villages to the extent of Rs. 950 after 1857; that enquiry had shown that the revenue was generally too highly assessed by one-fifth, and that in 1860 Mr. Cust and Mr. Brandreth had urged a general reduction of the assessment of the tahsíl. This was considered unnecessary, but in 1862 reductions to the extent of Rs. 3,273 were again granted in fifteen villages, and in 1863 further reductions to the extent of Rs. 1,422 in twelve villages; besides which remissions have had, from time to time, to be given in estates injured by deposits of sand from the Sáhíbi and also for lands taken up for public purposes. * * *

9. *Section 268.*—There can be no doubt that had it not been for the rise in prices during the last fifteen years and the increase in the cultivated and well irrigated area, the result here of the present settlement must have been a considerable reduction, but owing to the considerable increase in the resources of the tahsíl since last settlement, and the reductions already given in the most heavily burdened villages, bearing in mind too the character of the population, comparing my estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce and my proposed rates with my estimates and rates in other parts of the District, and, after studying the statements showing the working of the settlement in late years, I am not of opinion that it will now be necessary to do more than re-distribute the existing jama. The Deputy Commissioner, whom I have consulted, thus writes, after re-consideration of his memo. submitted before the commencement of this settlement—

"From my further acquaintance with the tract I think the revised jama should but very slightly exceed the old parganah jama; even should the figures show that some increase can be made that the enhancement should be very slight. In the memo. I said the parganah would bear an increase of Rs. 19-5-6 per cent. of present jama. At that time I had not the experience of the soil and people which I have since gained, and I do not now think the revised jama should increase to any very perceptible amount.

"Some estates will require large reductions, partly from the change in the quality of soil, and partly on account of the condition and habits of the proprietors. But of these there are few and as well known to you as to myself; what I want to impress upon you is, that I have after careful observation altered my opinion as to the extent of increase of jama of which this parganah is capable.

"This is at the outside about 10 per cent. I have no doubt that below that would be the safest."

10. *Section 269.*—The resources of the tahsíl have been increased since the last settlement by the same causes which have operated in the other parts of the district, viz., increase in cultivated and irrigated area following on an increase in population, and also a considerable rise of prices, against which may be set (1) the alleged decrease in the productive powers of the land, due to the poorer soils having come under the plough and the less frequent fallows, and (2) the smaller share of the produce now taken by Government. No new marts have come into existence since Mr. Lawrence's settlement, but the flourishing town of Rewári forms an admirable market for the

produce of the tahsil, and it is now connected by the new Rájputána State Railway, on the one side with the Native States of Rájputána, and on the other with Delhi and the East Indian and Punjab lines.

17. *Section 270.*—Appendix VII gives the details of sixteen years' balances, suspensions and remissions. Collections. Balances and remissions. The percentages of the average annual balance and remission in each circle on the yearly revenue have been as follows:—

CIRCLE.	PERCENTAGE ON YEARLY REVENUE.			
	Of average balance.		Of average remission.	
	1860-74	1865-74	1860-74	1865-74
Sáhibi	5.7	3.8	1.2	0.2
Rewári	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.2
Magda Salt	5.7	3.6	2.0	0.6
Shahjáhpur	8.3	2.4	0.6	...
Kansóti	6.1	2.7	1.0	...
Mundhi	6.8	4.4	1.5	0.2
Hill	6.0	3.2	1.7	0.5
Pálháwas	10.6	7.9	3.3	0.8
Tahsil	5.9	3.8	1.6	0.3

As to the amount of coercion required to collect the revenue, I find from 1860 to 1874, twenty-four instances of the issue of orders to attach property, eleven instances of attachment actually executed, two instances of sale of attached property, two cases in which the defaulters were forwarded under warrant to the Deputy Commissioner and one instance of transfer of the defaulter's share.

I give the second set of figures for the average of ten years to show the working of the settlement since the reductions before mentioned. It must be remembered too that 1860-61 was a year of drought.

20. *Section 271.*—The rates adopted by Mr. Lawrence at the Rates of the last settle- last settlement were in Rewári—
ment,

Irrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Sweet	...	...	4	0	0
Salt	...	...	3	3	0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Magda	...	...	1	4	9
Bhur	...	...	0	14	5

and in Shahjahánpur—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Irrigated	...	...	3	9	6
Magda	...	...	1	3	3
Bhur	...	...	0	12	9

Reducing the Rewári rates by one-fourth, the share by which the Government proportion of the net assets has been diminished, there result the following rates :—

Irrigated.

Proportional
percentage.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Sweet	...	3	0	0	42.6
Salt	...	2	6	3	34.0

Unirrigated.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Magda	...	0	15	7	13.8
Bhur	...	0	10	10	9.6

21. *Section 272.*—Chak Sáhíbi forms the eastern part of the tahsíl : it contains 56 villages with a total area of 49,689 acres. The Sáhíbi enters it from the Alwar state and flows in a broad sandy bed, in places reaching a width of nearly a mile, through six villages on into the state of Patáudi, and thence, skirting some of the villages of this circle, into some detached villages of Gurgaon. Owing to the great and unfortunately increasing width of its channel of unculturable sand, the area shown as Dáhri on the main stream of the tahsíl is but small ; but there is a branch stream, dependent, however, on more than average floods, which uniting with a small torrent from the Alwar state, irrigates some 1,100 acres in two villages in this tahsíl, and some estates in the Bahora circle of Gurgaon. Besides the area actually shown as Dáhri, there are other

lands in several villages of the circle which are occasionally benefited by unusual floods of the main stream: an advantage to which regard will be given in fixing village assessments. Besides the Sáhíbi and the nalláh above noted, there is a branch of the Indori, which flows from Alwar into the village of Nandrúmpurbás and there meets a band constructed in 1861. From that band and its escape, there were irrigated, according to the returns of the Canal Department, which levies a water rate of Re. 0-6-4 per acre, 365 acres in the rabi of 1874 and 16 acres in the kharif of 1873 in three villages. I propose here, as in other tahsils, to assess these lands as unirrigated, leaving the Canal Department to charge, in future, an owner's rate of Re. 0-3-2 per acre.* In that case 248 acres of the lands now shown as Dáhri in Form A would be assessed at dry rates, and, in working out in this report my proposed rates, I shall so treat them. 3.25 of the soils of the circle are Chiknot, 17.25 per cent. Narmot, 48.25 per cent. Magda, and 31.25 per cent. Bhur. The well irrigated area is large, being 26.8 per cent.: water is near the surface, the average depth being 23 feet: the well lands are good, 34.9 per cent. being Chiknot and Narmot, 51.3 per cent. Magda, and only 13.8 per cent. Bhur: the wells are generally sweet and the brackish wells too are not unfavorable to the produce: only 12.2 per cent. of the lands are irrigated from salt wells, against 23.1 per cent. from brackish and 64.7 per cent. from sweet wells. Wheat forms 15.6 per cent. of the Cháhi produce and barley 70.8 per cent.: 96.8 per cent. of the láos are on pakka wells and 3.2 per cent. on katcha wells. Excluding the band irrigated lands, 30.2 per cent. of the Dáhri lands are Narmot, 49.6 per cent. Magda and 20.2 per cent. Bhur. Wheat, and wheat and gram, are grown on 61.4 per cent. of the Dáhri lands; barley, and barley and gram, on 33.2 per cent. Including the band irrigated lands the baráni soils are: Chiknot 556 acres or 2 per cent., Narmot 3,448 acres or 12.4 per cent., Magda 13,119 acres or 47.2 per cent. and Bhur 10,696 acres or 38.4 per cent.: analysis of my notes shows that some three-fourths of the Narmot is good low lying and in some villages occasionally benefited by flood waters, and one-fourth rather inferior, half of the Magda good, over one-fourth of average quality and less than one-fourth rather inferior, while of the Bhur nearly equal shares are good, average and inferior.

The staple products of the dry lands are bájra 36.1 per cent., autumn pulses 30.4 per cent., gram 12.3 per cent., jowár 9.3 per cent., barley, and barley and gram, 5.2 per cent., and wheat, and wheat and gram, 4.7 per cent. The value of one-sixth the gross produce, as estimated in Form D, is Rs. 66,074, the present assessment being Rs. 61,334.

The rates which, with reference to (1) the character of the various soils as above noted, (2) the proportions of sweet, brackish and salt wells, and (3) the dependence on rather high floods of the Sáhíbi for their being fully irrigated of the Dáhar lands, together with their liability of injury by deposits of sand, I propose for sanction are—

* This band has been since given up by the Government, so no water rates are charged.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	3	0	0
Dáhrí	...	...	1	12	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot			1	8	0
Magda	...	...	1	2	0
Bhur	...	...	0	12	0
Fallow	...	...	0	12	0

The result of the application of these rates is an assessment of Rs. 63,724, or an increase of 39 per cent. on the existing jama of Rs. 61,334.

* * * * *

22. *Section 273.*—Chak Kansáoti contains 17 villages with a total area of 26,140 acres situated in the north-western portion of the tahsíl. It is traversed by the Kansáoti which entering from the Nabha territory passes on into the Dujána state. There is a band, constructed in 1861, across the bed of the stream (which is a mere torrent flowing after rain) in the village of Dahína from which, according to the returns of the Canal Department, which levies a water rate of Re. 0-6-4 per acre on the lands thence irrigated, 247 acres were irrigated in the kharíf of 1873, and 1,739 acres in the rabi of 1874, in ten villages. As the rains of 1873 were unusually heavy, these figures may be taken as representing the full extent of the band irrigated area. The lands thus irrigated have been recorded in the settlement papers in their unirrigated aspect, and I propose that here, as elsewhere, in addition to the occupier's rate of Re. 0-6-4 per acre, an owner's rate of Re. 0-3-2 should be henceforth collected by the Canal Department.*

Of the remaining seven villages of the circle, five are not reached by the Kansáoti (except perhaps in most extraordinary floods), and in the other two the Kansáoti merely flows by in a sandy channel.

The soils of the circle are—

Chiknot	...	1-50	per cent.
Narmot	...	8-75	"
Magda	...	29-75	"
Bhur	...	60	"

Of these, the Chiknot, Narmot and Magda are low-lying lands generally good of their respective sorts, but the Bhur is almost entirely high, uneven and inferior sand, growing the most inferior crops. The well irrigated area is 15-6 per cent. ; the average depth to water in the various villages varies from 21 feet to 57 feet, the average of the circle being 40 feet: the wells are generally sweet, 93 per cent. of the well irrigated lands being under sweet wells, against 4 per cent. and 3 per cent. under brackish and salt wells, respectively: the well irrigated

* This band has been since given up by the Government, so that no water rate is charged.

soils too are good, 32·7 per cent. being Chiknot and Narmot, 48·7 per cent. Magda and 18·6 per cent. Bhur. Barley occupies 79 per cent. and wheat 14 per cent. of the well lands. 90 per cent. of the láos are on pakka and 10 per cent. on katcha wells.

Of the unirrigated soils, 68 per cent. have been classed as Bhur, high, uneven and bad, 26 per cent. as Magda, of which some 62 per cent. is good, 22 per cent. average and 16 per cent. inferior; and 6 per cent. as Chiknot and Narmot. Owing to this large percentage of inferior Bhur, autumn pulses form 63·8 per cent. of the unirrigated crops, and bájra 21·8 per cent., against 2·1 per cent. of unirrigated barley, 6·7 per cent. of gram and 4·5 per cent. of jowár.

My estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce is Rs. 26,736, the existing assessment being Rs. 27,227. The rates at which I propose to assess the circle are the same as in Chak Sáhíbi, except for Bhur, which is, as above stated, inferior in this circle.

As to the Cháhi rate, the depth to water is indeed greater here than in Chak Sáhíbi, but on the other hand the proportion of salt and brackish wells is smaller.

My rates then are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot	1		8	0	
Magda	...	...	1	2	0
Bhur	...	...	0	10	0
Fallow	...	...	0	10	0

These yield an assessment of Rs. 26,989, being a decrease of 0·0 per cent.

23. Section 274.—Chak Shahjahánpur comprises nine detached

Chak Shahjahánpur.

villages with a total area of 11,331 acres surrounded by territory belonging to the Alwar state. The soil is better than in most of the circles of this tahsil, consisting of 11 per cent. of fair average Narmot and 62·75 per cent. of Magda generally very good, against 26·25 per cent. of Bhur; this last, however, is rather inferior of its class. There are no salt and very few brackish wells in this circle; 93 per cent. of the well lands being irrigated from sweet wells: 84 of the wells are pakka and only 3 katcha; the average depth to water in the various villages varies from 53 to 84 feet, the average of the circle being 68 feet. The well lands are generally good, 23·5 per cent. being Narmot, 66·8 per cent. Magda and only 4·7 per cent. Bhur. Wheat is grown on 14 per cent. of the irrigated lands and barley on 80 per cent. Of the unirrigated lands, 8·9 per cent. are Narmot, 62·1 per cent. Magda and 29 per cent. Bhur; and the staple crops grown on these are gram 30·5 per cent., jowár 10·3 per cent., bájra 27·9 per cent. and autumn pulses 25·6 per cent.

Owing to the very small percentage of Bhur under the wells and the excellence of the Magda, I keep the same rate for Cháhi as in Chaks Sáhíbi and Kansáoti, notwithstanding the greater depth of water. My rate for Chiknot and Narmot is less than in those circles; as they do not here enjoy the same advantages from the proximity of streams or from occasional floods, but I have raised my rates for Magda which is here, as above noted, of especially good quality. The Bhur resembles that of Chak Kansáoti. My rates then are—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot				1	6	0
Magda	...	...	...	1	3	0
Bhur	...	...	...	0	10	0
Fallow	...	...	...	0	10	0

The resulting assessment is Rs. 11,171 against Rs. 11,686: the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce and Rs. 11,152 the existing assessment, an increase of Rs. 19.

24. *Section 275.*—Chak Hill is a poor tract, in which 83 per cent. of the soil is Bhur, and 17 per cent. Magda, comprising 38 estates with a total area of 52,135 acres lying around and between the hills, which form a marked characteristic of the western part of Rewári. The wells are generally of considerable depth; in two estates the average depth to water exceeds 100 feet and the average of the circle, as shown in Form A, is 72 feet. Of the well lands, 45 per cent. are classed as Magda, but generally of an inferior sandy quality, and 55 per cent. as Bhur. The wells are generally sweet: 62 per cent. of the well lands being irrigated from sweet, 26 per cent. from brackish and 12 per cent. from salt wells. The salt wells in this circle are not generally so salt as in some other parts of the tahsil, and the light character of the soil also tends to equalize the produce of the salt and brackish with that of the sweet wells. The staple produce of the Cháhi lands is barley, which occupies 84 per cent., while wheat is grown on only 6 per cent.; 56 per cent. of the láos are on masonry wells, and 44 per cent. on wells which, though shown as katcha, are generally in the upper part faced with unmortared stones.

There are no naturally irrigated lands in the circle: of the unirrigated soils 13 per cent. are classed as an inferior Magda and 87 per cent. as Bhur, which near the hills is generally very inferior but improves in quality as the distance from the hill increases. An analysis of my notes shows 64 per cent. of inferior and 36 per cent. of better Bhur. Cotton, gram and jowár are little cultivated: the produce statement shows 70 per cent. of autumn pulses mainly moth on the unirrigated soils, and 26 per cent. of bája.

Owing to the great depth to water and the very inferior nature of the soil, I reduce the Cháhi rate to Rs. 2-8-0 per acre in this circle; the Magda too as being inferior to that of the three preceding circles has

been more lightly assessed, but the Bhur rate is slightly in excess of that in Chaks Kansāoti and Shahjahānpur, owing to one-third of it being of somewhat better quality. My rates then are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	2	8 0
Unirrigated Magda	...	1	0 0
„ Bhur	...	0	10 6
„ Fallow	...	0	10 6

These yield an assessment of Rs. 35,187, an increase of 7·5 per cent. on the present jama Rs. 32,733, the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce being Rs. 33,314. * * *

25. *Section 276.*—Chak Magda salt, of an irregular shape in the centre of the tahsíl, contains 63 per cent of Magda, generally good of its class, against 18·75 per cent. of Narmot and 18·25 per cent. of Bhur, and it is to this fact, and the saltiness of its wells, that it owes its name: it comprises 74 villages with a total area of 40,949 acres.

The well irrigated area is large, being 23·7 per cent., of which 92 per cent. was actually irrigated in the year of measurement; of the well lands 39·6 per cent. are classed as Narmot, 53·5 per cent. as Magda and 6·9 per cent. as Bhur: the average depth to water is 51 feet. Barley occupies 81 per cent. of the well lands, against 13 per cent. of wheat. A large proportion of the wells are salt, 54·4 per cent. of the Cháhi lands being irrigated from salt, 32 per cent. from brackish, and only 13·6 per cent. from sweet wells: the water in the wells classed as brackish is generally saltier than in the wells so classed in all the other circles except Chak Pálháwas and the salt wells are frequently impregnated with some amount of kallar; while the comparative excellence of the land unites to cause the crops thus watered to burn up more rapidly than they would do on lighter soils. If the rains are sufficient to dissolve the kallar and to enable the seed to sprout without irrigation, the produce is excellent, otherwise it is inferior. 63 per cent. of the láos are on pakka and 37 per cent. on katcha wells. There is no natural irrigation. Of the unirrigated soils 21·8 per cent. is classed as Bhur (this is an average not very good Bhur, similar to that in Chaks Pálháwa, Rewári and Mundhi); 66 per cent. as Magda, which in this circle is like that in Chak Shahjahānpur generally of good quality, a fact borne witness to by the larger cultivation of gram and jowár: while 12·2 per cent. is Narmot of fair average quality. The staple crops of the unirrigated lands are gram 19 per cent., jowár 15 per cent., bájra 35·5 per cent. and autumn pulses 26 per cent.; cotton and unirrigated barley are little sown. For the unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot and Magda, I adopt the same rates as in Chak Shahjahānpur, and for Bhur Rs. 0-12-0, a rate appropriate to its quality of a rather inferior average Bhur. The Cháhi rate has been lowered with reference to the large proportion of the salt and brackish wells above described.

The value of one-sixth the gross produce, as estimated in Form D, is Rs. 50,521, the existing assessment being Rs. 53,149, and the result of application of my rates as detailed below is Rs. 49,711, being a decrease of 6.5 per cent. My rates are —

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	..	..	...	2	6	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot				1	6	0
Magda	..	..	..	1	3	0
Bhur	..	..	..	0	12	0
Fallow	..	..	..	0	12	0

26. *Section 277.*—Chak Pálháwas is a circle in the centre, and north of the tahsil with a total area of 29,070 acres: in the general character of its soils it is very similar to Chaks Rewári and Mundhi, 40 per cent. being a light sandy Magda and 55 per cent. an average not very good Bhur, while only 5 per cent. is classed as Narmot: it differs from those circles in the much greater prevalence of salt wells, which too are as in Chak Magda salt, frequently impregnated with kallar, while it differs from that circle in the lighter character of its soils. Of the well lands 15.7 per cent. are classed as Narmot, 55.5 per cent. as Magda and 28.8 per cent. as Bhur. 63.9 per cent. are irrigated from salt, 19.9 per cent. from brackish and 16.2 per cent. from sweet wells. 53 per cent. of the láos are on pakka and 47 per cent. on katcha wells. 13 per cent. of the well irrigated produce is wheat and 83 per cent. barley. As compared with Chak Magda salt, the salt wells in this circle would from lightness of the soil give better results in seasons of scanty rain, but the yield would be inferior to that circle when rain was abundant. Of the unirrigated lands, 25 per cent. are Narmot, generally of very fair quality, 36.2 per cent. the light Magda, and 61.3 per cent. the average Bhur noted above. The staple crops are bájra 22.4 and autumn pulses 62.2 per cent., against gram 5.6 per cent. and jowár 1.5 per cent.

My proposed rates for the unirrigated soils are the same as those given by me in other circles for soils of the same qualities in their respective classes. My well rates are rather lower than in Chak Magda salt, the percentage of salt wells being here rather larger, and the produce on the sweet wells being smaller, owing to the lighter character of the soils. The depth to water too is a little greater in this circle.

My proposed rates are—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	..	..	..	2	4	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot				1	6	0
Magda	..	..	..	1	0	0
Bhur	..	..	..	0	12	0
Fallow	..	...	..	0	12	0

These yield Rs. 29,574, being an increase of five per cent., the estimated value of one-sixth the gross produce is Rs. 28,794. * *

27. *Section 278.*—Chak Rewári is situated in the south-east of the tahsíl and contains 41 villages with a total area of 25,266 acres. 51 per cent. of the lands are classed as Bhur and 46 per cent. as Magda, generally very light and sandy; only 3 per cent. is entered as Narmot or Chiknot. The average depth to water in the wells is 42 feet; most of the wells are brackish and sweet, the water in the former not being of a nature to affect the yield unfavorably; 47.2 per cent. of the well lands are irrigated from brackish, 30.5 per cent. from sweet, and 22.3 per cent. from salt wells, these last, though inferior to the brackish wells, are not so salt as in Chaks Pálhawas and Magda salt, and the lightness of the soils conduces to equalize their produce with that of the other wells. 7.4 per cent. of the well lands are Chiknot and Narmot, 64.7 per cent. Magda and 27.9 per cent. Bhur. Of the well irrigated crops wheat forms 13.2 per cent. and barley 76.7 per cent. 79.5 per cent. of the láos are on pakka and 20.5 per cent. on katcha wells.

Of the unirrigated lands 1.8 per cent. are Narmot of fair average quality, 41.4 per cent. Magda sandy and inferior and 56 per cent. a not very good average Bhur. Owing to the inferiority of the soil, only 5.7 per cent. of gram and 4.6 per cent. of jowár appear in the produce statement of the unirrigated soils, against 25.7 per cent. of bájra and 57.3 per cent. of autumn pulses. The unirrigated soils being similar to those in Chak Pálhawas may be assessed at the same rates. But the irrigated rate is of course higher: I have fixed it at Rs. 2-10-0 after taking into consideration the percentages and character of the sweet, brackish and salt wells, the nature of the irrigated lands and the depth of water.

My rates then are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	10	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot ...	1	6	0
Magda	1	0	0
Bhur and fallow	0	12	0

28. *Section 279.*—Chak Mundhi is a circle of 23 villages with a total area of 26,068 acres. It is in the north-west centre of the tahsíl, separated by Chak Magda salt, from Chak Rewári, which it resembles: 2.5 per cent. of its lands are fair average Narmot, 31 per cent. a sandy inferior Magda and 66.5 per cent. a not very good average Bhur.

The average depth to water is 62 feet: 9.2 per cent. of the well lands are Narmot, 52.8 per cent. Magda, and 38 per cent. Bhur. 27.6 per cent. are irrigated from sweet, 40 per cent. from brackish, and 32.4 per cent. from salt wells. Wheat is 7.7 per cent. of the Cháhi produce and barley 87.5 per cent. As in Chak Rewári, the water in the brackish wells is not unfavorable to the produce; but comparison of the two circles shows that the wells are deeper, the percentage of irrigation from salt wells, and the proportion of Bhur in the well lands rather larger, and

of the wheat crops rather smaller than in Chak Rewári: the salt wells too in this circle are rather inferior to those in Chak Rewári: 62·2 per cent. of the láos are on pakkā, and 37·8 per cent. on katcha wells. Of the dry soils, Bhur forms 71·1 per cent., Magda 27·5 per cent., and Narmot only 1·4 per cent.: the main staples are autumn pulses 66·1 per cent., and bájra 20·4 per cent.; gram is only 8·8 per cent., and jowár 1·4 per cent. The bárani soils may be assessed at the same rates as those in Chak Rewári: they are, if anything, a little better of their respective sorts than those in that circle, an advantage, however, counterbalanced by the greater distance from Rewári. The well lands, however, will, from the reasons above given, be somewhat more lightly assessed than that circle.

My rates then are—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	...	1	6	0
Magda	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bhur	...	...	...	...	0	12	0
Fallow	...	...	...	...	0	12	0

The Cháhi rate is the same as in Chak Hill, compared with which the depth to water is here rather less, and the well lands superior, but the percentages of sweet, brackish and salt wells less favorable.

The assessment resulting from my rates is Rs. 25,059, an increase of 6·1 per cent. on the present demand. My estimate of the value of one-sixth the gross produce, as given in Form D, is Rs. 24,456.

* * * * *

29. *Section 280.*—If compared with those proposed by me in other tahsils, my rates for the unirrigated soils will be found to resemble those given elsewhere for soils of similar quality, but the well irrigated rates will appear to be rather higher in this tahsil, especially if the average depths to water and the percentages of sweet, brackish and salt wells be noted. The higher rates in Rewári are due to the greater care here bestowed on well irrigation: 89 per cent. of the well lands having been actually irrigated in the year of measurement and 93 per cent. being manured.

30. *Section 281.*—I have not considered it necessary to fix a rate for culturable waste which is 7·35 per cent. of the total culturable area; where advisable, the assessments of villages possessing any considerable extent of culturable waste will be proportionately raised; this will also be done in villages which derive an income from their unculturable lands. Pálá grows abundantly on the lighter soils, except near the Sáhíbi, the same considerations with reference to it apply here as in tahsil Nuh.

* * * * *

31. *Section 282.*—Colonel Davies in reviewing the report suggested various small alterations of the proposed rates, the tendency generally being to raise the Cháhi and diminish the Bhur rates. The Financial Commissioner, however, thought that these changes were unnecessary, and the rates were sanctioned as proposed, subject to a reduction of the Dáhri rate in Chak Sáhíbi from Re. 1-12-0 to Re. 1-10-0, and the abolition as in tahsíl Nuh, of the rate on fallow. The orders on the report were contained in letter from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government, No. 97⁴ of 26th September 1876, and the Government reply No. 1356 of 21st November 1876.

32. *Section 283.*—The standard rates sanctioned for this circle
 Detailed assessments of Chak Sáhíbi, were, per acre—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	3	0 0
Dáhri	1	10 0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	1	8 0
Magda	1	2 0
Bhur	0	12 0

The assessment of the circle at these rates would have been Rs. 63,193; my assessments actually announced amounted to Rs. 63,326; of this Rs. 8 were reduced in appeal by the Commissioner, leaving Rs. 68,318, which is the total of the assessments entered in the village note books; out of this Rs. 276 must be deducted as maáfi plots, and Rs. 75 for gardens, total Rs. 351, leaving Rs. 62,967 which is the total entered in Form E. Of this Rs. 1,355 is assigned, and Rs. 550 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases; the immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 61,062.* Most of the assigned revenue is jagír or istamrar, and was included in the former jama of Rs. 61,334. There is no such difference between the revenue rate jama and the detailed assessments, as to make any explanation necessary.

Section 284.—The standard rates sanctioned for this circle
 Detailed assessments, Chak Kansáoti, were—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	3	0 0

Unirrigated.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	1	8 0
Magda	1	2 0
Bhur	0	10 0

* The amount entered in the jamabandi is Rs. 5 more than this, as Rs. 5 was remitted afterwards on a garden at Dharubera with effect from 1879.

and the assessment yielded by these rates was Rs. 26,717: my assessments on the villages in detail amount to Rs. 27,323, of this Rs. 84 is assigned in maáfi: Rs. 41 is remitted on account of gardens, leaving Rs. 27,198 as entered in statement E; of this Rs. 258 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. There are also Rs. 5 for maáfi included by mistake in khálisa. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 26,935. No further remarks seem necessary.

Section 285.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle

Detailed assessments, Chak Shahjahánpur. were—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	3	0	0
Unirrigated.						

				Rs.	A.	P.
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	1	6	0
Magda	...	...	...	1	3	0
Bhur	...	...	...	0	10	0

The circle assessment at these rates would be Rs. 11,141; my assessments after allowing for a reduction of Rs. 68 ordered by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 11,199, which is the assessment entered in village statements: of this sum Rs. 1 is remitted on account of a garden, leaving Rs. 11,198, which is the assessment entered in Form E, and Rs. 54 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases, leaving Rs. 11,144 as initial demand. No other remarks seem needed.

Section 286.—The revenue rates sanctioned in this circle

Detailed assessments of Chak Hill. were—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	...	...	...	2	8	0
Unirrigated.						

				Rs.	A.	P.
Magda	...	...	...	1	0	0
Bhur	...	...	...	0	10	6

The revenue rate assessment of the circle is Rs. 34,667; my assessments after allowing for Rs. 352 reduced by the Commissioner on appeal stand at Rs. 34,157; of this sum Rs. 141 is assigned in maáfi plots; Rs. 11 is remitted on account of a garden, leaving Rs. 34,005, which is the amount entered in Form E; and Rs. 293 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases: the immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 33,712.

The assessment very nearly equals that at revenue rates.

Section 287.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle

Detailed assessments of Chak Magda Salt. were—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	6 0
Unirrigated.					
Chiknot and Narmot	1	6 0
Magda	1	3 0
Bhur	0	12 0

At these rates the circle assessment would have been Rs. 49,430; my detailed assessments amount to Rs. 51,314: of this Rs. 428 are assigned in maáfi plots and Rs. 21 released on gardens, leaving Rs. 50,865 as entered in Statement E; of this again Rs. 5,062 are istamrar and jagír, and Rs. 508 have been temporarily remitted on well leases: the immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 45,295. In assessing this circle, I found that I was able to go above my rates, as so large a reduction was not required on the existing assessment as that given by the rates.

Section 288.—The sanctioned standard rates for this circle
Detailed assessments of Chak Páibáwas. were—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	4 0
Unirrigated.					
Chiknot and Narmot	1	6 0
Magda	1	0 0
Bhur	0	12 0

The assessment of the circle at these rates would amount to Rs. 29,307: my detailed assessments, after deducting Rs. 81, reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 29,281; of this Rs. 9 is maáfi, Rs. 18 is remitted on account of gardens, leaving Rs. 29,254 as entered in Statement E: of this Rs. 69 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 29,185. No other remarks seem needed.

Section 289.—The sanctioned rates for this circle
Detailed assessments of Chak Rewári. are—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Cháhi	2	10 0
Unirrigated.					
Chiknot and Narmot	1	6 0
Magda	1	0 0
Bhur	0	12 0

The circle assessments at these rates amount to Rs. 22,415: my detailed assessments, after deducting Rs. 566, reduced by the Commissioner on appeal, amount to Rs. 23,322. Of this sum Rs. 125 is assigned on maáfi plots, and Rs. 17 released on gardens, leaving Rs. 23,180 as the amount entered in Statement E. Of this Rs. 1,037 is assigned in istamrar and jagír, and Rs. 424 is temporarily remitted on leases, Rs. 204 on gardens, must also be deducted leaving as the immediate khálisa demand Rs. 21,465. The higher assessment imposed on the town of Rewári was the main cause of this circle being assessed above rates.

Section 290.—The standard sanctioned rates for this circle

Detailed assessments of Chak Mundhi are—		Rs. A. P.
Cháhi	... ..	2 8 0
Unirrigated.		
Chiknot and Narmot	... ..	1 6 0
Magda	... ..	1 0 0
Bhur	... ..	0 12 0

The assessment at circle rates is Rs. 24,838. My detailed assessments amount to Rs. 24,925 : of this Rs. 24 remitted on gardens and Rs. 36 on maáfi plots must be deducted, leaving Rs. 24,865, the amount entered in Statement E. Of this Rs. 910 is jagír and Rs. 75 is temporarily remitted on account of protective leases. The immediate khálisa demand is therefore Rs. 23,880.*

Section 291.—The maáfis and jagírs of Gurgaon are comparatively few in number, but they reach in amount the respectable figure of Rs. 44,001 yearly, distributed thus: Gurgaon Rs. 12,795, Rewári Rs. 15,230, Palwal Rs. 5,779, Nuh Rs. 4,824 and Fírozpur Rs. 5,373.

They were investigated under the same authority as those of Delhi, and in very few cases was it found necessary to refer to Government for orders. As entered in the registers the grants are, it will be seen from the tabular statement given below, distributed thus, as regards yearly value—less than Rs. 5 —38 : between Rs. 5 and 10 —28 : between 10 and 20 —29 : between Rs. 20 and 50 —32 : between Rs. 50 and 100 —12 : and above Rs. 100 —25.

The four transferable jagírs held in perpetuity in Nuh are the villages Kangarka, Madárka, Bharangpur, and part of the township of Táoru held by the Kazis of that place. The assignment has come down hereditarily from the time of the Kings. Among the 11 jagírs held in perpetuity but not transferable of more than Rs. 100 in value may be mentioned that of Farukhnagar and Sewári held by Suráju-dín Haidar, son of Captain Mufti Tafazzal Hosain Khán ; and the four villages Buráni, Phadairi, Kutbpuri, Gurfáwás, and $\frac{1}{2}$ share of Kanhauri held by the Saiyids of Turkiáwás in Rewári. The village of Jellálpur in Palwal is held for life by the four sons of Nanne Sing. In drawing up the registers trouble was experienced in obtaining the descriptive roll of some of the maáfídárs, and blanks accordingly were left here and there to be filled, from time to time, as opportunity was offered to the District authorities. But the amounts concerned in the grants are generally so small that it would hardly be worth while for any one to personate a life maáfídár. The detailed results of the investigation may be thus abstracted : separate registers in English and Urdu have been drawn up for each tahsil.

* NOTE.—Fifteen villages assessed in tahsils Nuh and Gurgaon were afterwards transferred to this tahsil. The previous demand in these was Rs. 10,454, the revenue rate demand Rs. 13,493, and the present khálisa demand after allowing for Rs. 565 reduced on appeal is Rs. 12,564. I had intended to include these villages in their original circles on comparing the result of the assessments and of the rates : but this, I find, has not been done, as the final figures were not ready when I left for England.

Abstract of Maafi Register, District Gurgaon.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Less than Rs. 5.							More than Rs. 5 and less than Rs. 10.							More than Rs. 10 and less than Rs. 20.							More than Rs. 20 and less than Rs. 50.							More than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 100.							More than Rs. 100.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Kind of Maaf.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.	Gurgaon.	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Prospar.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	Perpetual, transferable.

Section 292.—The assessments were generally well received by the people; most of the villages which seemed discontented with the new jamás appealed, and the total number of appeals was 53, of

Assessments how received by the people.

which 31 were successful. There were most complaints against my jamás in the country south of Bahora, in Chak Farukhnagar, and in the extreme west of Rewári, all being tracts possessing a good deal of very bad Blur; here many villages appealed and got their jamás reduced: I seem to have fallen into the usual mistake of inexperienced Settlement Officers, and not sufficiently recognized the very small profits obtained from these very poor soils. Preparations were made for farming three villages, but eventually all engaged.

Section 293.—The new assessments came into force in the kharíf

The harvests immediately following the introduction of the new assessments.

of 1877: except on the lands protected by the Agra Canal and on the well lands, where the wells were worked by the people, the harvest was an absolute failure. The Deputy Commissioner wrote that four-fifths of the district presented the appearance of a barren desert, and certainly during the short tour which I was able to make in October 1877 I passed through many villages in which there was absolutely nothing produced. Going a few miles further to the north into the Delhi district, of which I at that time also held charge, I soon noticed a great difference: there some rain had fallen, and although it was poor, there was a harvest: in Gurgaon there ordinarily was none. Even the well lands gave but a scanty yield, owing to the long continued dry heat, and in many instances the people unaccustomed to use their wells in the kharíf did not turn to them until too late. Rain fell early in October 1877; and by the aid of that and of the rain which fell later, a large area was sown for the rabi, but hot dry winds prevailed throughout February and March, and the out-turn of the harvest was very poor. In 1878, up to the end of August there was every prospect of an abundant kharíf harvest, but then again came drought, and the out-turn of all the crops was small, except that of bájra, which is the first to ripen, and so was then the furthest advanced. From the beginning of September there was practically no rain till the end of February: the result was that except on the lands watered from canals and wells, the rabi was very poor. The crops on Dáhri lands were very light, and on the unirrigated lands there was ordinarily no crop. The kharíf of 1879 was, I believe, good, and a good rabi is I understand expected in 1880, but the western part of the district was desolated with fever in the autumn of 1879.

Section 294.—Gurgaon, and particularly the Meo portion, is

Comparison of the effects of an increase of assessment, and of bad harvests on a small cultivating proprietor.

essentially a country of small cultivating proprietors, living partly on their proprietary profits, but mainly on the wages of their labor procured in kind from their own fields. An increase or decrease of the Government demand, even by a large percentage, makes but comparatively a small change in the income of such a proprietor: his average gross income beforehand, we will suppose, was Rs. 120 and the renting value of his holding Rs. 40: of this Rs. 120, Rs. 20 may be deducted on account of expenses of cultivation, which he had to meet in cash, and Rs. 12 was the

Government assessment. The income left to him for subsistence would in that case be Rs. 88; of which all but some Rs. 28 would represent the wages of his labor and that of his family. If his assessment is now raised to the full amount of Rs. 20, or by two-thirds, his living income is reduced to Rs. 80 or by only one-eleventh. But suppose that instead of an increase of assessment a bad season falls on him and he only raises one-third of his usual produce, his gross income is reduced to Rs. 40, and when he has met the necessary expenses of cultivation and paid the Government revenue, even taking this at Rs. 12, his living income falls to a very narrow sum: much worse is his case in a year like 1877. On the other hand, when the harvests are good, his income expands in like manner. Such men are necessarily exposed to great fluctuations of prosperity, and unless they are thrifty, and save the surplus of good seasons to meet the deficit of bad ones, they inevitably get into debt when their crops fail. If the failure has been severe, they must borrow to live, and if the Government demands its fixed cash assessment in addition, they must add to their borrowings to pay this. This absolute necessity for loans puts them at the mercy of the money-lender, and the terms to which they have to agree are commonly severe in the extreme. Fortunately the policy of our system of a rigid cash demand has been called in question, and is now under consideration: as I had lately an opportunity of expressing my views on the subject at length, I shall only state here my conviction that when the harvests fail, as they did in 1877-78, it is unwise in the interests of both Government and people to strictly exact the Government demand; this is more especially true of the Meo tracts of Gurgaon, where the people are notoriously improvident and the population is dense; but, as I have elsewhere stated, I am inclined to give a much wider range to the principle of regulating the Government demand with some regard to the produce of the seasons.

Section 295.—In September 1879 I forwarded the Deputy Commissioner a Memorandum in which I gave at length my reasons for holding that one kharif instalment ought to be suspended; my recommendations were supported by the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, but were negatived by Mr. Ouseley, the Financial Commissioner, who stated that he could not entertain any such general proposition, but that cases where suspension was necessary, which would probably be comparatively few, must be fully reported on and submitted for orders. These orders were, of course, obeyed; such villages as could pay, were refused suspensions, and, as I had anticipated, most villages did pay, but, I think, at a disproportionate cost to themselves. As bad harvests followed one another the distress became very severe especially in the Meo tracts. To the land revenue demand was added, in 1879, the demand on account of settlement parcha fees, amounting to Rs. 94,456; the Government held that these fees must be collected, even if their collection involved remissions of the land revenue. There was much correspondence on the subject, but eventually of the uncollected balances Rs. 41,097 was remitted and Rs. 69,326 suspended.

The working of the new assessments during 1877-78 and 1878-79.

I give in the following table the amount remitted in each assessment circle, and the proportion it bears to the total revenue assessed :—

Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Amount remitted.			Percentage of jama of circle.	REMARKS.
FIROZPUR.	Chiknot	3,333	...	...	12.84	
	Mandikhera	384	...	...	1.37	
	Landoha	8,289	...	...	16.09	
	Bhader	7,116	...	...	10.35	
	Pdnahana	4,126	...	...	5.42	
	Total	23,248	...	...	...
GURGAON.	Sohna	463	...	...	2.32	
	Sailani	674	...	...	3.71	
	Adjoining Dáhar	49	...	...	0.46	
	Gurgaon	477	...	...	1.25	
	Sáhibi	1,055	...	...	5.54	
	Farrukhnagar	1,294	...	...	4.13	
	Dáhari	535	...	...	3.20	
	Bahora	180	...	...	0.81	
NUH.	Kásan	69	...	...	0.70	
	Total	4,796	...	...	...
PALWAL.	Táora	740	...	...	1.90	
	Dáhar	6,351	...	...	5.50	
	Bángar	5,922	...	...	5.42	
	Total	13,013	...	...	...
PALWAL.	Khadar	40	...	...	0.32	

Section 296.—Early in 1879 a special inquiry into the circumstances

Result of a special enquiry into the circumstances of certain villages in Firozpur.

of the villages in the Firozpur valley was made by Mr. Wilson under the orders of Colonel Davies, Commissioner of Delhi. Mr. Wilson submitted a very full report, which was reviewed by Colonel Davies as Additional Financial Commissioner. Colonel Davies came to the conclusion that beyond remitting arrears of revenue, and reducing the jamas of six villages by Rs. 547, and of one estate by Rs. 78 for five years, no other action was necessary. He held that the people, if unburdened with arrears of revenue and favored by good seasons, would be able to pay, without difficulty, the revenue which had been assessed on them, but that it would be incumbent on the Deputy Commissioner to watch very carefully the condition of the agricultural population in the parts which had suffered most severely in the late drought, and not to allow the enforcement of harsh or injurious coercion.

The correspondence was forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor, who, in returning it, noted his concurrence in the view of the Additional Financial Commissioner, that the best remedy for distress arising from bad seasons in such tracts as the Landoha country, is to grant suspensions of the revenue demand, when necessary, and to grant remissions for prolonged distress arising from a succession of bad seasons.

Section 297.—I have not seen the district since the end of 1877, but I understand that the resources of very many villages, especially in the Meo tracts, have been very greatly crippled since I assessed them, by the disastrous effects of the years 1877-78 and 1878-79. Provided that the district is not again soon visited with bad seasons, I believe that villages which have not been so crippled as to be unable to cultivate all their lands, will recover. As I have before observed, the fluctuations are not all on one side, and in good seasons these small proprietary communities flourish exceedingly. Men who have in the late drought got deeply entangled with the money-lender, and entered into obligations on onerous terms, will not be able to easily extricate themselves; but in their case the mischief is done, and, for the reasons before given, the relief which would be afforded to them by any reduction of the revenue would be comparatively small. If bad seasons come again before the district has recovered, the Government will have to exercise great liberality in the matter of remissions in order to avoid a permanent loss. Since I assessed the district, I have, as Settlement Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, studied the assessments of many other parts of the Punjab; and I am of opinion that, as compared with the assessments in most of the Punjab proper, the demand is a full one. The Delhi territory generally seems to have been always more highly assessed than the Punjab. I do not think that the settlement is too high, provided that it is properly worked with a due recognition of the effect of bad seasons on the people. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner should, I think, have no hesitation in recommending reductions in particular villages, where experience shows that I over-estimated the revenue-paying power of the estates, or where the owners have been since so crippled that they are unable to recover without such assistance. That with no previous settlement experience, I should, in assessing 1,264 villages, have in some cases fallen into error, is evidently far from the probable; but I do not think that reductions to an extent that would materially affect the result of the settlement will be needed.

Instalments for the payment of the revenue.

Section 298.—The dates on which the revenue becomes due are—

<i>Kharif harvest.</i>	<i>Rabi harvest.</i>
15th November.	15th December. | 15th May. 15th June.

When the assessments had been announced, I procured from each Superintendent a statement showing for each village—

- (a) the proportions in which the revenue had hitherto been paid at each harvest;
- (b) the proportional values of the autumn and spring crops grown in the year of the settlement measurements;
- (c) the proportions in which the headmen wished to pay;
- (d) the proportions recommended by the Superintendent.

After considering these figures, I passed orders as to the future instalments for each village, generally agreeing to the wishes of the headmen, unless there seemed good reason to the contrary. The proportions of the instalments vary exceedingly: some hill villages

have no spring crop, and pay all their assessment in the kharif; while some low-lying flooded villages pay almost the whole of their assessment in the rabi. The following table gives the general result :—

Statement showing the amount of Government demand due on each instalment of 1879 for each Assessment Circle of Gurgaon District.

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	RABI 1879.			KHARIF 1879.			Grand Total.
		1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total.	1st Instalment.	2nd Instalment.	Total.	
GURGAON.	Bahora ..	6,245	6,242	12,487	4,481	4,474	8,955	21,442
	Pahár (Hill) ..	990	982	1,972	5,170	5,159	10,329	12,301
	Dáhar ..	4,903	4,897	9,800	3,290	3,285	6,575	16,375
	Sohna ..	3,076	3,059	6,135	6,583	6,572	13,155	19,290
	Sihi ..	2,159	2,148	4,307	5,129	5,115	10,244	14,551
	Sailáni ..	5,526	5,512	11,038	5,199	5,186	10,385	21,423
	Sáhibi ..	5,268	5,260	10,528	2,683	2,669	5,352	15,880
	Farrakhnagar ..	6,355	6,345	12,700	7,104	7,091	14,195	26,895
	Kásan ..	542	541	1,083	3,640	3,633	7,273	8,356
	Gurgaon ..	7,722	7,702	15,424	10,611	10,586	21,197	36,621
	Adjoining Dáhar ..	3,173	3,169	6,342	2,062	2,057	4,119	10,461
	Total ..	45,959	45,857	91,816	55,952	55,827	1,11,779	2,03,595
REWARI.	Pálhawas ..	8,621	8,603	17,224	5,765	5,744	11,509	28,733
	Pahár (Hill) ..	7,647	7,633	15,280	8,982	8,965	17,947	33,227
	Rewári ..	6,975	6,951	13,926	4,208	4,186	8,389	22,315
	Shahjahnápur ..	2,885	2,884	5,769	2,685	2,683	5,368	10,937
	Sáhibi ..	19,989	19,962	39,951	9,568	9,540	19,108	59,059
	Kansóti ..	7,764	7,758	15,522	5,466	5,461	10,927	26,449
	Magda Salt ..	13,851	13,816	27,667	8,511	8,477	16,988	44,655
	Mundhi ..	6,336	6,324	12,660	5,432	5,424	10,856	23,516
	Transferred from Nuh and Gurgaon ..	3,291	3,285	6,576	2,747	2,737	5,484	12,060
	Total ..	77,359	77,216	1,54,575	53,259	53,117	1,06,376	2,60,951
PALWAL.	Bángar ..	43,335	43,329	86,664	60,002	59,998	1,20,000	2,06,664
	Bhuder ..	2,453	2,449	4,902	3,878	3,875	7,753	12,655
	Dáhar ..	4,081	4,080	8,161	4,534	4,536	9,070	17,231
	Khádar ..	4,047	4,054	8,101	2,059	2,063	4,122	12,223
	Khádar Bángar ..	7,568	7,572	15,140	7,211	7,211	14,422	29,562
	Total ..	61,484	61,484	1,22,968	77,684	77,683	1,55,367	2,78,335
NUH.	Bángar ..	19,582	19,629	39,211	31,713	31,746	63,459	1,02,670
	Táoru ..	4,598	4,623	9,221	13,657	13,697	27,354	36,575
	Dáhar ..	28,899	28,946	57,845	27,691	27,737	55,428	1,13,273
	Transferred from Palwal, ..	189	190	379	316	317	633	1,012
	Total ..	53,268	53,388	1,06,656	73,377	73,497	1,46,874	2,53,530
FEROZPUR.	Chiknot ..	7,405	7,394	14,799	5,372	5,356	10,728	25,527
	Mandikhera ..	8,052	8,041	16,093	5,620	5,604	11,224	27,317
	Landoha ..	13,306	13,295	26,601	11,956	11,940	23,896	50,497
	Bhuder ..	9,486	9,457	18,943	14,247	14,217	28,464	47,407
	Punahána ..	13,845	13,796	27,641	23,038	22,982	46,020	73,661
	Transferred from Nuh ..	1,369	1,364	2,733	2,562	2,557	5,119	7,852
	Total ..	53,463	53,347	1,06,810	62,795	62,656	1,25,451	2,32,261
	Grand Total ..	2,91,533	2,91,292	5,82,825	3,23,067	3,22,780	6,45,847	12,28,672

Section 299.—As soon as the detailed village assessments had been announced, the work of distributing the revenue on holdings was taken in hand. The proprietors of each village were called upon to give in a petition to the Superintendent, setting forth the mode in which they wished to distribute their revenue. The Superintendent attested this petition by enquiry from the proprietors presenting it, and forwarded it to the Settlement Officer for orders, with a report stating the result of his attestation, and giving some account of the former mode of distribution, and the present tenure of the village. The Settlement Officer upon this passed orders fixing the mode in which the distribution was to be made. Of the 1,264 villages in the district, in 1,127 the proprietors were unanimous as to the mode in which their revenue should be distributed, and in all those cases the Settlement Officer sanctioned the mode wished for by them. Of the 137 cases in which there was a dispute, including 19 in which the proprietors at first agreed as to the mode of distribution, but afterwards quarrelled, 50 were referred to arbitrators, either chosen by the parties themselves or appointed by the Settlement Officer, and in 22 of these cases the Settlement Officer accepted their decision, while in the other 28 cases he set aside their decision and himself fixed the mode of distribution. In most of these, as well as in most of the remaining 87 disputed cases, which he decided without the help of arbitrators, the distribution was made according to the soil rates fixed for the village for purposes of assessment. This work was commenced and completed in the autumn of 1877, so as to be ready in time for the realization of the *kharif* instalment. A good deal of it had to be practically done over again before the end of settlement for several reasons. It was done rather hurriedly in order that Government might not lose the advantage of the increase of revenue in the *kharif* instalment of 1877, and there was not time to check it sufficiently before it was first acted on. Many of the village records had not been finally faired and checked, and corrections afterwards made in the areas of holdings necessitated in many cases a recalculation of the revenue distribution. Orders had not been passed as to protective leases for wells, gardens, and revenue-free assignments, and afterwards, in some cases deductions, in some cases additions of revenue had to be made for them. The people often had not understood thoroughly the effect of the distribution at first proposed by them, and in 19 of the villages in which they had at first agreed among themselves as to the mode of distribution, disputes afterwards arose, and were decided by the Settlement Officer after full enquiry, sometimes with the aid of arbitrators, and in several cases after a local investigation by the Superintendent. The most ordinary form of dispute was whether the revenue should be distributed over the sub-divisions of the village according to the traditional shares they represented, or according to the area and quality of the land held by each sub-division, which was often found to differ very widely from the share supposed to be represented. In such cases, where the village had hitherto paid by shares, and the land held did not differ greatly from the proportion due to the shares, the customary mode of paying by shares was adhered to; but where

the difference was great, the distribution was made according to the area and quality of the land held by each sub-division of the village, the Settlement Officer's village assessment rates being usually adopted as the basis of the distribution. As a general rule, where the revenue was distributed by rates varying with the quality of the soil, the classification of soils made in the Settlement Field Register for assessment purposes was accepted by the proprietors as the basis of their distribution of revenue; but in a very few cases they insisted on a distribution of their own, the usual objection in such cases to the settlement classification being that it did not take sufficient note of the different qualities of the water in the wells, or of the minuter differences between soils of one general quality. In not a few cases, individual proprietors, when they found how much revenue they had to pay, objected that their land had been classed as of higher quality than it really was, or that too large an area had been entered as irrigable from their well and assessed at irrigation rates. On enquiry into such cases it was usually found that either no mistake had been made at all, or that no substantial injustice had been done, but in some instances it seemed necessary to alter the classification so far as it affected the distribution of the revenue on the fields complained about. Another cause of fierce dispute in one or two villages was an attempt on the part of the proprietors, so to distribute the revenue as to throw an unfair proportion of it on the lands held by hereditary tenants paying only land revenue and cesses. In such cases the reasonable objections of the hereditary tenants were attended to, and a fair distribution made on all lands without regard to the status of the occupier, whether proprietor or tenant, the usual mode of settling the dispute, being to take the Settlement Officer's village assessment rates as the basis of the distribution.

In 515 villages the distribution was made throughout on ancestral shares, without regard to the area or quality of the land held by the representatives of the shares. In 89 villages the revenue was so distributed over the sub-divisions of the village, but within the sub-divisions was made to vary according to the land comprising each holding. In 632 villages the distribution was made throughout according to the land forming each holding, and in the remaining 28 the distribution was so made over the sub-divisions of the village, but within the sub-divisions was made on shares. Of these 660 villages in which the primary distribution was made on the land, in 436 an all-round rate on the land recorded as cultivated, or on the cultivated and fallow, was adopted; and in 224, soil-rates, varying according to the quality of the soil, were made the basis of the distribution. Of these 224 cases, in 6 the Settlement Officer's village assessment rates were adopted by the proprietors, in 73 they were imposed on them by order of the Settlement Officer in decision of a dispute, and in 145 villages soil-rates proposed by the proprietors themselves, or by arbitrators or the Superintendent, were sanctioned by the Settlement Officer. It seems that it was not generally known that the Settlement Officer had fixed soil-rates for assessment purposes, or no doubt those rates would have been more generally adopted by the people. Where they themselves

fixed differential soil-rates, the most usual modes of calculation were— (1) to fix a rate such as Rs. 2 or Re. 1-8-0 per bigha on land irrigated from wells, and spread the rest of the assessment by an all-round rate on the unirrigated land, (2) to fix proportions at which the rates should fall on the different classes of land, such as land irrigated from wells 9 shares, land naturally irrigated 4 shares, unirrigated land 2½ shares. Very often the *Bhur* was distinguished from the other soils by a lighter rate. Of the 660 villages in which the distribution was made according to the land, in 507 the land held in common (*shámlát*) was exempted from distribution, the whole of the revenue being spread over the land owned separately by the proprietors (*maq búza málikán*). In such cases the practice generally will be, that the income of the common land will be credited to the land revenue of the whole village, and the remainder only levied proportionally on the land owned separately. In all cases *dohi* and *bhoola* tenures, which are in their nature revenue-free, have been exempted in the distribution.

In some cases a difficulty has been experienced in distributing the land-revenue remitted for a term of years on account of a protective well-lease. Where the revenue is distributed according to differential soil-rates, of course the amount remitted is simply deducted from the amount charged on the area attached to the well; but where the distribution is made by an all-round rate without regard to the quality of the soil, or is made on shares without regard to the land held, the only fair way is to grant the remission to the whole village by an all-round rate or according to shares. In all cases in which protective well-leases have been granted, a note has been made in the Register of Holdings (*khewat khatauni*) showing the amount of revenue payable on each holding for the first year of settlement, and the amount which will be payable on each holding on the expiry of each well-lease.

The file of enquiry into the mode in which the revenue was to be distributed is preserved for each village in the district office, and a full description of the mode of distribution finally sanctioned and acted upon in the record, is given in section 5 of the Village Administration Paper.

In the Administration Paper of 1,054 villages, an agreement is recorded that in no case will the mode of distribution of the revenue be changed during the currency of the settlement, and in 210 it is recorded that it will not be changed until all, or the majority of, the proprietors agree. It seems probable that in most of these cases the people did not understand the full effect of this agreement, and much hardship may be caused hereafter, if it be interpreted to prohibit a re-distribution of the revenue. It should be set aside where the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that justice demands a re-distribution.

In this process, as everywhere else, the tendency to progress from traditional community to individual responsibility, from *status* to contract, is conspicuous. In 257 villages, in which formerly the distribution of the revenue was made according to shares without regard to the

land held, it has now been made according to the area and quality of the land composing each holding, thus making the owner's individual responsibility correspond with his individual rights and marking it off more clearly. In only 73 cases has the contrary change been made from a distribution on land to a distribution by shares.

The following statement shows in detail for each tahsíl some of the facts above summarised for the whole district:—

TAHSIL.	Villages in which there was either no distribution, or in which the distribution was made throughout on shares without regard to the area or quality of the land held.	Villages in which the revenue was distributed on the subdivisions of the villages by shares, but within the subdivisions on the land.	Villages in which the distribution was made on the subdivisions according to the land held and within the subdivisions on shares.	Villages in which the distribution was made throughout according to the land comprising each holding.	Villages included in the two previous columns in which the distribution on the land was by	
					All-round rate.	Soil-rates.
Gurgaon ..	131	18	1	77	38	40
Rewári ..	202	5	25	77	...	102
Palwal ..	87	10	2	96	88	10
Nuh ..	56	32	...	201	177	24
Firozpur ..	39	24	...	181	133	28
Total district.	515	89	28	632	436	224

It will be observed that in Rewári, where the soils are generally naturally poor, and the well cultivation is of great importance, in no village has an all-round rate been adopted; Gurgaon is the tahsíl most nearly resembling Rewári, and there too the villages using soil-rates are in the majority; in the other tahsils and most markedly in Palwal and Nuh, the well cultivation is of minor importance, and the soils are more generally uniform in character, and there the all-round rate greatly predominates.

Section 300.—The clause about remission in case of submersion mentioned in para. 212 has been entered in the administration papers of 97 villages; it will enable the Deputy Commissioner to suspend the demand at once in anticipation of final orders, but the remission will have to be reported for orders in the usual manner, as the revenue affected is on the regular fixed rent-roll.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 301.—In the extract from my revenue rate report for tahsíl Firozpur, para. 10, it is noted that the respective rights of the zamíndárs of the Alwar state and of the Firozpur tahsíl to the waters of the Landoha, have, on previous occasions, formed the subject of correspondence. For convenience of reference I here give a copy of paras. 8 to 13 of Mr. Gubbin's Settlement Report of

1836 (Appendix E of statistical account of Gurgaon), and of the accompanying map; the most important letters of the correspondence, which terminated in this settlement, will be found in the printed correspondence—Proceedings of Government Punjab, Foreign Department No. 1, of 1877, forwarded to the Settlement Officer, Gurgaon, for record by Commissioner Delhi, Memo. of 29th October 1877.

8. Courses of the Landoha stream :—

Annexed to this report is a plan * of the beds of this stream, for which I am indebted to Lieutenant Western, Engineers; shewing, first, its original and natural course into the Firozpur valley; secondly, the course it took after the re-construction of the bund at its head by the authorities of Ulwar, and thirdly, that determined by the recent orders of Government in the Political Department, by which the stream, after making a circuit through a part of the Ulwar territory, is brought back again into this parganah by the newly excavated canal near Nowgong.

9. In the sketch, A A A A mark the original course of the stream, from the hills of Ulwar into Firozpur. When turned by the bund, near its source (marked 1), it then took the course B B B B, to the bund (marked 2) commonly called the Jaut bund, where formerly its waters were turned either through the sluice in this bund by the course C C into the Ramgarh parganah, or along the line of country D D into the original bed of the Nuddee A A, which enters Firozpur parganah at a point near Nowgong. Both the bunds Nos. 1 and 2 were erected by the Jauts at a distant period, when they governed the entire surrounding country; and a pukka sluice in the latter, enabled them to regulate the supply of water to be passed into either parganah.

10. But when these districts became subject to separate and rival interests, the former to the Nawab of Firozpur and the second to the Rajah of Ulwar, the latter authorities rebuilt and strengthened the bund No. 1, while they allowed the second one to go to ruin. The Landoha stream, in consequence for several years flowed through the course B B B, and along the dotted channel C C, into, Ramgarh parganah; abandoning altogether the Firozpur district: because the higher level of the intervening ground, along the line D D, prevented the passage of the water in this direction.

11. By the recent settlement the second bund has been restored, and a canal to facilitate the passage of the water, dug along the course D D. The stream, therefore, after coursing down the bed B B B, will be turned by the second bund into the canal D D; and rejoining its original bed A A, near Nowgong, flow on into the Firozpur valley.

12. By this arrangement, a supply of water has been secured to this parganah in seasons of abundant rain. It is, however, entirely dependent upon the maintenance of the second bund, by which the stream is turned off, almost at a right angle, towards Firozpur. Should this embankment be destroyed, almost the whole body of water will be carried by the force of its direction and the natural level into the Ramgarh parganah. Being of earth, it will not only require repair for several seasons, but it is further much exposed to wilful injury; and being situate within the territory of the Ulwar Rajah, it is not unlikely that this may be attempted by those villages who have been deprived, by its reconstruction, of their former supply of water. It will be necessary, therefore, both to provide for the common repairs being made for some years to come and to secure the bund from being injured during the rainy season. A guard should be stationed there, either on our part, or on that of the Ulwar Rajah.

13. The supply of water passed into Firozpur is much diminished by a nullah marked E E E, which branches off from the Landoha at a short distance before it reaches the Jaut bund No. 2; its level is some feet above the bed of the latter stream; so that when there is little water in the Landoha, it does no injury; but after a heavy fall of rain, a large portion of the water that ought to flow into Firozpur escapes through it, southwards into the Ramgarh parganah. This nullah appears to have been overlooked in the recent settlement of the stream. There can, however, be no doubt, I conceive, but that it should be closed. I have accordingly addressed the Ulwar Rajah on the subject, and should he object to comply with my request, I shall not fail to bring the subject to your notice in a separate letter."

* Vide accompanying sketch No. I

Early in 1877 I visited, in company with Major Cadell, V. C., Political Agent of Alwar, the various works on the Landoha mentioned in the correspondence of 1836, and examined the adjacent country; and we also visited together an embankment at a place called Chuahar Bassai, which had been thrown across the main tributary of the Landoha. We then recorded, separately, the view we each took of the respective rights of the Alwar and Firozpur people in the stream, and subsequently we met in conference with the Commissioner at Delhi, and arrived at a decision, which was sanctioned in letter No. 1639, dated 1st September 1877, from Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner. The results of our joint visit and of the subsequent arrangement made, were as follow :—

1. Major Cadell ordered the demolition of two small earthen embankments, which had been thrown across the artificial cutting D D in the map accompanying Mr. Gubbins' report.

2. Major Cadell admitted the responsibility of the Alwar state to maintain at its own expense the embankment referred to by Mr. Gubbins as the Ját band; so as in all seasons to prevent any portion of the stream passing to the east at that point.

3. Major Cadell ordered the destruction of a small earthen embankment, which had been thrown across the stream immediately above the mouth of the channel E E E in Mr. Gubbins' map.

4. The treatment of the channel E E E was a point on which we were at first unable to agree. We found that the bed of this channel was now on the same level as that of the main stream; and that there were 1,534 acres shown in the Alwar settlement records as irrigated from the water, which here made a detour to the south, only the surplus ultimately reaching by another course the Firozpur tahsil. I at first contended that the entrance to this channel should be closed either altogether, or by a masonry embankment three feet high, basing my contention on the argument, that before the decision of the case in 1836, the Landoha passed through the channel now blocked by the Ját band into the Rasgán jhíl, the overflow of which supplied the Firozpur tahsil, and that the measures then sanctioned were intended to prevent the stream from thus flowing in the direction of that jhíl, and were incomplete without the closing of the channel E E E, which was simply another passage to the same point; and that in any case it should be so far closed as to restore the state of things existing in 1838, when Mr. Gubbins wrote that its bed was some feet above the bed of the main stream. Major Cadell, on the other hand, at first opposed any such closure on the ground of the prescriptive rights acquired by the Alwar villagers. Finally, it was arranged in the conference at Delhi that the entrance to this channel should be partially closed by a masonry embankment two feet high, and that to prevent the bed of the stream at this point being lowered below its present level, a wall of masonry should be sunk across it, at right angles, immediately below

the site of this masonry embankment, so that the top of the wall should be flush with the present bed of the stream, and that these works should be carried out at the cost of the Alwar State.

5. With reference to works situated higher up the course of the stream, it was ruled that no interference could be attempted under the principle laid down in 1836, in accordance with the following recommendation by Mr. Gubbins :—

"It would, in my opinion, allow the Alwar Rajah an ample share of the water, were he permitted to irrigate whatever lands belonging to him are situated higher up the stream than the point where in its natural course it enters our territories, obliging him at the same time to direct all the water he did not so use into its old channel before it reached us, and not allowing him to turn any part of the Naddi into the Tribaini jhil, which is situate, as regards the natural channel, lower down the stream than our territory."

It will be necessary for future Deputy Commissioners to keep themselves assured that the Alwar zamindars are observing the conditions of the above settlement; owing to the deepening of the channel there is not now much danger of water passing to the east at the Jat band; the main point to be observed is, that the agreement as to the channel E E E is properly kept; a plan of the works constructed was sent to the Settlement Officer, with Political Agent Alwar's letter No. 669 of 10th November 1877, and a copy was sent to the Commissioner's office for record with Settlement Officer's No. 360 of 4th December 1877. The works should certainly be visited every year shortly before the rains, and also somewhat later during the rains, as, unless this is done, there will be reason to fear that the Alwar zamindars, whose interests are prejudiced by the agreement now made, will endeavour to secure more than their share of water, either by an embankment across the stream just above the mouth of the channel E E E, or by some other means. The right of making such inspection has been formally admitted.

Section 302.—Up to April 1878 the majority of the embankments

Treatment of the embankments abandoned by the Canal Department, and of the Chandani drainage canal and Kotila embankment.

detailed in para. 15 were in the charge of the Canal Department, but as they were financially unprofitable, the Government determined on relinquishing them, and leaving them to the people, who profited by them, to keep them up at their own expense. In my letter to the Deputy Commissioner, No. 370 of 18th December 1877, I recorded my views as to which works it would be advisable to keep up, if possible, and which would probably be abandoned. I left the district immediately afterwards, and there is no further correspondence on the subject of most of the embankments; at the time I wrote it seemed improbable that the people would care to keep up most of the embankments, as many of them either caused deposits of sand, or had a tendency to turn salt the lands on which the water was retained; but perhaps the late dry seasons may have made them more ready to combine for their maintenance. In most cases the initiative may be left entirely to them, although the Deputy Commissioner might well help in effecting the necessary combinations,

where several villages are interested in one work. In the case of two sets of works, special arrangements have been made, and these will now be noticed.

It was evidently a matter of absolute necessity to arrange for the maintenance of the works, which drain the Chandeni jhīl and divert the drainage of the Firozpur valley from the Kotila jhīl, and with the waters from both these sources, which would otherwise have hopelessly swamped the Kotila jhīl, flood the country round and south of Ujina. The question as to what arrangements should be made was debated in a correspondence which closed with letter from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, No. 745 of 16th June 1879. The arrangements made were briefly these: the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, for the time being, was given the powers of a Divisional Canal Officer in connection with these works, by Government Notification R. A. C. Department, No. 298 of 15th March 1879; and by Notification No. 299 of the same date, the land irrigated from these works were made chargeable with an occupier's rate per crop of Re. 0-6-8 per acre, and an owner's rate of Re. 0-3-4 per acre, subject to the usual provisos: and the income from this source and the revenue of the Kotila jhīl Chak, which would rarely, if ever, be cultivated, were these works allowed to decay, have been assigned to the District Committee for a term of five years, on condition of their maintaining existing works, and paying to Government half the fluctuating revenue of the Chak.

Section 303.—Para 10 of the extracts from the assessment report of the Firozpur tahsil notes that I was endeavouring to arrange for the maintenance of certain embankments on the Landoha; my endeavours were eventually successful, and I reported the result to the Deputy Commissioner in my letter No. 94 of 22nd March 1877. The villages interested in the embankments agreed that their restoration and maintenance should be undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner, the necessary cost being charged to them in proportion to the areas recorded in the settlement measurements as flooded from the embankments.* The sums then collected were Rs. 539 for the repair of the Madapur and Nagli bands, and Rs. 184 for the repair of the Kanmeida band, and the contributions of the several villages were in the following detail:—

Madapur and Nagli bands.

				Rs.
Raniala	...	...	...	29
Raniali	...	...	...	5
Dugri	...	...	...	3
Chak Ahmadbas	...	...	...	4

* I am obliged to state this detail from memory, but the original engagement entered into will be in the office: and I arranged that an account of the obligation to contribute should be given in clause 3 of the administration papers. This, I presume, has been done,

Madapur and Nagli bands.—concluded

Chak Kultajpur	...	...	...	4
Kherla Khurd	...	...	...	7
Hamzapur	...	...	...	16
Sakras	...	...	...	244
Bahripur	...	...	...	7
Molhaka	...	...	...	16
Nai Nagla	...	...	...	21
Basai Khánzada	...	...	...	19
Marora	...	...	...	82
Jalalpur	...	...	...	40
Firoz Dáhar	...	...	...	16
Madapur	...	...	...	16
Nagli	...	...	...	10

Kanmeida band.

				Rs.
Kanmeida	...	...	...	123
Bilakpur	...	...	...	6
Firozpur	...	...	...	41
Hirwari Bamantheir	...	...	...	14

The repairs of these embankments should be looked to every year before the rains; and the action of the Nagli band should be watched; it is admitted by all that the stream should here be divided into equal branches, and the construction of the band must be, if necessary, altered to ensure this equal division. The embankments are only some three miles from the tahsil, so that it will be perfectly easy for the Tahsildár to look after them, and if the Madapur and Nagli bands are not kept up, the villages on the eastern branch will be seriously injured.

Section 304.—Notice also seems required of a reference, which was made to the Financial Commissioner, in connection with the temple of the goddess of small-pox at Gurgaon, and as the circumstances of the case are peculiar, I shall relate them at some length.

The image of the goddess is reported to have been originally enshrined at Keshúpur in Delhi district, was thence brought to Náthúpur in this district and thence some 250 years ago to its present seat at Gurgaon. The income from the offerings at the temple was formerly much smaller than at present: before the rule of the Bégam Samrú it was about Rs. 200 per annum and was enjoyed by the Ját owners of the village Gurgaon without any determination of shares. Under the rule of the Bégam, or from about the beginning of the century up to 1836, she received the income of the shrine during the

month of Cheyt, the month in which the shrine is most frequented, while the offerings of the other eleven months were received by the zamindárs. The income during Cheyt was about Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000, during the other eleven months about Rs. 1,000. The offerings during the eleven months were received by four leading Játs, who distributed them among the other biswadárs, but in no determinate manner, there having up to that time arisen no disputes. In 1836 the village of Gurgaon with the rest of the Jharsa parganah lapsed to the British Government, and as this decided on relinquishing all claims to a share in the income from these offerings, the Gurgaon zamindárs obtained possession of the whole income of the temple. For three years the practice was to pay out of this income the revenue assessed on the three villages belonging to the owners of Gurgaon i. e., Tikampur, Inayatpur and Gurgaon, the balance being used in discharge of the mulba or village expenses. In the administration paper of the settlement record prepared in 1833, it was provided that the revenue assessed on the estate should, in the first instance, be paid out of the temple offerings, and if these were insufficient, then the balance due would be distributed on the owners according to the distribution of the Khewat; and that if the income exceeded the revenue due, then after paying any loss on the revenue (i. e., apparently deficiency between the rents received from tenants and the revenue due) of Tikampur and payment of the village expenses, the balance should be kept in deposit with some trustworthy banker until the next year, there being no custom of dividing it. At that time the income was not on the average more than sufficient to pay the revenue and village expenses. In 1840 this clause of the administration paper was disallowed, and it was ruled that the Government had nothing to do with this income, and that the revenue should be taken on the land; and thereupon the Ját owners came into full possession of the offerings. The income then was divided first into twelve equal shares according to the number of the headmen; and secondly, each headman divided this twelfth share equally among the men of his thok or sub-division, reserving a double share for himself. This practice remained in force some thirty years without any dispute arising; but after the dismissal from his post of Jamna, one of the headmen, dissensions commenced, and finally in 1872 a suit was brought by one of the proprietors of the village to establish his right to $\frac{1}{36}$ th part of the income. In his judgment dated 31st December 1873, the Deputy Commissioner dismissing the suit wrote as follows:—

"I think it is proved by all the witnesses produced by plaintiff that from 1840 until two years ago, when dividing the proceeds among zamindárs was put a stop to, the income of this temple has been appropriated to the private uses of the shareholders in the village. Is this enough to authorize a Civil Court to decree for the future the distribution of this income as a matter of right? I am of opinion that it is not. The most that is proved is, that the zamindárs have been accustomed since 1840 to divide the proceeds, but this custom goes back only to 1840, it is not enough to confer a right such as a Court of Justice could decree. It is admitted that the custom did not exist before 1840. When the zamindárs began to divide the temple offerings among themselves, there was nothing in their position as zamindárs giving them any claim to receive that offering. Anybody else had an equal right to them, and they have been in the wrongful enjoyment of them ever since.

"I think it may be fairly inferred that the stipulation in the Wajibulaz was not allowed. But that hardly advances plaintiff's claim. Government merely withdrew entirely from the business and left the zamindars to arrange the matter themselves, and would pass no order on the subject. The zamindars instead of coming to any arrangement as to the purposes to which the money was to be devoted, put it in their own pockets. There may have been no interference with their doing so, but that does not enable a Civil Court to decree their right to do so. They may do so still, as far as the Civil Courts are concerned, but I think the Civil Courts cannot recognize their right. They must prove some inherent and essential right in themselves, and not merely that others have not asserted any right. I am of opinion then that the custom of dividing the proceeds is not old enough and not continuous enough to enable the Civil Courts to decree it as a right, and that it is not for the Civil Court in the present suit to decide in what way the income should be spent. As far as the present decision goes, the zamindars may come to any arrangement they can agree to, as to the object on which the income may be expended, but it refuses to decree to them the right of appropriating it to their own use."

Against this order of the Deputy Commissioner the plaintiffs appealed to the Commissioner, who, in upholding the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, wrote as follows:—

"In the opinion of this Court the order of the first Court is correct so far as to decline to give definite decree declaratory of right in this case. Strictly speaking, the plaintiff and other proprietors of Gurgaon have no title. The income belonged to Bégam Samrú, and, with, her estate, became the property of the British Crown. In 1840 the Government relinquished its claim without deciding whose the property was, and since then the proprietary body have enjoyed it and may be said to have acquired some right by prescription. But the claim of Government cannot be said to be extinct, however unwilling it may be to take up such a property for its own uses. But it may see reason for the public good to interfere in some way or another, and this Court cannot decree a right until the period of limitation for Government suits, namely sixty years, has expired. The matter will probably be fully discussed during the current Settlement operations."

This decision was not appealed from; the proceeds of the temple offerings continued to be paid into different bankers, while the only expenditure allowed from the deposit was, notwithstanding the orders of Government, the land revenue of the villages of Gurgaon, Tikampur and Inayatpur, and the ordinary village expenses. The average annual income for the five years 1872 to 1876 is said to have been Rs. 19,517, while the revenue assessed on the three villages exclusive of cesses was only Rs. 7,528.

The Settlement Officer in his letter No. 39 of 25th January 1879, reported all the above facts, and asked for instructions on the following points: (1) should any mention of the Masani and its income be made in the village administration paper, and (2) should any further proceedings be taken in the Settlement Department regarding the dispute as to the disposal of the income; and he further stated that it would be well for the village of Gurgaon if the following points could be decided. (1) Does Government claim any share of the income of the Masani? (2) Can Government interfere and arrange for the disposal of the income? (3) If all parties interested execute an agreement to refer the dispute to arbitration under Section 523 of the Civil Procedure Code, can the matter be satisfactorily settled in that way? (4) If all parties do not agree, how can the dispute be settled? On this reference the Financial Commissioner, in his Secretary's letter No. 1195 S. of 28th February 1879, ruled, that as the zamindars did in fact pay the revenue out of the temple offerings, which they regarded as part of the shamilat income of the estate, the fact ought to be

mentioned in the administration paper, not as a matter of agreement, but simply as the present practice; with notes to the effect, firstly, that owing to disputes among the zamíndárs, the surplus of late years has not been divided, and is in deposit with their bankers, and secondly, that the arrangement by which the revenue is paid from the offerings is a private arrangement of the zamíndárs, with which Government has nothing to do; that the Government, as in other estates, looks to the land for its revenue, and in case of balance will proceed against the land, and that accordingly the revenue assessed has been distributed on the land as shown in the khewat. The Financial Commissioner also held that it was not advisable that further action should be taken in the Settlement Department to induce the zamíndárs to come to an agreement as to the disposal of the surplus income. He held that it was clear that the Government does not claim any share of the income of the Masani, for he continued, "the records of the Government North-Western Provinces show that that Government in 1844, formally decided to relinquish its claim to that part of the offering which the Bégam Samrú used to take when she held the country in jágír. There is not the least reason to suppose that the Government will revise its policy and claim a share in the offerings"

"As to the Settlement Officer's three remaining questions, Mr. Lyall thinks it clear that Government cannot interfere executively and arrange for the disposal of the income, and that if the parties interested do not agree to arbitration, the dispute can only be settled by private agreement or by civil suit. If a suit is brought, the plaintiffs might, as the Settlement Officer suggests, make the Government co-defendant. This only seems necessary with reference to the Commissioner's judgment in appeal from the Deputy Commissioner's judgment of 1873, which might make it difficult for a Subordinate Court to deal with the case until Government had been made defendant and repudiated a claim."

Action has been taken in accordance with the directions given above. The zamíndárs at first appeared likely to refer the matter to arbitration, but the pacific tendency gave way to the normal turbulence and factiousness of the lambardárs among themselves, so that the dispute stands still where it did. An entry, however, has been made in the administration paper to the following effect:—

"In this village there is a temple called the 'Masani Shrine' and in it Hindus celebrate the worship of 'Sitala' and votive offerings are made in coin and grain. These offerings are made especially in the month Cheyt. In the month Phagun, before the great day of Holi, the zamíndárs sell the right of collecting these offerings for the year to contractors, and some respectable money-lender becomes surety for the due payment of the contract money. The necessary repairs of the elevated platform and walls of the shrine are defrayed from the income.

There is no other miscellaneous income besides the offerings of the Masani Shrine. Out of the contract money realized for these we pay the Government revenue for this village, and Tikampur and Inayatpur as they all belong to us, Játs, and the balance then remaining is deposited with a money-lender. Since 1872, by reason of the disputes among themselves as to our respective shares, this surplus has not been divided."

It is, perhaps, worth noting that in June 1879, i. e., almost directly after the zamindars had been told what was going to be put in the Settlement Record, Bijé Sing, one of the proprietors, brought a suit in one of the District Courts for a declaratory decree as to his right to $\frac{1}{12}$ th share of the Masani offerings. The Extra Assistant, however, dismissed his suit on the grounds that :—

1. This money belongs to all the zamindars of the village, and not merely to some, as the plaintiff alleges ; for if only 12 shares are made many proprietors will obviously get nothing.
2. *In the wajibularz of the new settlement it is recorded that there is no condition of division in twelve shares, indeed it is written that the money will be divided according to the practice of the village, on mutual agreement.*

Section 305.—As already noticed, the manufacture of salt by evaporation from brine raised from wells is carried on in two distinct parts of the district, (a) the Nuh or Salambha salt circle near Nuh, (b) the Sultānpur circle near Farrakhnagar. Whether this manufacture should or should not be subject to taxation of the nature of land revenue in addition to the ordinary salt duty, and what form this additional taxation should take, are questions which have more than once been debated, and on which different views have at different times prevailed. At the settlement of parganah Jharsa in 1836, the Government decided to abandon its claim to the share formerly taken by the Bégam Samrú of the produce of the salt manufactured in the three villages of the Sultānpur circle (Mahmadpur, Saidpur, Sadhrana and Hamirpur), which were then British territory ; and in the Nuh or Salambha circle, the salt pans were included in the settlement of the estates, within which they were situated and were assessed at the rates used for irrigated land.

When the territories belonging to the Nawábs of Jhajjar and Farrakhnagar were annexed after the events of 1857, it was found that both those rulers took from the salt manufacturers a certain share of the salt produced, which was known as the Hakimi Hissa, or ruler's share ; and the question of maintaining or abolishing this cess was debated in a long correspondence. At first it was ruled in Secretary to Government's letter No. 1948 of 20th December 1860, that the cess should be abolished ; but subsequently, on the representations of Messrs. Cust and A. A. Roberts who had visited the works, the operation of this order was suspended. The Customs Officers did not, however, cease their opposition to this cess, which, they maintained, unduly weighted the works subject to it in their competition with the other salt sources ; they argued that the maintenance of two different systems of treating salt works in such close proximity was anomalous, and that the abolition of the cess would lead to an increased manufacture, and consequently to an increased income from the ordinary excise duty on salt, which would more than recoup Government for the loss of the cess. On the

other side it was argued that the ordinary excise was a duty on the consumer levied on all salt, whether produced in foreign or in British territory, and that in addition to this, the Government was entitled by immemorial custom to a share of all the produce of the land in every estate, and in the case of salt works the most convenient method of taking this share was the Hakimi cess, and that the abandonment by the State of the income from this source would benefit not the public, but the owners of the land, who would assuredly appropriate the income thus relinquished. It was not until 1869 that final orders were passed, maintaining the cess, and fixing it at definite rates varying in different estates according to the quality of the salt produced; it was at the same time ordered that the old system of leasing out the cess to a contractor should be discontinued, as it was found that it led to undue interference with the manufacturers.

Soon after the commencement of the settlement, orders were received from the Financial Commissioner that the same system was to be introduced into the other salt producing villages, that the rates to be paid by the several descriptions of salt should be fixed by the Customs Department in concert with the Settlement Officer, and that it should then be decided what share belonged to the Government and what to the proprietors of the estate. In accordance with these orders, after communicating with the Customs Officers, I reported on the matter at length in my letter No. 380 of 24th December 1877,* and final orders were passed in letter from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 125 of 5th February 1879. It will be sufficient to state here the result of those orders.

First.—As regards the villages already assessed to Hakimi cess. In these the rates which I found in existence were as follows:—

First class villages, Sultanpur, Mubarakpur, Sarbasirpur. Rate of cess Re. 0-1-9 per maund.

Second class village, Ikbalpur. Rate of cess Re. 0-1-0 per maund.

Third class village, Kaliawas. Rate of cess Re. 0-0-6 per maund.

These rates it was decided to maintain unaltered.

In these villages it had been arranged in the summary settlement of the Badli parganah, to which they belonged, that a certain percentage of the collections should be paid to the owners of the estates, in consideration of their proprietary rights in the lands occupied by the salt pans. In the case of lands that had been long devoted to the manufacture, the rate was to be 5 per cent., and in the case of lands newly taken up 12 per cent. The 12 per cent. rule had never been acted on, as no new lands had been taken up; and as the consent of the proprietors would be necessary before their lands could be thus occupied, it seemed unnecessary to retain this provision, which, if acted upon, would have complicated the accounts very considerably. The 5 per

* I note for the guidance of officers who may, in future, require to refer to this correspondence, that it was printed in Proceedings Punjab Government No. 1 of August 1878 B. A. C. Department, and that a copy was sent to the Settlement Officer for record.

cent. allowance had been paid (but at irregular intervals) to the proprietors of the villages, except Sarbasirpur which is owned by Government, and had been divided by them in different ways according to the custom of each estate. The final orders of Government sanctioned the proposal to continue the refund of a percentage of the collections fixed for the future at the uniform rate of 5 per cent., and directed that the amounts thus due should be paid annually by the Deputy Commissioner. It was also arranged that the owners of the wells and pans, when not also the owners of the soil, should no longer be recorded as tenants-at-will or occupancy tenants, but be entered in the column which shows the occupancy or tenancy of the land as "owner of the well" or "owner of the pan." This change was advisable, as these men clearly held under a tenure very different from that of an ordinary tenancy; they had always exercised the right of transfer, and had paid no rent, except the Hakimi cess. They are not indeed in most cases the owners of the soil occupied by the works, and have therefore not participated in the allowance from the Hakimi cess; but there can be no doubt that they possess full rights over the wells and pans, as long as these remain in existence. As these villages were under First Regular Settlement, it was within my power, as Settlement Officer, to thus amend the entries.

Secondly.—As regards the villages of the Sultanpur circle not hitherto subject to the Hakimi cess. These are three in number, Saidpur-Mahmudpur, Sadhrana, and Hamirpur. When these villages were in the Begum Samru's *jágir*, she collected half-an-anna per maund on the salt when manufactured, and also from Rs. 10 to Rs. 29 on every Rs. 100 realised by its sale; when the British Government abandoned its claim to this income, it fell into the hands of the proprietors of the estates, who have since, while exempt from assessment to Government on account of their salt lands, been levying dues from the salt manufacturers, fixed either as lump sum rents, or as percentages, varying in different works on the value of the salt sold. These rates were not, however, liable to vary at the mere will of the proprietors of the estate, but were fixed in the administration paper. In these estates the rate of Hakimi cess has been fixed with reference to the quality of the salt and to the rates levied in the adjoining Sultanpur circle villages, at Re. 0-1-3 per maund; the amount paid on this account by the salt manufacturers will not, it is estimated, differ to any great extent from that formerly paid to the village proprietors. These will no longer levy any dues from the salt manufacturers, but they will be allowed 50 per cent. of Hakimi cess collections; in the other Sultanpur circle villages, the proprietors of the soil have never received from the salt pans more than a compensatory allowance, but in these villages the land owners have since the regular settlement been in the enjoyment of the full rent of their lands, and although the Government is entitled under the ordinary rule of assessment to claim half of this income, yet it could not justly take a larger share. The difference in the history of the properties thus accounts for the enormous difference in the percentage allowed in the two sets of immediately contiguous estates.

The long abandonment of the Government claim undoubtedly made the treatment of these estates somewhat difficult, and there was some discussion as to the character of the arrangement which should be introduced. The allowance will, as in the other villages, be paid annually by the Deputy Commissioner to the village proprietors.

Thirdly.—As regards the salt producing villages of the Salambha or Nuh circle. The lands occupied by the salt pans have heretofore been treated as ordinary irrigated lands, were assessed at last settlement at irrigated rates, and have been included by the people in the *báchh* or distribution of assessment over holdings. They have now been excluded from the assessment and the *báchh*; and Hakiimi cess has been imposed at the following rates:—

First class villages. Rate of cess Re. 0-0-4	} Malab, Fazilpur, Kherla, Adbar.
per maund	
Second class villages. Rate of cess Re. 0-0-2	} Bai, Nuh, Dundaheri Salaheri, Untka.
per maund	
Third class villages. Rate of cess Re. 0-0-1	} Firozpur.
per maund	

No allowances out of the collections will be made in this circle: the pans and wells belong to, and are worked by, the owners of the village lands on which they are situated, and therefore no compensatory allowance for proprietary rights is required; nor do the rates represent more than that half share of the net produce to which the Government is entitled. The rates, it will be observed, are much lower than those in the Sultanpur circle, but the salt manufactured in the Salambha villages is inferior, and the facilities of railway carriage lately gained by the Sultanpur villages do not here exist: the future of the manufacture is, to say the least, very uncertain; and the Deputy Commissioner should, I think, watch its history, and, if necessary, recommend the abolition or reduction even of these low rates. If, however, the manufacture so far decays as to be unable to pay even these rates, it may be questioned whether it will in any case survive. On the other hand, there had been, when I fixed the cess, a revival in the trade, which, if I could have regarded it as permanent, would have justified the imposition of higher rates, and it may be that the salt will be able to maintain a better place in the market than was anticipated.

Section 306.—Some time early in the century, probably soon after the annexation of 1803, the lands which now form the Mouzah of Hidáyatpur Chhaoni were taken from the adjoining estates of Gurgaon and Jharsa, in order to form the site of a Military Cantonment. Afterwards, when the troops were removed from Gurgaon, those lands, which were no longer required for cantonment purposes, were originally leased out to cultivators, and subsequently were given away in proprietary right. This portion of the Mouzah has been treated as a separate *Mahál* or estate, and has been settled with the owners in

the ordinary manner. The treatment of the other part of the Mouzah, the Mahál Sirkár, formed the subject of a correspondence, commencing with my letter No. 124 of 31st May 1876 to Commissioner, Delhi. I pointed out that the land being entered in the records as the property of Government had not been subject to assessment, and that, as further the Government had not claimed any rent from the parties in actual possession of the various compounds, some of which were now mere ordinary cultivated fields, these were exempt from all payment. In the old record the parties thus in possession were simply entered in the column for the names of tenants, without any notice of the terms on which they held the land. Orders were passed on this reference in letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, No. 1043 of 28th August 1876, in which it was held that there was no reason whatever for exempting the land from assessment, or refraining from charging a light Málikána on the persons who now hold the land, which was declared to be undoubtedly the property of Government, having been so held and recorded since near the beginning of the century. I therefore, on the 6th June 1877, announced that the following would be the rates levied, and that they were to be paid to the Deputy Commissioner as the representative of Government: on all compound land Re. 1 per acre; on irrigated cultivated land Rs. 3 per acre; in both cases with the addition of the usual cesses and two annas per rupee of the above assessment rates, as Málikána. In his letter No. 40, dated 27th January 1879, Mr. Maconachie reported what had been done, and also that one of the parties thus assessed refused to pay either the revenue or the Málikána, and that some others agreed to pay the revenue but not the Málikána: the orders of Government were again taken, and these, which were contained in Secretary to Government's letter No. 649 of 17th May 1879, were to the effect that the revenue and Málikána were to be levied as previously directed. One small piece of land in the possession of Khushwakt Rai, which had been granted to him to be used as a public encamping ground, was exempted from the payment of any rent by Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4721S of 3rd July 1879, in which it was directed that an entry should be made in the records that Khushwakt Rai's tenancy depends on his maintaining the encamping ground, and also that, in the case of sites of bungalows, a similar entry should be made that the land was granted to be used by the tenant as bungalow compound land. The income derived from the arrangements thus made amounts to Rs. 280-12-7 and is credited under the head Miscellaneous Revenue.

Section 307.—The general rule determining the boundary between the Gurgaon villages and those in Bulandsháhr and Aligarh, is that of following the deep stream of the Jumna, but to this rule there are three exceptions: the villages of Gurwári, Baghpur and Bahrapur have fixed boundaries with the opposite villages; and at the present time portions of Gurwári and Baghpur are on the opposite bank of the Jumna, while the two Bulandsháhr villages, which face Bahrapur, own lands on this side.

Up to 1871 these detached portions were treated as in all respects parts of the present estates, but in that year the deep stream of the Jumna was declared in all cases the boundary of the Gurgaon district; and in consequence of this order the various detached portions were formed into separate revenue units.

Formerly the ten per cent. rule prevailed in this district, but the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's letter to the Commissioner of Delhi, No. 3128 of 29th May 1876, sanctioned the introduction, subject to the consent of the people, which has been given, of the system of taking up every case of increment and decrement; but it was added that in working the system it was to be left to the discretion of District Officers to refrain from revising the assessment in cases where the alteration in the area of the holdings is small compared with the total area. The Deputy Commissioner will find my rates, used in assessing the villages, stated in the village note-books; and he will remember that, under the rules under the Land Revenue Act, "the rates fixed at settlement on lands which have not been affected by the river, will not be enhanced, nor will culturable waste, which was not assessed at settlement, be brought under assessment." I invite especial attention to this point, because I see that Mr. Wilson in a Memo. which he drew up, and of which a copy was sent to the Deputy Commissioner, assumes that, where I have left culturable *jháo* *jangal* unassessed or lightly assessed, the assessment may fairly be increased when these lands are permanently cultivated. This, I think, is wrong. New accretions, when they are first cultivated with melons, peas or masúr, may be left unnoticed, or charged a very light rate, which can be increased when the land becomes fit for barley or wheat.

Section 308.—At last settlement an arrangement was made in

Notice of a peculiar arrangement made in some villages at last settlement, by which a few only of the owners took the profit and loss of the lease.

some seventeen villages of tahsíl Rewári and in a few villages of other tahsís, which is thus described in the late Mr. J. (afterwards Lord) Lawrence's report on the parganah of Rewári.

"It is also very usual for the *Malgozárs*, by general consent, to become responsible for the revenue, and, like sole proprietors or farmers, realize from the joint proprietors and the under-tenants the due agreed on. With them rests the profit and loss of the lease however; should they fail, the village is still responsible. The fact is, that the lease is accepted by all the proprietors on their own account, and the subsequent arrangement is an affair between the individuals of the community, with which the Collector has no concern. In such cases the realizations are all made in kind, or *Zabti*.

The practice seems to be peculiar to the parganah; at least, I do not recollect observing it elsewhere. It appears to have arisen from Rewári having been during so many years in the hands of the *Rájás*, who invariably realize their rents by *brátee* and *kunkoot*. When the villages were separately assessed, the people, having a predilection for the practice, continued it among themselves.

The custom is so far objectionable that the profits becoming the rights of a few individuals at the expense of the community, will thus render its members poorer than if they shared the profits. But, on the other hand, it gives the *Malgozárs* a strong and decided interest in the general improvement of the estate, by which they will endeavour to increase the quantity and quality of the cultivation. It may indeed be urged that if the profit belonged to all the proprietors, the same motive, which affected a few would operate

on all. The fact, however, is, that what is the interest of all becomes the special duty of none, and, therefore, is more likely to be neglected than when entrusted to a few. Moreover, in a part of the country like this, where land may almost be said to be at discount, the competition is for cultivators, who are infinitely more easily obtained by men who, from their situation, are likely to possess wealth and local influence. Nor will the Malgozars be anxious to reap an immediate profit at the expense of the village; their interest in its welfare is permanent, and they would sooner assist their poorer brethren by small advances and timely delay, than, by undue rigour, exact the utmost dues. In cases where a well is sunk, or any other decided improvement made, the Malgozars would certainly reduce the rates and allow the benefit of the work. Indeed, I recollect a case in which a mere under-tenant was treated with consideration, and paid lighter rate than those prevailing, solely because his ancestor had built a well in the area of the village.

We must also recollect that it is more advantageous for a poor man to pay, in a series of years, a large amount in kind, than a more moderate one converted into money. To him is not of so much importance the actual amount as the manner and time of payment. In an abundant year, though highly taxed, he can spare it without distress; while in an unproductive season, as he has scanty crops, so he is called on to give little. He has neither the trouble nor expense of conveying his produce to a distant market; nor is he ever called on, by a premature demand, to forestal his crops. The variations of seasons, the accidents of storms, and other misfortunes to which crops are liable, are thus alleviated.

The farmers and Malgozars benefit by the system; for, if possessing capital, or indeed ordinary, foresight, they can make good the losses of one year by the profits of another so that they obtain a larger return; it is of less consequence to them if that profit is irregularly collected. In short, it would appear that when the proprietors are numerous and therefore independent of pve cultivation where the soil is rich, the irrigation abundant, and the crops certain, it is preferable that the proprietors retain the management and pay by baach. When, however, the proprietors are few, when cultivation depends on people of other villages where the proprietors are poor, or where the crops are uncertain, in all such instances I think that the village prospers more when in the exclusive hands of the Malgozars."

The rates at which the men who took the profit and loss under this system, collected from the other proprietors, were generally as high as those taken from most tenants, and so the proprietors have in most instances applied to be allowed to engage in the usual manner; and as the above arrangement was regarded as a species of farm for term of settlement, their claim has, in all cases, when made, been admitted. I understand, however (although the information supplied to me is conflicting), that the people have continued the system in the following villages: Kharkari, Biwan, Bhárawás, Tatárpur-Khalsa, Kanuka, Shadi-pur, Mandia khurd, and Sahávan wás of tahsíl Rewári, and Daulatpur, Nasirabád, Sihi and Tolni of Gurgaon. I have elsewhere, in a memorandum on the subject of adapting collections to fluctuations of season, referred to a modification of the system (under which the kind rates paid by the owners would recognize their superiority in status to tenants) as one means of avoiding the evils which in some tracts are caused by a rigid cash demand regularly exacted.

Section 309.—In my letter No. 262 of 19th September 1876 to the Commissioner, Delhi, I submitted a report on the circumstances of the following estates, which were or had been held to be the property of Government: Muradpuri in tahsíl Rewári, Sarbasirpur and Jhund Sarai Wairán in tahsíl Gurgaon; Saidpur, Sadarpur, Durgapur, Khusropur and half of Raidaska in tahsíl Palwal. It is not now necessary to give any long account of the correspondence in which

Treatment of Government properties.

the history of each estate was fully detailed: it will suffice to note how each case has been finally disposed of in accordance with the orders contained in the letters from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Nos. 773 of 9th July 1877, 1339 of 13th December 1877, and 259 of 4th March 1881.

Muradpuri.—The proprietary right, it was ordered, should be sold to the representatives of the original proprietors, at a price of Rs. 1,755, paid by instalments spread over the whole tenure of settlement.

Sarbasirpur.—With reference to this estate I had reported as follows:—

"Sarbasirpur is an estate of 381 acres close to Farrukhnagar. It originally formed part of the estate of the Nawáb of Farrukhnagar, but was excepted from the gift to Captain Tafazzul Husain. It is mainly occupied by salt pans, the property in which practically rests with the salt manufacturers, although Government is recorded as owner of the land. The land not so occupied consists of inferior uncultivated Bhur in hillocks, and is leased for grazing purposes to the Jágirdár and yields about Rs. 260 annually. The Jágirdár is anxious to be recorded as owner of Sarbasirpur, but has no especial claim on the estate, and in view of the manufacture of salt in most of the lands and the need of grazing ground for the cattle thus employed, it may be as well for Government to retain the estate, periodically letting the grazing ground."

This view was approved, * and the estate remains the property of Government; alienation of it to an individual might be injurious to the interests of the salt manufacturers, both in the matter of restrictions on grazing for their cattle, and in claims for dues of a proprietary character on the lands occupied by the salt pans.

Jhund Sarai Wairán.—In this estate it was held that the Government claim, which was of a very doubtful character, should be abandoned, and the parties in possession have been recorded as proprietors.

Saidpur.—The sale was sanctioned of this estate for Rs. 1,000 to the proprietors of the neighbouring village of Sikandarpur, who had long held it in farm.

Sadarpur.—The proprietary right of this estate has been sold to the parties, who had held it in farm for ten years' jama or Rs. 6,730, payable in twenty-nine yearly instalments of Rs. 225 and a thirtieth instalment of Rs. 215: these payments become due with the first rabi instalment of revenue each year.

Durgapur.—The proprietary claims of certain Brahmins were settled by the grant to them of three-twentieths of the estate; and the remaining seventeen-twentieths have been sold to the former farmers for Rs. 9,300, or ten times the new assessment, payable in yearly instalments of Rs. 310 per annum for thirty years, due with the first rabi instalment of revenue annually.

* See also letter to same effect from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 1099 of 12th February 1880.

Khusropur.—The Government claim on this estate was declared invalid, and the proprietorship was recorded as belonging to certain Brahmins and Gujars, who had the best *prima facie* claim to the ownership. They must defend their rights, if necessary, against other claimants in the ordinary Civil Courts.

Half of Raiddska.—Descendants of the old proprietary body were granted by Government rights of occupancy, defined by the terms of the grant to be rights under Section 5 (2) of the Tenancy Act, in 256 $\frac{15}{32}$ bighas, and then the ownership of this estate, i.e., $\frac{10}{32}$ of the whole village, known as the Gujars' patti, was sold to the farmer for a lump sum of Rs. 4,625, equivalent to five years' jama, payable with the first rabi instalment of 1878.

In most of the above sales, other persons were by consent joined with the farmers in the deed of sale.

The final effect given to the orders of Government was reported to the Commissioner, Delhi, in Settlement Officer's No. 212 of 15th July 1878 : and the Settlement Officer, in his letter No. 214 of 16th July 1878, informed the Deputy Commissioner of the arrangements made; and pointed out that the total purchase money amounted to Rs. 23,995, of which Rs. 6,238 was due with the first rabi instalment of 1878 : Rs. 613 will be due annually with the first rabi instalment for the next twenty-eight years, and Rs. 593 will be due the thirtieth year. There was also some correspondence on the subject of the ownership of two pattis in Mouzah Palwal; on which final orders were passed in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 5551 of 11th August 1879. The lands had originally been owned by persons who before the regular settlement lost their proprietary rights, probably by refusing to engage for the revenue, when the grants by which they held their lands revenue-free were resumed. On this abandonment the Gujar and Malli tenants of the land seem to have stepped into the practical position of owners, and at the last settlement were found by the Settlement Officer thus holding the land, but on an admittedly defective title, which might have been disputed either by the former owners, or by the Government, as entitled to all lands not the subject of private ownership. Practically this state of things had continued to the present day, and the title of the parties in possession had been judicially pronounced to be imperfect, although no stronger private title had been put up. The Additional Financial Commissioner, on reference being made to him, agreed that no claim should be put forward on the part of the Government, and directed that the parties, who had since the last settlement been in the practical position of owners, should now be recorded as such; of course without prejudice to any claim which may hereafter be made in the Civil Courts.

An investigation into the ownership of one-third share of Mouzah Pichlai in Rewari, led to this share of the estate being declared by me to be Government property; but as this was a result of what appeared to me a mistaken judicial decision of a former Deputy Commissioner,

I recommended the grant of the Government interest in the land to the heirs of the man, Jugal Kishor, whose claim had been denied by that decision; the Government agreed in the view taken by me, and sanctioned the grant in letter No. 929 of 15th August 1877, from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The Government also owns plots of land in Firozpur, Badshahpur and six other villages. Secretary to Government's letter No. 46 of 14th January 1879 directed that the plots at Firozpur should be leased annually, until required as rewards to deserving persons; Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4943 of 14th July 1879, directed that the Badshahpur land should also be leased out for short periods; the other plots, which are very petty, are eventually to be sold by public auction. (Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 8363 of 22nd December 1879.)

Section 310.--Following the instructions conveyed in No. 6990S, dated 2nd December 1875, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Delhi, a tenant right enquiry statement which has been preserved but does not form part of the Settlement Record has been drawn up for each village in the following form :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	Owner.	Occupier.	In former papers.			In present papers.		Statement of occupier.	Statement of proprietor.	Statement of others.	Order of Superintendent as to the status & rent to be recorded.	No. in Khatauni.
			Status.	No. of Khewat.	Area of holding.	No. of Fields	Area of holdings.					

The entries in the records of last and present Settlement concerning the holding of every tenant who claimed or seemed entitled to a right of occupancy, have been copied into this register, and the statements of the occupier and proprietor, and where necessary of third persons, were recorded. After due consideration of this evidence, the Superintendent recorded in each case an order as to the entry to be made in Khewat Khatauni. The following rules for guidance were issued by the Settlement Officer :—

I. Where decree has been passed by a Judicial Court declaring the status of the tenant :—

- (1). If the Clause and Section of the Tenancy Act under which the tenant holds are mentioned in the decree, these are to be recorded without further enquiry.

- (2). If no Clause and Section are mentioned in the decree, still no further enquiry is to be made, but the tenant is to be recorded as "holding under decree of Court."

II. Where no decree has been passed by a Judicial Court—

- A. In villages under first regular Settlement, the Superintendent is to decide on the facts found by him, the Clause and Section of the Act which seem to him to apply, and to enter that Clause and Section in the enquiry statement and also in the Khewat Khatauni.

B. In villages which have formerly been regularly settled—

- (1). Where the parties are agreed on the facts, the Superintendent is to record the facts on which they are agreed, and to decide on those facts what Clause and Section apply, and to enter that Clause and Section as those under which the tenant holds.
- (2). Where the parties are not agreed on facts which enable the Superintendent to decide on the Clause and Section, he will simply state that the facts agreed on by the parties were not sufficient to enable him to decide the Clause and Section applying to the case, and no Clause or Section will be entered, but the tenant will be recorded as "hereditary" or "non-hereditary," according to the entry in the papers of the last regular Settlement.

The re-adjustment of rents has been carried out under instructions conveyed in No. 114 S, dated 13th January 1877, from Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner, Delhi. The letter was interpreted to mean that no revision of the rents of tenants-at-will, in order to ascertain whether these had changed after the announcement of the assessments, was necessary; and only the rents of tenants with rights of occupancy have been re-attested, while the holdings and rents of tenants-at-will have been entered in the faired records as they were found to exist at the time of attestation of the Khewat Khatauni. Some time after the new assessment had been announced, all tenants with rights of occupancy were summoned with their landlords, and asked what rates of rent they had now agreed upon. If both parties agreed on a rent, that rent was recorded as the rent of the holding. If they did not agree, a month's delay was given them to bring a Judicial suit to determine the rate of rent, and if no suit was brought within that time, the rate of rent formerly paid was recorded as the rent of holding, with this modification, that where the tenant paid the land revenue and cesses chargeable on his land according to the former assessment, he has been recorded as liable to pay the land revenue and cesses on the land cultivated according to the new assessments.

Section 311.—The whole district has been divided off into zails, over each of which a zaildār has been appointed. Their boundaries are shown in Map

Zaildārs,

No. X. In making the division, regard was had as much as possible to the tribe and clan of the proprietors of the villages, and the tradition of old revenue divisions. In many parts of the district there was no such clear basis of division to follow, and it was found necessary first to choose the zaildárs, the necessary qualifications being respectability, hereditary influence, popularity among the headmen of the villages and usefulness to Government, and then to parcel out the villages among them. The boundaries of the tahsils are in all cases coincident with the boundaries of the zails, and in only a very few cases does a patwári's circle form part of two zails. Several of the zaildárs are men of no great influence and have been appointed only because no better could be found, and because it was thought necessary to carry out the system consistently by placing every village in the district under some zaildár. Each man gets an allowance of one per cent. on the land revenue of his zail including assigned land revenue, and is left to collect it for himself from the villages of his zail. This allowance is not a separate cess, but is deducted from the Government demand.

There are, in the district, in all sixty-four zaildárs, drawing a total remuneration of Rs. 12,671—an average of Rs. 198 each. The present arrangement of circles was sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in his Secretary's letter No. 4919 S of 12th July 1879. The introduction of the system was sanctioned in para. 3 of letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 154 of 16th February 1877. It may, perhaps, be found expedient hereafter to amalgamate some of the smaller zails. The success of the system will depend, I think, greatly upon the way in which it is worked at first; unless the men are from the first kept strictly in hand, and made to understand that they have to give good work in return for their emoluments, a bad tradition will spring up, and the system will be a failure. If it succeeds, it will supply a class hitherto especially wanting in this district.

Section 312.—This seems a fit place to note that in passing orders on the Ferozpur revenue rate report, the Lieutenant Governor suggested that in view of the character of the population, it might be well to submit proposals for ináms for the leading men. The necessity for such grants in addition to the zaildári allowances and the form, which, if granted, they should take is still under discussion. Some proposals were made, but were considered inappropriate by the Financial Commissioner (Secretary to Financial Commissioner's letter No. 4920 of 12th July 1879).

* *Section 313.*—A chief headman has been appointed in each village having three or more headmen, except where, for special reasons, such as that the village was uninhabited or that the number of headmen was likely to be reduced to less than three, it was not thought expedient to make the appointment.

* Written by Mr. Wilson.

ment. The chief headman, like the zaildar, receives an allowance of one per cent. on the land revenue of his village, including assigned land revenue, which is deducted from the Government demand or revenue assignment before payment into the treasury or to the assignee. Of the 1,264 villages of the district, in 522 a chief headman has been appointed, their aggregate annual emoluments amounting to Rs. 7,932.

* *Section 314.*—In many villages the number of lambardárs is inconveniently large in proportion to the number of proprietors and the size and land revenue of the village, and it is desirable that, when a suitable opportunity occurs, the number should be reduced by the suppression of vacant posts. A list of the more flagrant cases has been drawn up, in which the recommendation has been made, that when a headman dies leaving no lineal male heir, or is removed from his post for any reason, the opportunity should be taken to reduce his post, suitable arrangements being made for the distribution of his duties and emoluments among the remaining headmen. Up to the present settlement there were many villages, especially in the Palwal tahsil, in which leading proprietors other than headmen, generally called *pattidárs*, *thokdárs* or *thulahdárs*, were accustomed to draw the *pachotra*, or 5 per cent. headman's dues, on the land revenue of the sub-divisions of the village they represented. As under the Land Revenue Rules only headmen can draw the headman's allowance, this arrangement has been put an end to. In a few cases the *pattidár* has been appointed headman of his *patti*, but usually the representation and emoluments of the sub-divisions have been taken away from the *pattidár* or *thulahdár* and distributed among the headmen. It is probable that, by private arrangement, the headmen in some villages still allow these men to draw a part of the allowance, but no such arrangement has received the sanction of being recorded in the Administration Paper, and its continuance depends on the will of the headmen.

In one or two villages up to the present settlement, no allowance was drawn by the headmen, and in some the rate was something other than 5 per cent. on the land revenue. In all these the usual rate of 5 per cent. is now leviable.

The office of headman is looked on as strictly hereditary in the eldest branch of the family, and thus forms a notable exception to the general rule that all the sons share equally in the inheritance without regard to age. If the eldest son be dead or unfit, his eldest son, even though a minor, is considered to have a better right to the post than the second son. Many of the people are given to looking on the post more as one of emoluments than of responsible duties, and where a headman has died leaving no male lineal descendant, the proprietors often express a wish that the widow should be appointed to the post and take a life interest in it as in the other property. It seems to have been not unusual formerly to allow such an appointment, and when the present settlement operations began, there were in the

* Written by Mr. Wilson.

district 46 female *lambardárs*, most of whom were, no doubt, widows holding a life interest in the emoluments formerly held by their husbands as headmen. Of these, 34 are still recorded as *lambardárs*, but the tendency of late has been to refuse to appoint a woman to the post except for very special reasons.

In many villages during last settlement the hereditary tenants practically shared the farm with the proprietors, and in 22 cases hereditary tenants were recorded as headmen, drawing the headman's allowance on the land revenue he represents. As in these cases the proprietors have refused to allow the tenants to continue to share the farm with them, they have been removed from the post of headman, and now throughout the district no tenant holds such a post.

* Section 315.—The arrangements of patwáris' circles and the distribution of their pay have been revised throughout the district. This was necessary as there were considerable inequalities of pay and work in some places—the men of Rewári having, as a rule, light work while the duties of the Palwál patwáris, especially since the introduction of canal irrigation, were heavy. The principles governing the redistribution of circles and pay were the subject of a somewhat lengthy correspondence during which the following points were decided :—

Re-arrangement of patwáris' pay and circles.

- (1) The pay of patwáris is to be raised by a uniform cess of 4 per cent. on the land revenue of the district.
- (2) This cess is funded, and the patwáris will draw their pay from it according to their grades, the grading to depend not on the actual revenue of the circle but on the personal merits of the occupant of the post.
- (3) Patwáris are graded in four classes, the first receiving Rs. 14 a month, the second Rs. 13, the third Rs. 12, and the lowest Rs. 11.
- (4) The circles are to be as small as is consistent with the principles above laid down, the number of cultivated fields in each patwári's circle not to average more than 3,000.

These orders have been carried out as far as possible, and their execution entailed a decrease in the number of circles in Rewári while a nearly corresponding increase became necessary in Palwál; the other three tahsils did not require much alteration. The general effect of the revised arrangements is shown in the statement given below—

* Written by Mr. Maconachie.

General effect of New Arrangements.

TAHSIL.		No. of Patwáris.	Acreage per Patwári.	Cultivated Acreage.	No. of Fields per Patwári.	Jama per Patwári.	No. of Villages.	REMARKS.
I.—Gurgaon.	Old ...	53	4,949	3,498	2,397	4,037	43	
	New ...	50	5,245	3,754	2,541	4,279	45	
II.—Rewári.	Old ...	78	3,473	2,899	1,496	3,523	40	
	New ...	56	4,837	4,037	2,048	4,907	55	
III.—Palwál.	Old ...	54	4,553	3,799	5,200	5,253	36	
	New ...	*74	3,322	2,772	3,791	3,833	26	* No. of circles 66, with 8 assistants added.
IV.—Nuh ...	Old ...	66	3,913	3,203	3,509	3,930	44	
	New ...	70	3,661	3,020	3,309	3,705	41	
V.—Ffrozpur.	Old ...	64	3,165	2,630	2,600	3,702	38	
	New ...	60	3,376	2,774	2,771	3,982	41	
Whole District.	Old ...	315	3,936	3,165	2,927	4,027	40	
	New ...	310	4,000	3,216	2,975	4,093	41	

The transfers from Rewári to Palwál, and the readjustment of the limits of the circles generally, were not effected without careful and repeated examination of all facts bearing on the question in each case. The patwáris were always heard, and any objections raised by the zamindárs attentively examined, free use being

Transfers how made.

made of the local knowledge of the superintendents. In selecting the men for transfer, those were taken who, by reason of short service and want of hereditary claims, might be considered to have taken less deep a root in the original circle, and the same point was referred to in altering the boundaries of the circle when this became advisable. At the same time individual interests had to give way when conflicting with those of a set of villages, or as it sometimes happened a set of circles. The matter was a difficult one, and the measures adopted could hardly be popular, yet so far as attention and personal consideration on the part of the Settlement Officer could secure it, success was obtained. There can be no doubt that on the whole improvement has been effected. None of the circles can be considered

really too large to be worked well, and it is obviously preferable to have men well paid, and at the same time well occupied, rather than to have an excessive number of small circles with patwáris under-paid, and with work not sufficient to engage their full attention.

The final revision of zaildárs' circles was carried on simultaneously with the new arrangements. With few exceptions, the whole circle of the patwári lies within the same zail, and for these exceptions there has always been some special reason which seemed cogent.

Some doubt was felt as to what was to be done about patwáris' houses. It appeared that during the years 1865-1870 these buildings were erected pretty nearly throughout the district. It is not known whether any orders of superior authority were obtained to provide the funds necessary for the undertaking, but a very considerable sum must have been spent in this way. The houses are generally substantially built of brick or stone with mortar. There is an open verandah with an inner room, and a small yard in front surrounded by a wall, with a doorway. The place is not suitable for a family dwelling, and would seem intended rather as a public office for the patwári. They were built at the expense of the owners of land in the circle, by a cess levied on the revenue, but no arrangement apparently was made for defraying the cost of repairs. On reference made to the Financial Commissioner, the proposals of the Settlement Officer were sanctioned, viz., to make over as many houses as already exist to the patwáris of the respective circles, but not to repair them, or to build any more. It was observed that the patwári is not entitled by law to any such indulgence as that of a house being provided for him, though no objection need be raised to his using the house already provided, wherever such might be the case. Special attention was also requested to the matter of residence; no excuse being allowable to a patwári not living in his circle.

It is sincerely hoped that the Deputy Commissioner of the future will from time to time satisfy himself that this all-important rule is being enforced. It is not too much to say that if a patwári with his family lives in his circle he is almost certain to do his work well. Being generally a man of some intelligence, he will, when shut out from the amusements and distractions of the town, where, if allowed, he always chooses to live, necessarily occupy his thoughts with matters around him, and among these work will naturally come as being close to hand. The orders of the supervising officers will be the more readily carried out, because living on the spot of their execution he finds them more easy to carry out; he cannot help acquiring an intimate knowledge of his circle and of the circumstances of the zamindárs, for the daily talk about him will be of little else. Stringent orders have been given as to the initial execution of the Financial Commissioner's instructions,

and at present, owing to the cordial co-operation of the Deputy Commissioner, there is every hope of a fair start. But without constant vigilance at head-quarters, matters will slip gradually back, if not into their old condition, at least into something nearly as bad.

The stationery expenses of the patwári are no longer drawn from the village "malba," as this item has been included among those to be defrayed by the 4 per cent. cess. This plan has the advantage of simplicity ; it prevents the old abuse of excessive charges on this account made by the patwári on the people, who were rarely able to check his demands. All stationery now will be distributed on a uniform plan from the Deputy Commissioner's Office ; the measure is really one of economy for the zamindárs. Sanction has also been obtained for the appointment of an extra supervising officer in each tahsíl, to be paid Rs. 15 a month,

Girdáwars appointed.

chosen from among the patwáris for his personal merit and service, and styled a "girdáwar."

This was much needed : the Kanungo and the Naib-Kanungo are not strong enough, even if they are unusually efficient to supervise properly the patwáris of the whole tahsíl, and the new assistance will, it is hoped, prove very valuable. The "girdáwar" retains a lien on his own office of patwári to which, if eligible, a relative may be appointed. The post of course is not hereditary ; the men now selected are all experienced and intelligent, and will certainly, if properly looked after, strengthen the Revenue administration in a material degree.

Other expenses to be met from the Patwáris' Funded Cess are the cost of repairs to the Patwáris' School, and the pay of the Teacher. And the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, conditional on there being a surplus available for the purpose, was given to the proposal to institute scholarships for patwáris' sons, one from each tahsíl, at Rs. 5 a month to encourage the study of these prospective office-holders in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for their work. The intention in making this arrangement was that systematic enquiry should be made as to the male family of every patwári in the district, that each man should send either a son or other male relative to the school, or be able to show reason why he should not do so, as, for instance, that he has a son already qualified, or that he has no heir who can be considered fit to succeed him. Only by some such plan can a constant and efficient succession of patwáris be kept up, and the scholarship to be awarded, say for two years to the most promising student from each tahsíl, would encourage merit, and at the same time be only a very trifling burden on the Fund. For the patwáris already in office an item has been appropriated of 200 rupees yearly to be spent in

Scholarships for patwáris' sons.

rewards to those who during the year have distinguished themselves by good conduct, and industrious and intelligent work. This implies necessarily a knowledge of patwáris on the part of the District Officers, more real and accurate

Yearly rewards to patwáris.

than can be obtained by hearing merely the perfunctory reports of tahsildárs; and it is hoped that the distribution will be the result of personal knowledge and enquiry on the part of the Deputy Commissioner. The patwári is now really a Government servant, and, as such, he is the only one who has no hope of promotion. Under the new system of grading and rewards, a substantial improvement is made in his prospects, and the proposals now sanctioned will, if liberally worked, supply a new motive for good and careful execution of his duties. The Financial Commissioner, it should be added, in giving his sanction strictly limited the expenditure of any surplus in the fund to these heads. Any other object would require the special sanction of his office obtained by separate reference.

Synopsis of Income and Expenditure.

The estimated income and proposed expenditure of the Patwári Cess Fund may be shown as follows :—

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
4 per cent. on the Land Revenue of the District. Rs. 12,68,765...Rs. 50,750	(a). Pay of patwáris according to distribution now made ...	42,528
	(b). Stationery, &c., @ Rs. 19 per patwári,	5,890
	(c). Additional staff Girdawars, 5 @ Rs.15,	900
	(d). Yearly rewards for good conduct ...	200
	(e). Repairs to Patwáris' School, and Contingent charges ...	100
	(f). Pay of Patwáris' Teacher @ Rs. 30 p.m.	360
	(g). Scholarships for sons of patwáris in the Patwáris' School, 5 @ Rs. 5=Rs. 25 per mensem ...	300
	Balance for Miscellaneous expenses ...	472
Total ... 50,750	Total ... 50,750 *	

The allowances made to Patwáris on Local Rate Collections, and those on canal measurements and measurements on Chak jhíl lands, have not been included, as being of a personal nature.

At present no cess is levied on owner's rate on the Agra canal.

It is well perhaps to add that the rates of pay now given in the Rates of pay how arrived at. four grades are not those originally proposed. The limits first proposed by the Commissioner were from Rs. 12 to 20 a month. The Financial Commissioner cut

* These arrangements were revised by Financial Commissioner's letter No. 269 of 20th April 1881. The girdawars were raised to three in each tahsil, one on Rs. 18, one on Rs. 16, and one on Rs. 15 per mensem; Rs. 4,530 was allotted for Patwáris' stationery, and the balance Rs. 578 was appropriated to scholarships of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem to be held by Patwáris, while studying at the Patwáris' School. The Patwáris' salaries as finally fixed amount to Rs. 42,696, and the income to Rs. 50,744.

this down to Rs. 15 as a maximum. Proposals were then sent up with Rs. 12 and 15 as the minimum and maximum, respectively, and announcements made accordingly. The Financial Commissioner, however, again ordered retrenchment, and Re. 1 per month was taken off the pay of each man. When it is considered that this pay does not include the special allowances just referred to, the rates seem ample. Many of the elder men even at the lowest rate of pay get more than their services are worth, but as they die off, no doubt a more intelligent class of officials will be obtained. It is understood that the distribution in grades is variable by the Deputy Commissioner, as a punishment or reward, though the initial classification as having been made on personal knowledge, and with care, will probably not be materially disturbed. The grading is shown below—

Tahsil.	Rs. 14	Rs. 13	Rs. 12	Rs. 11	Rs. 10	Total No.	Pay yearly.	REMARKS.
							Rs.	
1. Gurgaon ...	2	5	7	36	...	50	6,876	
2. Rewári ...	3	3	3	47	...	56	7,608	
3. Palwal ...	6	8	10	42	8*	74	10,200	* Assistants in some of the largest villages.
4. Nuh ...	4	6	8	52	...	70	9,624	
5. Firozpur ...	3	5	6	46	...	60	8,220	
Whole District ...	18	27	34	223	8	310	42,528	

Section 316.—Other village servants are the Chaukidar, village Other village servants, watchers and, in a good many villages, the chaukidar, Baláhar. Baláhar. The chaukidari arrangements were in no way under the Settlement Officer.

The Baláhar is almost always a man of the *chura* (sweeper) caste. His duties are to call the headmen or proprietors when they are wanted, to show the way to travellers and perform similar services. His remuneration generally consists of a piece of land to cultivate, rent-free, a share of the produce in kind at harvest, or a cash allowance of Rs. 2 a month.

Section 317.—In my letter No. 240 of 1st August 1877, I asked for Remissions on account of gardens, sanction to exclude from assessment for the term of settlement, subject to the proviso that the garden be properly kept up, all gardens which are not evidently maintained with a view to profit, or do not yield a clear and undoubted net income to their proprietors. The grounds which I gave for this recommendation were, that the total area under gardens was only 992 acres and that they are usually planted by men, who seek thus to gain, not profit, but the little prestige which attaches to the owner of a garden; that such men in so bare a district are really public

benefactors, and that, even when the fruit trees begin to bear, the net profit, after deducting the expense of maintenance, is small when compared with the original outlay. My proposals were sanctioned.

The amount of jama remitted on this account on the whole district is Rs. 1,972.

*Section 318.—Some notice of officers is necessary. Mr. Wilson, who, it has been already noted, had the immediate supervision of the district work, as well as the burden of all but important correspondence, worked throughout, from the latter part of 1877 to August 1879, with a method and ability which won repeated commendation from successive Commissioners. There is hardly need therefore of any praise of mine, though from my own pleasure I may heartily echo theirs. Wherever he goes, Mr. Wilson will do, I am certain, good and earnest work.

Altaf Hosain, Extra Assistant, worked fairly. He has hardly energy enough for such a post in a large settlement, but personally he is a respectable and estimable officer.

Of the five superintendents, perhaps Nau Baharúd-din was the best. Mr. Channing writes of him as follows:—

"I have a very high opinion of Nau Baharúd-din's character. His natural abilities are very fair, and he is a hard-working and willing officer."

I concur in this.

Durga Parshad of Rewári is thus spoken of—

"Durga Parshad is in many ways a very good superintendent. He is able, industrious, and of good character. Some of the best work in the district has been done in his tahsil, but he has at times also allowed very bad work to be done, the result of a supervision not sufficiently close."

I think Durga Parshad an experienced and intelligent man, he knows his work well. He has, however, it seems to me, occasionally an infirmity of temper.

Mr. Channing says of Kalka Parshad of Nuh—

"He is a fair superintendent. He is a man of acute mind and ready understanding. The work done under his supervision has always been very fairly good, but I think that his control over his subordinates, and the conduct of the business of his office, are apt to become somewhat lax."

I agree with this.

Of Parmeshri Sahai, Mr. Channing writes—

"He is a man of great ability, and he has done and can do very good work. But his judicial work is sometimes carelessly performed, and in the early part of the settlement, some bad hurried work, was done in his tahsil."

I must say I never found Parmeshri Sahai thoughtless, though he was sometimes too hurried. On the whole I agree with Mr. Channing.

"Manu Lál," says Mr. Channing, "is an able and painstaking officer, and has justified my selection of him for the post of superintendent."

* Written by Mr. Maconachie.

I do not think Manu Lál is able, but he is pains-taking. He is a well-intentioned, good-natured man. Among the Deputy Superintendents, Fazl Illahi, Manu Lál and Yusaf Alí were the best in the order named.

Sri Rám as a reader did good work, and acted as Superintendent on several occasions. In this character, however, he failed when transferred to a somewhat troublesome tahsil in Delhi.

Cost of the settlement. *Section 319.*—The cost of the settlement was as follows:—

Expenditure from Imperial and Provincial Services Rs. 5,09,643

Expenditure from Patwáris' fees, Settlement fees, &c.,
(approximate) 4,40,000

I am sorry that I cannot give absolutely correct figures under the latter heading, but Mr. Maconachie has gone to England, and I cannot find accounts for the period after 30th September 1879 : up to that date the expenditure from settlement fees was Rs. 4,33,770, and, as only a few clerks were employed after that date, I have probably exaggerated the expenditure. No doubt the settlement cost too much and lasted too long ; and for this probably my inexperience is a good deal to blame. Still it must be remembered that the greater part of the Rs. 4,40,000 is mere ordinary expenditure in paying Patwáris.

F. C. CHANNING,

late Settlement Officer, Gurgaon.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

List of Notifications issued with reference to the Gurgaon Settlement.

Number and date.	Subject.
No. 119 of 29th January 1872.	Placed the district under settlement; appointed Mr. O'Brien as Assistant Settlement Officer in immediate charge subject to the control of Mr. Wood, Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlements of the Delhi Division.
No. 815 of 14th June 1872.	Amended the above; invested Mr. O'Brien and Superintendent Naubahar-ud-din with powers of hearing suits and appeals regarding land in certain villages declared to be now under First Regular Settlement; directed Commissioner to hear appeals from orders in these suits on the revenue side; and gave Financial Commissioner power to hear appeals.
No. 1122 of 5th August 1872.	Invested Mr. O'Brien with powers as to appointments, &c., of Patwāris and Kanungos.
No. 1676 of 28th November 1872.	Invested the Settlement Courts with powers of hearing suits under the Tenancy Act.
No. 236 of 18th February 1873.	Mr. Channing, Assistant Settlement Officer, to hold charge of the Settlement.
No. 795 of 26th May 1873.	Invests Mr. Channing with powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, and Mr. Wood with powers of a Deputy Commissioner in Civil suits.
No. 1204 of 12th August 1873.	Supercedes the above and invests Mr. Channing with the same powers as those before given to Mr. O'Brien (This was republished corrected in the Gazette of 18th September 1873).
No. 284 of 23rd February 1875.	Directing the district courts to exercise their civil powers in Tenancy suits on the revenue side.
No. 429 of 3rd April 1876.	Acting Superintendent Sri Ram invested with powers.
No. 819 of 5th July 1876.	Superintendent Mannu Lal invested with powers.
No. 364 of 21st March 1876.	Altaf Husain appointed Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.
No. 443 of 6th April 1876.	Altaf Husain invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner.
No. 819 of 5th July 1876.	Superintendent Mannu Lal invested with powers.
No. 732 of 28th June 1877.	Acting Superintendent Sri Ram invested with powers.
No. 82 of 22nd January 1878.	Mr. Maconachie appointed to the charge of the Settlement.
Nos. 119, 120, of 31st January 1878.	Mr. Maconachie invested with powers of a Deputy Commissioner in civil suits and under Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.
Nos. 122, 123 and 124, of 31st January 1878.	Appointment of Mr. Wilson as Assistant Settlement Officer, and his investment with powers of an Assistant Commissioner in civil suits, and a Deputy Commissioner under Tenancy and Land Revenue Acts.
No. 419 of 9th April 1878.	Acting Superintendent Sri Ram invested with powers.
No. 639 of 14th May 1878.	Acting Superintendent Fazl Ilahi invested with powers.
No. 1108 of 8th October 1879.	Cancels all notifications granting special jurisdiction to Settlement Courts, and directs the record of rights to be made over to the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. II.

*Memo. of Judicial and Revenue cases instituted and decideds since
March 1872 to September 1879.*

Year ending	Judicial cases.				Revenue cases.				APPEALS.							
	Old cases.				Old cases.				Judicial.				Revenue.			
		Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.		Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.	Old cases.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.	Old cases.	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
March 1872 ...	...	65	7	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1873 ...	...	63	19	44	58	2,941	2,514	485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1874 ...	44	535	534	45	485	2,695	2,682	498	3	97	95	2	11	8	19	...
Do. 1875 ...	45	446	484	7	498	3,571	3,046	1,023	2	100	143	49	...	5	3	...
Do. 1876 ...	7	351	287	71	1,023	3,398	3,331	1,000	49	113	124	38	...	5	3	...
Do. 1877 ...	71	776	795	52	886	2,476	2,334	1,028	38	235	229	44	...	1	...	1
Do. 1878 ...	53	732	689	93	1,028	8,825	8,182	4,671	44	148	175	17	1	13	9	6
Transferred to other courts ...				2												
Do. 1879 ...	93	567	710	50	4,671	7,490	11,022	1,139	17	88	105	...	5	22	26	1
Six months ending Sept. 1879 ...	50	3	63	...	8,051	8,127	9,717	2,461	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
TOTAL ...	362	3,638	3,578	422	11,700	34,523	33,828	12,396	153	871	871	150	18	54	65	7

Statement showing the number of cases under Act XXXIII of 1878, decided in the Settlement Department Gurgaon District, during the settlement operations.

Digitized by Google

APPENDIX No. IV.

STATEMENT OF DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF TAHSILS,
ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND VILLAGES.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area.	MINHAL.		UNCUL
							Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrai.	Culturable.
Palwal ...	Bangar ...	138	154,506	219,940	212,373	177,125	10,923	357	14,735
	Bhuder ...	21	11,021	12,901	12,973	14,794	772	...	1,638
	Dabri ...	9	17,694	17,567	17,624	13,540	606	23	1,044
	Khadar ...	12	8,979	13,072	12,497	14,469	2,221	...	3,244
	Bangar Khadar	15	23,385	30,581	30,450	26,808	3,136	...	2,849
Total ...	Tahsil ...	195	215,583	294,061	283,917	246,736	17,658	380	23,510
Ferozpur	Punahana ...	89	55,632	78,286	76,114	67,631	5,204	...	1,981
	Chiknot ...	23	23,006	29,545	25,958	19,863	1,012	...	358
	Mandi Khara	28	31,500	26,225	27,884	16,230	1,335	...	65
	Landotha ...	31	47,836	53,293	51,515	33,739	7,305	...	430
	Bhuder ...	58	44,199	49,611	48,768	56,626	16,856	13	534
	Transferred from Nuh	15	5,843	9,844	8,030	8,555	628	...	283
Total ...	Tahsil ...	244	208,016	246,804	238,269	202,644	32,340	13	3,651
Nuh ...	Bangar ...	98	82,068	106,761	104,768	97,496	5,077	...	6,511
	Toru ...	84	30,030	39,789	38,873	55,219	12,556	78	1,991
	Dabar ...	106	92,774	124,558	115,311	103,998	15,657	6	5,099
	Transferred from Palwal	1	611	1,277	1,032	967	41	...	18
Total ...	Tahsil ...	289	205,483	272,385	259,984	257,680	33,331	84	13,619

No. IV.

TAHSILS, ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND VILLAGES.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TIVATED.		IRRIGATED.					RATE PER ACRE.			REMARKS.
Fallow.	Gardens.	Chahi with irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
114 208 16 166 187	200 ... 5 13 79	14,313 1,126 1,869 1,256 2,980	57 4 1,683	136,426 11,046 8,294 7,579 17,577	150,796 12,176 11,846 8,835 20,557	165,845 14,022 12,911 12,248 23,672	1 3 21 0 14 00 1 4 10 0 13 10 1 2 21	4 51 6 0 14 9 5 10 1 0 4 1 4 7 1	6 6 1 0 7 9 6 7 7 8	
681	297	21,544	1,744	180,922	204,200	228,698	1 2 61	4 4 01	6 4	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 283,198.
24 7 5 32 130 9	16 ... 14 22 128 ...	4,124 371 940 3,136 3,906 207	568 8,163 3,546 8,147 2,387 669	55,714 9,952 10,325 14,667 32,672 6,759	60,406 18,486 14,811 25,950 38,965 7,635	62,427 18,851 14,895 26,434 39,757 7,927	1 2 01 1 4 11 1 11 61 1 8 51 0 13 91 0 15 01	3 61 4 6 01 6 13 11 14 15 21 15 3 71 4 0 21 0	2 2 6 6 1 1 9 9 0 9	The jama figures exclude fluctuating assessments.
207	180	12,684	23,480	130,080	166,253	170,291	1 2 91	6 51 6	11	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 235,575.
326 59 1,785 ...	17 ... 47 ...	4,339 3,747 2,746 21	65 886 30,261 ...	81,161 35,902 48,397 887	85,565 40,535 81,404 908	92,419 42,585 88,335 926	1 1 21 0 11 30 1 1 91 1 1 11	2 2 21 14 70 15 4 101 6 1 101 2	3 7 4 8 2	The jama figures exclude fluctuating assessments.
2,170	64	10,853	31,212	166,347	208,412	224,265	1 0 21	2 61 3	11	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 257,914.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF DETAILED ASSESSMENTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	No. of villages.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area.	MINHAI		UNCUL
							Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraj.	
									Culturable.
Gurgaon ...	Bahora ...	11	18,432	23,110	22,072	17,732	616	30	520
	Hill ...	22	10,728	13,062	12,690	40,191	20,707	...	3,307
	Dahar or Najafgarh Jhil	12	22,813	21,071	16,682	12,698	2,085	10	1,071
	Sohna ...	28	14,500	19,902	19,908	30,598	10,593	20	896
	Sibi ...	22	13,249	15,429	15,374	19,429	1,362	2	792
	Silani ...	27	19,476	20,920	21,941	19,806	2,435	...	1,935
	Sahibi ...	17	13,124	17,972	19,010	17,679	774	151	4,399
	Farukhnagar	26	25,075	30,468	31,272	41,793	4,485	316	5,329
	Kasan ...	12	6,800	9,069	8,652	12,379	1,202	...	323
	Gurgaon ...	41	35,735	36,328	38,015	40,330	5,650	15	3,602
	Adjoining Dahar	9	11,163	10,314	10,732	9,913	1,189	...	1,165
Total ...	Tahsil ...	227	191,095	217,645	216,353	262,648	51,098	544	23,339
Rewari ...	Pathawas ...	35	28,175	29,307	29,254	29,083	1,048	12	1,355
	Pahar ...	39	32,733	34,668	34,005	52,103	10,479	114	2,374
	Rewari ...	41	22,987	22,415	23,180	25,258	1,618	39	3,465
	Shahjahanpur	9	11,152	11,141	11,198	11,324	1,397	...	1,093
	Sahibi ...	56	59,935	63,193	62,967	49,714	5,842	178	3,193
	Kasauti ...	17	27,230	26,717	27,198	26,156	845	37	1,743
	Manglershor...	74	48,271	49,430	50,865	40,980	2,990	283	2,393
	Mundhi ...	23	22,608	24,838	24,865	26,075	898	21	1,660
	Transferred villages	15	10,454	13,493	12,561	11,788	574	...	692
Total ...	Tahsil ...	309	263,545	275,202	276,096	272,481	25,691	684	17,869
Total ...	District ...	1,264	1,083,722	1,306,097	1,276,619	1,242,089	160,118	1,705	81,988

No. IV—concluded.

TAHSILS, ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND VILLAGES.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
TIVATED.		IRRIGATED.					RATE PER ACRE.			
Fallow.	Gardens.	Chahi with irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	REMARKS.
56	12	2,045	4,548	9,905	16,498	17,086	1 3 11	1 4 8	1 5 5	
222	...	700	644	14,611	15,955	19,484	0 5 0	0 10 5	0 12 9	
103	3	330	4,483	4,613	9,426	10,603	1 5 0	1 9 2	1 12 3	
65	10	1,658	1,096	16,260	19,014	19,983	0 10 5	0 15 11	0 0 0	The jama figures exclude fluctuating assessments.
213	...	2,035	25	15,000	17,060	18,065	0 12 8	0 13 7	0 14 5	
419	...	948	3,607	10,462	15,017	17,371	1 1 9	1 4 2	1 7 4	
292	1	3,578	2,876	5,608	12,062	16,754	1 1 2	1 2 2	1 9 2	
805	26	4,157	1,098	25,577	30,832	36,992	0 12 0	0 13 6	0 0 5	
189	...	423	...	10,242	10,665	11,777	0 11 2	0 12 4	0 12 11	
87	173	3,096	988	26,719	30,803	34,665	0 15 1	1 1 6	1 3 9	
29	1	588	844	6,097	7,529	8,724	1 1 4	1 3 8	1 6 10	
2,480	226	19,558	20,209	145,094	184,861	210,906	0 13 2	1 0 5	1 2 9	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 206,567.
480	15	4,946	...	21,227	26,173	28,023	1 0 1	1 0 8	1 1 10	
618	12	4,237	...	34,269	38,506	41,510	0 10 5	0 13 1	0 14 2	
1,326	133	3,496	...	15,180	18,676	23,601	0 14 8	0 15 8	1 3 10	
49	...	1,018	...	7,767	8,785	9,927	0 15 10	1 2 1	1 4 5	
548	42	10,780	1,247	27,884	39,911	43,694	1 4 3	1 7 1	1 9 3	
361	45	3,667	...	19,458	23,125	25,274	1 0 8	1 1 3	1 2 10	
537	13	8,347	...	26,417	34,764	37,707	1 3 10	1 5 7	1 7 5	
353	19	3,350	...	19,874	23,224	25,156	0 15 3	0 15 10	1 1 2	
261	...	1,971	1,179	7,111	10,261	11,214	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 7	
4,533	279	41,812	2,426	179,187	223,425	246,106	1 0 2	1 1 1	1 3 9	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 264,597.
10,071	1,046	106,451	79,071	801,639	987,161	1,080,266	1 0 5	1 2 11	1 4 8	Initial Khalisa demand Rs. 1,248,451.

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT,
TAHSIL PALWAL,
DISTRICT GURGAON.

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 3 years ending 1st April.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Minhái.	Unculturable with village site.	Unculturable.	Uncultivated.
		1	Atohan ...	712	610	509	692	779	664	28	...	161	...
		2	Asota ...	1,464	1,314	791	1,438	1,353	1,117	58	...	141	...
		3	Asoti ...	1,520	1,225	1,225	1,431	1,342	1,043	30	...	67	...
		4	Alapur ...	491	473	501	926	859	762	31	...	4	...
		5	Agwanpur ...	800	796	700	1,143	1,050	863	54	...	16	...
		6	Akbarpur Dekura ...	432	431	300	673	584	512	23	...	20	...
		7	Amrauli ...	1,440	1,183	792	1,137	1,126	918	125	...	41	...
		8	Aurangabad ...	7,550	8,260	5,793	8,657	8,382	6,113	431	...	107	8
		9	Aharwan ...	1,349	1,270	960	2,163	1,600	1,777	103	...	148	...
		10	Baptauli ...	987	703	428	693	560	463	13	...	26	3
		11	Bata ...	1,304	1,152	509	1,264	968	1,172	134	...	218	...
		12	Bamnika ...	460	467	277	433	353	340	12	...	13	...
		13	Banswa ...	5,380	5,206	4,327	3,901	4,343	3,189	348	4	345	3
		14	Badraun ...	2,962	2,088	1,125	2,475	2,000	2,069	70	...	304	11
		15	Darauli ...	4,956	3,932	2,295	3,619	3,194	3,012	143	...	337	...

CHAK DANGAR.

KHALSA.

GURGAON DISTRICT.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable,	Irrigated by other means,				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	33	...	442	475	636	1 2 9	1 3 7	1 10 3	A very good Jāt village with good soils, increase of cultivation 76 per cent.
...	132	...	786	918	1,059	1 3 5	1 4 5	1 7 7	A very good Jāt village close to Palwal; cultivation has quadrupled; the Kacha wells assessed as barani, as canal irrigation has been introduced and will certainly supplant them.
...	126	...	820	946	1,019	1 4 7	1 5 2	1 6 8	Soils fair, owners not good agriculturists, not a great increase either of cultivation, wells salt, and not fully used.
...	23	...	644	667	671	1 3 4	1 4 3	1 4 5	Soils nearly average, wells salt. Rents admitted Rs. 2 a bigha, which would justify a Jama at circle rates, but the increase is too sudden. Close to Palwal.
...	48	...	745	793	809	1 3 5	1 4 9	1 5 2	A very good village in every way, as the increase is great, a lump assessment of 50 per cent. added to the Jama is made.
...	35	...	434	469	489	1 2 3	1 3 1	1 3 11	A very good village, but the increase is great, and some abatement therefore made.
...	75	...	677	732	793	1 3 9	1 6 11	1 8 2	A Skinner village, half rent-roll gives almost exactly the circle rates.
...	728	...	4,842	5,370	5,682	1 6 0	1 7 7	1 8 1	A fine Jāt village with good soils, the circle rates though giving a large increase are perfectly fair save as regards chahi as the water lies rather deep and salt. The canal has been introduced here.
...	63	...	1,463	1,526	1,674	0 14 5	0 15 3	1 0 9	A great increase here, and not well protected; troubles too with the Gujar ex-biswals, gentle rates therefore are applied.
...	26	...	395	421	450	1 3 4	1 3 11	1 5 3	Soils rather below average, former assessment light, so that now increase at circle rates is greater than increase in cultivation.
...	116	...	704	820	1,038	0 13 3	0 14 11	1 2 11	The increase very great, and the owners Brahmins.
...	...	...	315	315	328	1 0 7	1 1 3	1 1 11	No abadi, and no protection of cultivation from drought, the increase taken is enough.
2	333	...	2,133	2,486	2,837	1 5 9	1 8 6	1 11 11	A fine village but already fully assessed regard being had to its resources.
...	137	...	1,547	1,694	1,999	0 15 5	1 0 1	1 3 0	Soils fair, water sweet, cultivation more than trebled, but the increase is very great.
...	112	...	2,450	2,542	2,869	1 0 11	1 1 9	1 4 5	A Skinner village, half rent roll, allowing the usual Rs 12½ per cent. for expenses.

PALWAL TAHSIL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending March 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue assessment for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Unculturable with village site.	Minhdi.	Uncultivated.	
		16	Baghaula ...	1,800	1,766	1,350	2,362	2,024	2,024	121	...	916	...
		17	Balai (Jagir) ...	...	909	969	890	961	750	186	...	41	...
		18	Banchatl ...	7,500	7,200	5,035	5,719	6,399	4,563	183	6	402	...
		19	Boraka ...	384	384	285	529	415	399	21	...	97	4
		20	Bhaduki ...	10,415	9,500	7,450	6,804	7,480	6,033	463	...	240	8
		21	Bahraula ...	411	367	341	675	600	689	38	...	217	...
		22	Bhulwana ...	3,800	2,922	2,375	2,131	2,508	1,995	91	...	833	...
		23	Bhaudauli ...	3,007	2,753	1,287	1,791	1,755	1,360	53	...	172	...
		24	Bela ...	882	820	407	2,118	2,274	1,722	184	...	39	1
		25	Patil Khurd ...	1,468	1,854	1,130	1,623	1,528	1,312	49	...	68	...
		26	Patil Kalan ...	518	352	150	238	250	318	17	...	88	...
		27	Palri ...	624	624	498	779	642	587	23	...	9	...
		28	Pirhala ...	5,000	4,038	4,081	4,067	4,098	3,039	163	21	128	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	187	...	1,500	1,687	1,905	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 3 2	Brahmins, increase of cultivation 68 per cent., water near, but wells brackish, an increase taken in jama of 50 per cent.
10	162	...	353	616	566	1 4 5	1 11 2	1 13 10	Originally a Jagir. Soils at circle rates save chahi which may be a little higher, water being near.
...	204	...	3,568	3,882	4,374	1 6 5	1 7 5	1 10 4	A good Jât village. Something above circle rates only, as the increase is very considerable.
...	24	...	313	347	378	1 0 8	1 1 7	1 3 2	A Jât village near Hodal. Wells salt, and the increase in cultivation not so great as the increase of jama at circle rates.
...	630	...	3,668	4,216	4,870	1 7 9	1 10 2	1 11 9	A very good Jât village, soils good, and canal irrigation introduced; former assessment must have been high.
...	57	...	377	434	651	0 13 9	0 14 9	1 6 1	A very good village, but owners are Gujars; canal irrigation introduced and room for extension, but as the rate is large an abatement is allowed.
...	91	...	1,530	1,621	1,904	1 4 1	1 5 1	1 8 9	A Jât village with soils mainly good, material increase of resources so that the jama may fairly be raised a little.
10	202	..	913	1,115	1,297	1 4 9	1 5 8	1 9 2	A very good village near Hasanpur owned by Gaurwas. The kacha wells will be supplanted by canal irrigation, and the increase is very considerable.
...	27	..	1,491	1,518	1,588	1 5 2	1 7 8	1 7 11	A Skinner village, assessed at half the rent-roll, allowing Rs. 12½ per cent, for expenses.
...	97	..	1,098	1,195	1,263	1 2 8	1 3 4	1 3 6	Owners not the best agriculturists, the increase too is large. Soils rather under the average.
...	...	..	208	208	296	0 12 9	0 13 6	1 3 3	A large increase and not protected by irrigation, there is however the power of extension.
...	18	..	543	561	554	1 1 6	1 2 3	1 2 4	An increase in cultivation of 68 per cent., the owners live in Saundhad. An increase of 60 per cent. is taken in the jama.
4	589	8	2,126	2,723	2,855	1 6 7	1 8 1	1 9 3	A strong Jât village accustomed to pay a full assessment. Soils above average save the chahi, most of the wells are brackish, though the water is near.

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalsa Jagir or shahd.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Juma before last settlement.	Highest Juma of last settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending March 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Juma announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Unculturable with village a/c.		Uncultivated.	
	Khalsa.									Minhāt.	Lakhs.	Culturable.	Fallow.
		29	Palwal ...	9,000	7,614	6,902	8,530	9,043	7,043	673	43	353	2
		30	Pingor ...	2,300	2,606	1,700	2,792	2,407	2,138	179	...	60	...
		31	Pbulwari ...	1,320	1,236	772	1,335	1,500	1,622	59	...	261	1
		32	Pelak ...	1,757	1,738	1,224	1,760	1,761	1,347	62	...	126	...
		33	Paingallu ...	960	960	722	1,960	1,417	1,662	67	...	270	...
		34	Taraka ...	624	638	392	695	665	513	31	...	11	...
		35	Tatarpur ...	586	320	320	447	358	344	22	...	10	...
		36	Tomasara ...	602	602	447	762	637	617	32	...	78	...
		37	Tikri Brahmins ...	343	333	201	1,500	1,340	1,092	26	...	23	...
		38	Tikri alias Dhangarh ...	489	489	323	715	643	643	26	...	135	...
		39	Tikri Gugar ...	600	599	508	668	668	456	15	...	4	...
		40	Jatauli ...	1,132	1,044	953	1,224	1,402	1,059	47	...	172	...
		41	Jataula ...	608	721	361	377	400	314	10	...	7	...
		42	Jalalpur ...	332	294	279	533	400	419	20	...	9	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chakl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
15	308	49	5,698	5,955	6,325	1 4 6	1 6 11	1 8 3	An increase in resources here justifies the increase taken in the jama, but the estate is too big for careful cultivation throughout, and the owners are not of the best agriculturist classes.
11	159	...	1,729	1,888	1,959	1 2 0	1 3 7	1 4 5	Soils here not very good, water deep, and owners Balyids. The increase taken is enough.
..	43	...	1,258	1,301	1,363	0 14 19	0 15 4	1 2 5	A Gnjara village in which enormous extension of cultivation has taken place. Water, however, at a considerable depth, and the increase at chak rates is too large.
1	131	...	1,028	1,189	1,285	1 4 11	1 5 11	1 8 4	Circle rates nearly, owners Brahmins.
..	124	...	1,211	1,335	1,606	0 13 7	0 14 1	1 1 0	Soils almost all good, but wells salt and owners Brahmins. The extension in cultivation has been enormous, but the rise in jama cannot be proportional.
..	38	...	433	471	482	1 4 8	1 6 0	1 6 7	A very good village but we cannot raise the jama to anything like circle rates, Brahmins owners.
1	45	...	257	302	322	1 2 1	1 3 3	1 4 7	Only a slight increase in cultivation, owners Brahmins, soils about average.
...	47	...	480	507	585	1 0 6	1 1 5	1 4 2	Owners Gnjara, former assessment light, soils good, wells deep and either salt or brackish. The circle rates give a more than proportional increase.
...	68	...	555	1,023	1,046	1 2 8	1 4 4	1 4 11	A Skinner estate assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ the rent-roll, Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses.
...	58	...	426	484	619	0 13 6	0 14 0	1 1 11	Jat owner non-resident. A very light jama heretofore, water rather deep, and pokka wells brackish, soil on the whole fair.
...	52	...	385	437	441	1 7 5	1 8 3	1 8 5	Revenue rates for the circle.
6	109	...	725	834	1,012	1 5 2	1 6 2	1 10 11	A good Jat village with superior soil.
...	18	...	279	297	304	1 4 4	1 5 0	1 5 6	Much the same state as at last settlement, save that the owners have benefited by the rise in prices, on this a small increase of jama has been taken.
...	...	...	390	390	399	0 15 3	1 0 0	1 0 5	Fair soil, but owners are Bheikha and Meos and the cultivation is not well protected against drought.

TAHSIL PALWA

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shawd.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending 1st Oct 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rules sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on a proposal.	Total area of village.	Minhat.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK BANGAR—continued.	KHALSA.	43	Jalalpur muafi	...	238	212	...	245	238	229	...	239	...	...
		44	Jalhaka	...	1,900	1,303	1,076	965	1,209	945	24	...	379	...
		45	Janauli	...	7,720	3,212	3,016	3,189	3,511	2,465	245	...	239	11
		46	Jodhpur	...	395	301	301	740	572	575	21	...	83	...
		47	Charaleta	...	432	418	361	648	566	522	23	...	80	1
		48	Chirwari	...	1,531	1,639	1,001	1,168	1,260	966	41	...	128	1
		49	Chhajjunagar	...	1,300	1,250	1,162	1,211	1,357	963	109	...	29	...
		50	Khusropur	...	442	420	211	732	560	583	33	...	28	...
		51	Durgapur	...	585	500	450	1,099	1,084	860	27	...	25	...
		52	Dhanlagaria	...	400	373	150	566	450	412	8	...	8	...
		53	Dighaut	...	7,814	3,898	3,791	4,512	5,094	3,770	141	...	547	...
		54	Deoli	...	1,757	800	800	1,083	982	923	31	...	133	...
		55	Dadota	...	384	353	364	402	409	357	14	...	68	...
		56	Dadhka	...	336	336	228	781	486	587	24	...	4	...

BURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Revenue granted to the owners for services rendered in the mntiny. Chak rates, save the magda which is worth only Re 1.
3	180	...	359	539	921	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 3 31	A good village. Water near. Soils above the average. A good increase in resources and power of further extending cultivation.
...	346	...	1,626	1,972	2,272	1 8 10	1 9 3	1 12 6	A very good Jāt village. Soils very good and water near but some wells are salt. The barani rate however may be fairly made Re: 1-9-0.
...	66	...	406	472	555	0 15 11	1 0 6	1 3 5	Water here pretty deep, and soils rather below the average.
...	52	...	366	418	499	1 1 4	2 1 2	1 5 8	Depth to water considerable. Owners are Brahmins. Revenue rates give too great an increase.
...	64	...	732	796	925	1 4 10	1 5 10	1 8 4	Since measurement 110 acres of the culturable have been broken up, otherwise chak rates.
25	73	...	727	800	854	1 6 7	1 9 5	1 11 9	A good estate, soil and water good, lands well cultivated. Owners nearly all Jāts. Barani rates may well be Re. 1-9.
...	13	...	507	522	580	1 5 11	1 7 3	1 8 6	A very good village, hitherto considered as Government property, but now ordered to be restored to the owners. Near the main road canal irrigation introduced. Soils all above the average.
...	15	...	783	798	823	1 4 7	1 5 8	1 5 11	A Government village. Well salt, narrow average, magda, good.
...	16	...	380	396	404	1 1 6	1 1 10	1 2 2	Close to Palwal. The owners admit taking Rs. 2-3-0 per acre and are reported to take more, cultivation has more than trebled. A fair jama would be Rs. 514 but abating for the increase Rs. 450.
...	269	...	2,813	3,062	3,629	1 5 8	1 6 5	1 10 5	A fine Jāt village. Soils good save the bur which is inferior, water deep, and wells not much used, canal irrigation introduced, culturable waste extensive. The soils must be assessed above chak rates.
...	51	...	708	769	892	1 1 0	1 1 7	1 4 8	Soils good, but three out of five laes are on salt water. Owners Brahmins, and not so great an increase in resources as might be thought from the increase at chak rates.
...	21	...	254	275	343	1 2 4	1 3 1	1 7 10	Soils good, but owners Brahmins and Sheikhia. Rs. 25 on the culturable waste.
...	9	...	550	659	663	0 12 5	0 12 11	0 13 1	As the increase in cultivation has been enormous, low rates are taken, doubling the jama up, has hitherto been very high.

PALWAL TAHSIL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or ahad.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending March 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Unculturable with village site.	Minhai.	Uncultivated.	
											Yakhraj.	Culturable.	Yellow.
CHAK DANGAR—continued.	KHALASA.	57	Drana ...	864	839	541	624	672	412	22	...	13	...
		58	Dakoura ...	1,116	1,116	598	1,569	1,156	1,352	50	2	67	...
		59	Dundsa ...	982	442	437	476	484	414	16	...	32	...
		60	Rampur Khor ...	768	650	630	1,081	904	837	22	...	117	...
		61	Ramgarh ...	1,323	1,164	748	701	782	696	28	...	129	...
		62	Balpur ...	283	271	225	287	285	263	11	...	60	1
		63	Baidaska ...	2,035	1,782	750	1,873	1,550	1,796	78	...	441	2
		64	Ratipur ...	748	601	601	894	813	874	37	...	183	1
		65	Rajpura ...	814	299	201	848	600	600	20	...	30	...
		66	Rajanlaka ...	288	287	250	390	325	323	14	...	24	...
		67	Rasulpur ...	1,675	1,965	1,475	2,088	1,807	1,658	191	...	14	7
		68	Rundhi ...	2,473	2,327	1,050	1,925	1,502	1,542	46	...	163	...
		69	Ranija ...	665	500	462	704	650	609	99	...	...	...
		70	Rahraua ...	809	549	255	909	1,045	674	18	...	16	1

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
1	86	...	220	376	300	1 10 1	1 11 7	1 12 7	Soils good. With canal irrigation the dry rates must be above the average, namot Re. 1-10-0 and magda Re. 1-5-0, bbur Re. 1-2-0.
...	76	...	1,138	1,333	1,300	0 13 8	0 15 0	0 14 11	Here we cannot hope to reach circle rates, the increase is so great. Low rates must be allowed, Chahi Re. 2-4-0, Namot Re. 1-2-0, Magda ams 12 and Bbur ams 8, even thus the jama is all but doubled.
...	10	...	256	366	328	1 2 8	1 3 5	1 5 2	Formerly 113 acres dahri, now no sign of such land said to have been cut off by the Agra road, chahi inferior, other soils average.
1	110	...	887	607	815	1 1 3	1 1 9	1 4 9	Soils below average, and owners Brahmins, the increase in rates greater than in cultivation.
3	90	...	346	436	568	1 5 0	1 6 0	1 12 8	Soils about average, but village near the market town of Haaanpur.
...	18	...	173	191	252	1 1 4	1 2 1	1 7 10	Gujar village, average soil, near Palwal, but the well is brackish.
...	89	...	1,191	1,280	1,723	1 0 6	1 1 2	1 7 2	Half this village belongs to Government. At last settlement only a small portion was cultivated and the assessment was very light. There is still a large culturable waste producing pusa.
...	...	...	651	651	837	0 14 11	0 15 7	1 3 11	Soils good, but wells salt near Palwal and the culturable has been partitioned for cultivation Re. 1-4-0 per acre all round on cultivation.
...	...	...	631	631	670	0 13 11	0 14 4	0 15 3	Soil good, water salt, owners Meas, Re. 1-2-0 per acre might be asked were it not that the jama has hitherto been so low, a lump sum Rs. 600 assessed.
...	...	...	290	290	314	0 15 10	1 0 7	1 1 11	A small Jat village with no abadi. Salt springs so the cultivation is unprotected, Re. 1-2-0 all round on cultivation.
13	111	...	1,320	1,431	1,467	1 1 5	1 3 8	1 4 2	Soils good, water sweet, but owners Salyda, the wells too are most of them old.
...	74	...	1,259	1,323	1,496	1 0 7	1 1 1	1 3 3	Soils rather inferior of their classes, water rather deep, and owners Brahmins. Culturable waste rather Kallar.
...	8	...	502	510	510	1 1 1	1 4 5	1 4 5	Good soil near Palwal. Canal irrigation, but the increase of jama is large as compared with increase on cultivation. Increase therefore only by 50 per cent.
...	22	...	617	639	656	1 8 9	1 9 6	1 10 2	A Skinner village assessed at half the rent-roll, allowing Rs. 12½ per cent. for expenses.

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shar- ed.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Mithahi.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrai.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK BANGAR—continued.	KHALASA.	71	Sajwari ...	2,016	1,983	1,450	1,650	1,646	1,832	69	...	222	...
		72	Sultanpur ...	1,728	1,563	902	1,458	1,207	1,847	209	...	54	...
		73	Silautli ...	1,374	2,267	836	1,782	1,661	1,430	62	...	27	9
		74	Softa ...	371	371	371	412	411	812	17	...	...	...
		75	Saundhad ...	5,376	5,376	6,890	7,940	7,740	6,732	309	6	360	...
		76	Sahnault ...	897	824	817	758	791	589	34	...	105	8
		77	Seoli ...	2,304	2,665	2,665	3,708	3,189	2,631	128	...	7	...
		78	Siha ...	1,701	1,300	832	2,539	1,800	1,921	70	...	66	...
		79	Sihanf ...	4,320	3,291	2,235	2,000	2,248	1,466	58	...	139	...
		80	Shanlaks ...	403	403	342	653	451	434	19	...	...	...
		81	Sadarpur ...	660	427	427	671	673	609	18	...	1	...
		82	Alawalpur ...	8,718	8,071	4,195	4,684	5,000	3,162	366	...	27	...
		83	Umarpur ...	902	836	676	757	794	556	35	...	41	...
		84	Fraserabad Misa ...	1,920	1,886	1,646	2,628	2,279	1,976	92	...	176	...
		85	Fazalpur ...	594	594	594	620	696	456	22	...	16	...
		86	Firospur ...	1,805	1,628	1,500	2,135	2,034	1,688	64	...	27	...
		87	Kachi Khara ...	...	951	951	1,512	1,495	1,192	28	...	1	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigabha	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	102	...	929	1,041	1,263	1 2 9	1 3 7	1 7 9	A very good soil, owned by very litigious Sheikh.
13	91	...	980	1,071	1,138	0 14 5	1 1 1	1 7 1	Saijids. On the bank of the Jamma, but no khadr. Soils narmot average, magda inferior. A little canal irrigation. Culturable area remaining now small.
...	49	...	1,287	1,336	1,368	1 1 9	1 2 3	1 2 8	Gujars. Soils average, but the increase is great.
...	40	...	255	235	295	1 5 1	1 6 1	1 6 1	Circle rates.
...	446	...	5,611	6,057	6,417	1 2 5	1 3 4	1 4 5	A fine Jât village. Soil good, but water is salt, and the increase in cultivation is less than that at the chak rates. Chahi is assessed at Rs. 2-6-0, narmot Re 1-3-0.
2	107	...	328	445	555	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 12 5	Chak rates nearly.
1	228	...	2,267	2,495	2,503	1 3 5	1 4 4	1 4 6	Soils average, but the increase in cultivation has not been so great as that at circle rates, the owners too are Pathans, and there is no room for extension.
...	87	...	1,699	1,766	1,851	0 13 4	0 13 10	0 14 4	Soil fair, but owners Gujars, and the increase at circle rates is three-fold. A lump sum of Rs. 1,600 is assessed.
7	232	...	1,034	1,266	1,408	1 8 6	1 9 6	1 12 4	A good village, already so assessed as to require little or no alteration.
...	30	...	383	415	415	1 0 7	1 1 4	1 1 4	Owners Meos. Well brackish, and water deep, magda average, narmot inferior, and bhar bad.
...	28	...	462	490	491	1 5 2	1 5 9	1 5 11	Circle rates.
...	687	...	2,142	2,779	2,806	1 9 4	1 12 6	1 12 9	A very fine Jât village. Soils mainly good narmot, water sweet, and irrigation mostly on pakka wells, chahi Rs. 3 and narmot Re. 1-3-0.
16	91	..	376	467	524	1 6 9	1 8 3	1 11 2	Circle rates nearly.
...	280	...	1,428	1,708	1,884	1 2 5	1 3 4	1 5 4	Soils about average, wells sweet, but most of them Kacha, and will give way before the canal irrigation. I treat their land now as barani.
...	33	...	388	418	424	1 8 6	1 9 8	1 10 8	A good village and close to Palwal, water sweet, and owners Jâts.
...	50	...	1,457	1,507	1,534	1 4 6	1 5 2	1 5 7	Soils fair and village near Palwal but the wells are brackish.
...	45	...	1,118	1,163	1,164	1 4 5	1 4 7	1 4 7	A village without abadi belonging to the owners of Gachi Paldi in Hodal. Circle rates nearly, save in the chahi, which is brackish water and thus put at Rs. 2-8-0.

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalasa, Jagir or share.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Unculturable with village sites.	Minhat.	Culturable.	Uncultivated.
		88	Karna ...	1,392	1,385	764	1,159	1,073	990	42	...	122	1
		89	Kanwarka ...	1,072	626	449	775	870	657	19	...	14	6
		90	Kithwari ...	2,304	2,118	950	1,909	1,795	1,570	170	...	63	...
		91	Katesra ...	855	699	617	1,206	1,025	1,141	71	...	117	...
		92	Karwan ...	2,900	2,344	1,520	1,519	1,604	1,040	44	...	52	1
		93	Kakrall ...	427	416	250	370	339	343	25	...	40	...
		94	Kakripur ...	712	566	350	453	428	370	16	...	44	...
		95	Kodla ...	1,235	1,236	568	762	779	671	23	...	...	...
		96	Kdrarah Shahpur ...	760	542	331	454	440	355	19	...	22	...
		97	Kurall Mirpur ...	1,916	1,358	732	1,188	1,140	1,074	105	...	184	...
		98	Kolina ...	1,250	643	501	731	781	754	56	...	164	...
		99	Khambi ...	2,000	2,386	2,725	5,582	4,000	4,618	278	...	518	...
		100	Khatalla ...	1,210	1,210	713	2,386	2,636	2,008	106	...	36	...
		101	Khaljurka ...	2,946	2,525	1,703	1,975	1,995	1,459	150	...	29	...
		102	Kherbi ...	2,122	2,815	1,235	1,614	1,436	1,181	57	13	169	1

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre.			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	60	...	763	825	948	1 1 4	1 2 1	1 4 9	Narmot average, but magda and bhr inferior, the increase too at the circle rates is too high for the Brahmin owners.
...	6	...	612	618	638	1 5 2	1 5 9	1 6 6	A Skinner estate assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ the rent roll, allowing Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses.
...	71	...	1,276	1,347	1,400	1 2 3	1 4 6	1 5 4	Increase on cultivation Rs. 240 per cent. Increase at circle rates Rs. 102 per cent, soils good, save the magda which is rather inferior, wells sweet and pakka. Dry rate little lower than those of the circles.
...	103	...	850	963	1,070	0 14 4	0 15 4	1 1 2	The increase at the circle rates is too large to be taken, the owners are Brahmins; $\frac{3}{4}$ of the lands are on kacha wells; and of the soils, bhr is inferior in its class.
...	163	...	779	942	996	1 8 8	1 9 9	1 11 3	A Jat village of good soil average depth to water, but brackish wells. Former assessments seem high, but the increase in resources warrants the new jama.
...	11	...	267	278	318	0 15 10	1 1 1	1 3 6	Circle rates nearly.
...	21	...	289	310	354	1 2 6	1 3 4	1 6 1	Soil fair, but owners Brahmins, and there is no pakka well.
...	19	...	629	648	648	1 2 7	1 3 3	1 3 3	Circle rates nearly.
...	31	...	313	344	366	1 2 3	1 3 3	1 4 6	Soils fair, save the bhr which is inferior, otherwise circle rates.
...	80	...	705	785	869	1 1 0	1 2 10	1 3 7	Good soil, sweet water, but owners are Gujars and will hardly bear the increase at circle rates.
11	82	...	441	523	638	1 0 7	1 1 11	1 7 10	Narmot fair, but magda bad, and bhr not good. Many wells, two are kacha, owners Brahmins, yet water is sweet and near the surface, and culturable waste is extensive.
...	262	...	3,560	3,822	4,340	0 13 10	0 14 9	1 0 9	Soil mainly good narmot, owners Brahmins, and wells mostly brackish. The increase at circle rates cannot be reached, lump sum Rs. 4,000 is fair.
...	21	...	1,845	1,866	1,902	1 4 9	1 6 2	1 6 8	A Skinner village assessed as usual at $\frac{1}{4}$ rent-roll.
...	225	...	1,055	1,280	1,309	1 5 3	1 7 8	1 8 2	Circle rates nearly.
...	163	...	778	941	1,111	1 3 5	1 4 6	...	Soils, save a few acres, of good magda is all good narmot, culturable waste extensive, but the wells are salt, the Jama announced is the result of these facts balanced against each other.

PALWAL TAHSIL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 8 years ending Habi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Unculturable with village site.	Minhgt. Lakhsaj.	Culturable.	Uncultivated. Fallow.
CHAK BANGAR—continued.	KHALASA.	103	Khola Fraserpur ...	760	735	447	597	647	899	77	...	105	...
		104	Khera Sarai ...	3,024	1,837	1,507	2,206	2,140	2,018	145	...	318	...
		105	Kairaka ...	285	280	249	356	300	297	9	...	8	...
		106	Gadhpurj ...	761	627	594	718	690	610	32	...	89	...
		107	Gulawad ...	1,504	1,272	899	3,039	3,267	2,872	90	...	109	...
		108	Gopi Khera ...	380	389	380	663	593	457	15	...	1	...
		109	Gudhrana ...	1,152	1,152	853	2,318	1,684	1,689	90	...	27	...
		110	Gurota ...	2,000	1,996	1,995	2,039	2,163	1,696	51	8	143	5
		111	Gugera ...	1,194	1,013	850	947	981	718	39	...	56	...
		112	Ghasera ...	960	920	635	1,377	1,100	1,264	108	...	77	8
		113	Gh'gent ...	800	443	649	503	510	373	13	...	...	...
		114	Gailpur ...	900	870	601	711	720	683	24	...	151	...
		115	Ladpur ...	704	419	419	747	600	577	22	...	23	...
		116	Ladiaka ...	545	531	421	544	702	618	15	...	44	6
		117	Lalpur Kadim ...	760	607	452	578	580	424	19	...	39	...
		118	Lalgarh ...	319	307	248	371	356	285	15	...	13	...
		119	Lalwa ...	429	285	215	363	327	295	13	...	35	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with gable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
1	88	...	348	416	622	1 1 3	1 3 10	1 8 10	Circle rates nearly.
...	86	...	1,469	1,555	1,878	1 1 0	1 3 3	1 6 5	Brahmins. Good narmot, inferior magda and bhur; wells lie deep and are little used. Canal irrigation has been introduced. Culturable waste extensive but inferior.
...	...	...	280	280	288	1 0 2	1 0 8	1 1 2	Soils partly inferior, bordering on Chak Bhuder. No irrigation owing to saltiness of water.
...	84	...	405	489	578	1 2 1	1 3 1	1 6 7	Narmot here inferior, magda good, wells bad, but some extension of cultivation to be looked for.
...	129	...	2,044	2,173	2,282	1 6 0	1 6 10	1 8 0	A Skinner village assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ the rent-roll, allowing Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses.
...	99	...	335	634	433	1 5 1	1 5 10	1 6 11	Soils fair, but increase at circle rates is greater than increase in cultivation. All the wells are kucha; the village, however, is well manured.
...	112	...	1,460	1,572	1,599	0 15 11	1 0 1	1 1 1	Pathans. Cultivation enormously increased, we cannot hope to follow it. Asses at Rs. 2 chahi and Rs. 1 barani.
...	67	...	1,422	1,489	1,637	1 4 5	1 5 2	1 7 4	Soils fair and near the town of Hodal; wells are deep, and most of them brackish. Owners are Jats.
...	88	...	533	621	679	1 5 2	1 6 5	1 8 6	Circle rates nearly.
...	12	...	1,064	1,076	1,186	0 13 11	0 15 7	1 0 4	Soils fair, but cultivation not protected from drought. The owner too has an agent to manage the estate. The increase therefore is enough.
1	57	...	302	359	360	1 5 11	1 6 8	1 6 8	Circle rates nearly.
...	19	...	479	498	649	1 0 10	1 1 9	1 7 2	Soils average, owner Jats, wells salt.
...	16	...	511	527	655	1 0 8	1 1 4	1 2 8	Average narmot, but the increase in resources is not nearly equal to the increase at circle rates.
...	63	...	488	551	601	1 2 3	1 2 8	1 4 5	Soils good, wells sweet, but owners are Brahmins and cannot bear the full increase. Chahi Rs. 2-8-0 and narmot Rs. 1-2-0.
...	80	...	306	366	405	1 5 7	1 6 11	1 9 4	Circle rates nearly.
...	10	...	250	260	273	1 3 9	1 4 1	1 5 11	A good village, enjoying canal irrigation, but owned by Gujars, the narmot rate is made Rs. 1-5-0.
...	17	...	230	247	282	1 1 9	1 2 7	1 6 2	An increase in cultivation of Rs. 39 per cent., an increase in jama is taken of Rs. 50 per cent. Owners are Gujars, but they live near Palwal. Soils fair.

TAHSIL PALWAL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Habi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Minhat.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK BANGAR—continued.	KHALASA.	120	Lalwari ...	1,330	1,198	692	857	896	847	87	...	131	...
		121	Lohagarh ...	351	248	150	285	297	231	14	...	23	4
		122	Luhina ...	2,284	1,920	1,520	1,198	1,520	1,024	45	...	164	...
		123	Likhi ...	4,771	3,742	2,147	3,089	2,980	2,271	113	...	54	2
		124	Mand Kaul ...	1,995	1,871	1,457	2,032	1,929	2,072	187	...	503	...
		125	Mahanli ...	1,920	1,811	1,163	1,513	1,546	1,003	117	...	7	8
		126	Machohhipura ...	427	408	304	451	456	309	16	...	2	...
		127	Marrauli ...	2,600	2,300	1,896	1,520	1,788	1,441	80	4	253	...
		128	Mustafabad ...	475	364	285	447	373	411	47	...	15	...
		129	Milkmani ...	250	238	148	122	150	123	8	...	40	...
		130	Mitnaul ...	2,325	1,560	1,055	1,146	1,152	937	70	...	1	...
		131	Medapur ...	...	361	361	368	400	312	12	...	3	...
		132	Meranpur ...	394	393	311	429	388	324	10	...	20	...
		133	Meghpur ...	384	285	247	376	342	295	12	...	9	...
		134	Nangal ...	347	346	288	338	650	781	22	...	137	...
		135	Nagli Pochanki ...	268	272	208	273	239	228	6	...	39	...
		136	Hidayatpur ...	800	278	99	208	198	214	7	...	23	...
		137	Hastingsabad ...	420	316	284	594	457	448	45	...	3	...
		138	Hodal ...	15,438	15,239	9,909	11,968	12,117	9,082	627	9	619	10
Total ...				2,40,070	2,10,833	1,54,506	2,19,940	2,12,373	1,77,125	10,923	357	14,735	114

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigation.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	77	...	552	629	760	1 0 11	1 2 10	1 3 8	Circle rates nearly
...	16	...	175	191	217	1 4 7	1 6 10	1 8 11	Circle rates nearly
...	56	...	769	816	979	1 7 9	1 8 10	1 13 10	Much in the same state as at last Settlement. Soils good, owners Jāts and doing well, no need to reduce the jama
9	234	...	1,859	2,093	2,168	1 4 11	1 6 1	1 6 9	A very good village, save bhār in the middle of the estate canal irrigation, and increase of cultivation by 75 per cent. The increase now made however is enough for the owners.
...	98	...	1,284	1,382	1,885	0 14 11	1 0 4	1 6 4	Land not very good, being dry and somewhat salt, the wells thus are not up to the average. Owners Brahmins
7	308	...	556	864	886	1 8 10	1 12 1	1 12 10	Circle rates nearly
...	49	...	242	291	298	1 7 7	1 8 11	1 9 1	Circle rates nearly
...	123	...	981	1,104	1,357	1 3 9	1 5 0	1 9 10	Village at present over-assessed. Jāts are owners and canal irrigation has been introduced; the relief now given will be sufficient
...	23	...	326	349	861	0 14 7	1 0 6	1 1 2	Soils here are inferior
...	14	...	61	75	116	1 3 6	1 4 10	2 0 0	A small carefully cultivated estate; doing well at present
1	95	...	686	781	867	1 3 8	1 5 3	1 7 7	Circle rates nearly
...	16	...	281	297	300	1 4 5	1 5 4	1 5 6	Circle rates nearly
...	20	...	274	294	314	1 3 2	1 3 9	1 5 1	Soils below the average, one well sweet but old, the other brackish, irrigable area perhaps rather overestimated
...	...	...	274	274	283	1 2 6	1 3 4	1 3 11	Soil fair, but unprotected by irrigation, no abadi
...	24	...	598	622	759	0 13 4	0 13 8	1 0 9	Soils good, an immense extension of cultivation, but owners are Brahmins, taking low rates, Ba. 2 chahl and Re. 1 barani, we yet get a large increase which is enough
...	18	...	165	183	222	1 0 4	1 1 3	1 4 10	Wells inferior and brackish, the cultivation therefore is unprotected, nor has it increased much, low rates are necessary
...	14	...	170	1,064	207	0 14 9	0 15 3	1 1 3	The increase has been enormous, and the soils are fair, but at last Settlement it was very highly assessed as being almost waste. It is enough to double the jama
11	47	...	342	389	403	1 0 4	1 2 2	1 2 4	Circle rates nearly
15	785	...	7,717	8,502	9,146	1 3 10	1 6 2	1 6 10	A large estate divided into 7 pattis, soils moderate, canal irrigation. A mar: ket town
200	14,313	57	1,36,428	1,50,796	1,65,845	...	...	...

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khata, Jagir or sharad.	Number	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 18-77.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced ordered by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhsrs.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK BHUDER.	KHALSA.	139	Atarchata ...	864	827	668	869	859	1,117	31	...	163	10
		140	Adupur ...	718	712	673	555	673	876	32	...	121	...
		141	Ulenda ...	225	110	65	97	88	145	8	...	16	2
		142	Badha ...	1,243	1,218	1,002	821	1,018	1,031	59	...	127	21
		143	Papri ...	458	544	240	842	384	605	38	...	211	...
		144	Parauli ...	1,030	1,060	861	1,892	1,078	1,459	67	...	188	14
		145	Taharkh ...	1,330	717	685	917	773	1,147	116	...	164	38
		146	Jor Khera ...	582	460	301	882	353	891	5	...	63	7
		147	Jaindepur ...	456	456	456	632	514	603	34	...	43	32
		148	Chandpur ...	475	382	248	247	268	345	22	...	2	32
		149	Hajipur ...	545	528	487	549	567	651	27	...	2	12
		150	Dhamakā ...	665	652	545	684	613	699	25	...	168	...
		151	Dhelaka ...	594	594	499	498	532	531	25	...	...	...
		152	Dungarpur ...	499	492	832	422	376	470	11	...	1	2
		153	Rakhauta ...	422	415	299	313	299	354	18	...	51	...
		154	Bahrals ...	1,250	1,080	998	1,120	1,280	1,162	54	...	12	...
		155	Saidpur ...	326	318	182	242	208	282	9	...	3	...
		156	Kishorpur ...	2,425	2,088	675	780	722	895	49	...	52	...
		157	Kalwaka ...	...	826	826	1,161	1,189	1,191	56	...	140	28
		158	Malikpur ...	665	571	380	549	544	696	22	...	55	10
		159	Mahospur ..	855	855	790	522	799	644	49	...	28	...
Total ..				15,610	14,665	2,021	12,939	12,973	14,794	772	...	1,638	208
Circle rates on amended area							12,901						

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Oardena.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	41	...	872	918	1,056	0 12 4	0 12 8	0 15 1	Circle rates nearly
...	74	...	549	423	544	0 15 11	1 0 8	1 5 8	An average village, no alteration desirable
...	...	...	119	119	137	0 9 8	0 10 3	0 11 10	The increase is sufficient in a small village such as this
...	70	...	754	824	972	0 15 9	1 0 9	1 8 9	A village fully assessed already with an increase of 10 per cent. in cultivation, no material change desirable
...	20	...	241	261	472	0 12 2	0 18 0	1 7 6	A well cultivated Jāt village, bhār good, other soils about average
...	138	...	1,032	1,170	1,372	0 11 9	0 12 7	0 14 9	A Muhammadan Rijput village; some of the narmot and chiknot largely damaged by rēh. Owners not well to do, low rates are therefore necessary
...	63	...	766	829	1,031	0 10 9	0 11 11	0 14 11	Soils poor and owners said not to be well off. They ought, however, to bear this increase
...	81	...	285	816	286	0 14 6	0 14 8	1 1 10	Soils average, but wells kacha. The increase in the jama is more than proportional to the increase in cultivation
...	56	...	438	494	569	0 13 8	0 14 5	1 0 8	A trifle below the average of the circle
...	...	...	283	289	323	0 11 11	0 12 9	0 14 3	Circle rates with something for cultivatable waste income
...	87	...	673	610	624	0 13 11	0 14 6	0 14 10	Jāts, Brahmins, and Ahirs. An increase of 16 per cent. in jama as against Rs 37 per cent. in cultivation
...	78	...	330	408	574	1 0 4	1 1 1	3 8 0	Wells do not bear continued working as they turn salt, hence some abatement on the circle rates, otherwise applicable
...	27	...	479	506	506	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 0 10	Soils slightly above the average of the circle
...	16	...	438	456	459	0 12 9	0 18 1	0 13 2	Much of the soil here inferior and hilly, 83 acres increase in cultivation, but of course on the poorest soils
...	17	4	264	285	326	0 18 7	0 14 3	1 0 10	Owners not well off. Little or no increase in cultivation, no advance possible
...	112	...	954	1,096	1,108	1 1 7	1 2 6	1 2 8	Soils rather above the average, and an increase of 91 per cent. in cultivation
...	...	...	270	270	273	0 11 10	0 12 2	0 13 4	An inferior village with no irrigation
...	69	...	676	764	846	0 12 11	0 13 8	0 15 1	Soils rather below average, and wells the same. Owners fairly off
...	144	...	823	967	1,135	0 15 4	1 0 1	1 2 10	Chak rates nearly. Owners can bear the increase
...	...	...	609	609	674	0 13 6	0 12 11	0 14 4	Circle rates nearly
...	112	...	455	567	695	1 3 10	1 5 6	1 6 7	A Jāt village on the edge of the Bangar and Bhudar circle. Owners fairly off, but fully assessed. No material change advisable
...	1,126	4	11,046	12,176	14,022	...	...	...

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	Assessment circle.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	
	2										Minhat.		Uncultivated.	
	Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.									Unculturable with village site.	Lakhri.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK DAHRI.	KHALSA.	160	Amra	...	1,248	1,168	771	719	772	680	57	...	98	...
		161	Dhurjā	...	1,162	1,131	881	753	844	727	41	...	141	4
		162	Chhapraula	...	2,826	1,600	1,600	2,185	1,995	1,577	61	10	8	...
		163	Dudaula	...	2,168	2,063	2,300	2,101	2,190	1,576	57	...	188	...
		164	Dhatir	...	8,064	7,631	8,147	8,271	8,011	4,462	196	13	288	...
		165	Sikandarpur	...	1,584	1,475	865	786	826	520	23	...	18	1
		166	Allika	...	6,935	3,600	3,695	3,562	3,602	2,435	105	...	122	8
		167	Nagla Bhiku	...	1,468	1,430	1,100	914	1,002	675	26	...	69	...
		168	Harphall	...	...	1,485	1,435	1,276	1,382	898	38	...	22	2
		Total	...	...	26,475	22,523	17,694	17,567	17,624	13,540	606	23	1,044	16

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chabl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	46	46	433	525	523	1 2 2	1 3 8	1 7 6	No material change advisable here. Owners are paying their way but no advance can be made. No reduction required
...	128	25	388	541	686	1 2 7	1 3 8	1 8 2	A good village, rather highly assessed. An increase on the irrigated area, but a decrease of 20 acres in cultivation
...	170	365	963	1,498	1,506	1 4 8	1 5 2	1 5 4	Soils rather below average, but a large increase in cultivation, the increase taken is as great as is safe
5	332	44	950	1,326	1,519	1 5 3	1 7 1	1 10 5	Circle rates nearly
...	408	701	2,744	3,853	4,241	1 2 0	1 2 11	1 4 10	The owners here are not doing well. The assessment in fact is somewhat high for the soils
...	88	130	260	478	497	1 9 5	1 10 7	1 11 8	The owners are not in good circumstances so that though cultivation has somewhat increased, no advance is possible, Rs. 39 decrease is suitable
...	491	149	1,560	2,200	2,330	1 7 8	1 8 9	1 10 2	A good village, but fully assessed. No material change can well be made
...	73	109	408	590	649	1 7 1	1 8 8	1 11 2	A good Jât village, but heavily assessed. Cultivation has comparatively retrograded, and the reduction given is required
...	133	114	588	835	860	1 8 7	1 9 9	1 10 6	A good village, somewhat heavily assessed at present, the small reduction given is advisable
5	1,669	1,683	8,294	11,846	12,911	...	...	...

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle	Khasa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last settlement.	Highest Jama of last settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Habi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Mithat.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village die.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK KHADAR.	KHANSA.	169	Bagpur ...	2,264	1,455	1,851	2,164	1,751	1,960	404	...	185	8
		170	Bahrampur ...	127	127	127	220	160	201	9	...	82	...
		171	Bhad ...	475	875	875	459	443	875	63	...	19	5
		172	Bholra ...	833	833	833	488	487	1,110	897	...	221	10
		173	Jhuppa ...	...	...	87	221	128	561	140	...	280	75
		174	Dostpur ...	423	423	423	859	807	695	89	...	167	1
		175	Rajapur ...	665	650	650	1,602	1,271	1,203	27	...	220	8
		176	Zababad Kherli ...	285	285	285	419	886	517	17	...	202	...
		177	Solara ...	8,516	8,516	4,198	8,268	8,644	8,900	708	...	1,610	...
		178	Shekhpur ...	880	800	800	613	462	492	15	...	59	1
		179	Fortesque Nagar ...	953	741	625	443	442	642	145	...	94	2
		180	Naglla ...	...	...	275	840	225	613	247	...	119	46
			Total ...	9,458	8,210	8,979	12,072	12,407	14,469	2,221	...	3,244	156

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrig- able.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total culti- vated.	
...	414	...	999	1,413	1,556	1 2 1	1 4 6	1 6 8	12 a Skinner village. 8 Brahmins and 20 Gaurwas, subject to river action. Soils below the average
...	...	...	160	160	192	0 13 9	0 13 4	1 0 0	Subject to river action. Soil somewhat inferior. Gaurwa owners who have hardly enough land for their needs
...	88	...	260	298	322	1 2 11	1 6 0	1 7 9	Soils average, but owners are Brahmins
...	...	...	882	882	713	0 7 6	0 11 8	1 6 0	Subject to river action, no irrigation. Soil about average, but under the circum- stances of the village are assessed rather below rates
...	...	...	86	86	421	0 3 8	0 4 10	1 7 10	Swept over by the Jamna every year. Gaurwas and Muhammadan Rajputs. Cultivation assessed at Rs. 1-4-0. Culturable at one anna per acre
...	102	...	666	666	830	0 15 10	1 1 1	1 5 1	Average village, Brahmin owners. Cultiva- tion has more than doubled, but some abatement has been made in assessing as the increase is so great
...	176	...	773	848	1,176	1 1 0	1 1 5	1 5 7	A very good village; most of it flood- ed yearly by the Jamna, the increase yielded by the rates however is too large to be followed
...	...	...	298	298	800	0 11 11	0 12 4	1 4 9	Gaurwa owners. Soil average; former assessment rather low. A large culti- vable area. But increase of re- sources is not so great as the circle rates might indicate
18	473	...	8,090	8,543	8,192	1 2 1	1 4 11	1 11 8	A first rate Khadir village owned by Gaurwas, famous for producing in good seasons a lakh of mannds of wheat. Irrigation abundant, and cultivation has more than doubled
...	84	...	888	417	477	0 14 8	0 15 2	1 1 4	A small Khadir village, abnormally low assessment hitherto, so that now we are crippled in raising it, Rs. 452 is as much as can be safely asked now
...	19	...	882	401	497	0 14 9	1 9 0	1 6 10	Circle rates nearly
...	...	...	201	201	866	0 5 10	1 1 11	10 9 10	Circle rates nearly
18	1,386	...	7,579	8,835	12,248	...	...	...

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Janna before last Settlement.	Highest Janna of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Janna announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Minahat.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrai.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK KHADAR BANGAR.	KHALSA.	181	Atba	...	850	780	451	830	775	899	205	...	125	...
		182	Bilochpur	...	1,025	643	465	1,105	1,167	936	113	...	41	...
		183	Pahladpur	...	864	818	519	571	628	479	51	...	35	...
		184	Thantari	...	1,155	1,190	1,040	1,564	1,421	1,243	83	...	94	...
		185	Chaudhat	...	9,027	7,313	5,200	5,974	6,118	4,838	560	...	939	17
		186	Hasanpur	...	...	1,250	1,350	1,561	1,474	1,228	68	...	80	...
		187	Hasanpur	...	4,340	3,809	2,786	3,345	3,257	2,905	384	...	63	29
		188	Rahimpur	...	1,775	1,291	1,100	1,407	1,244	1,713	822	...	328	1
		189	Kashipur	...	2,850	2,472	1,500	2,739	2,472	2,227	165	...	120	12
		190	Kushak	...	5,123	1,988	1,987	4,911	4,904	4,055	336	...	232	1
		191	Gurwari	...	1,872	2,500	1,457	1,039	1,078	1,245	263	...	187	...
		192	Ghori	...	4,500	5,815	3,470	3,429	3,868	2,722	148	...	297	2
		193	Murtazabad	...	1,248	1,391	1,264	994	1,124	1,265	233	...	268	8

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with gable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	100	...	469	569	694	0 13 10	1 1 11	1 5 10	An inferior village belonging to Brahmins. Soils rather below the average
7	62	...	712	774	822	1 8 11	1 6 8	1 8 1	The Skinner villages have been assessed at $\frac{1}{4}$ the rent roll, allowing Rs. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for expenses of management, exceptions in the cases of Masudpur and Baghipur
4	60	...	329	389	428	1 4 11	1 7 6	1 9 10	A Brahmin village in which the resources have largely increased since Settlement. Culturable waste covered with trees
...	126	...	910	1,066	1,160	1 3 3	1 8 7	1 5 4	The increase at circle rates is somewhat too large, the village is not a good one, water is near, but soils are below the average, and the owners (Maliāhs) are not good agriculturists.
8	1,086	...	2,228	3,314	4,278	1 4 6	1 7 8	1 13 7	A very good Jāt village, wells sweet and water near, but many of the wells are kacha, rather a large area shown as irrigable. The increase now taken is sufficient
1	125	...	954	1,079	1,160	1 8 2	1 4 4	1 5 5	Formerly a jagir village, and the jama must originally have been hard, cultivation now has nearly doubled, on the whole this village is below the average
39	333	...	2,035	2,390	2,521	1 1 11	1 4 8	1 5 9	Not very good cultivators here, so that the increase taken is enough
...	78	...	984	1,062	1,391	0 11 7	0 14 4	1 2 9	A good deal of the Khadir lands lost, and much of the Bangar is inferior. A Biluch village
7	275	...	1,628	1,903	2,042	1 1 11	1 8 6	1 4 11	Narmot fair, but magda and bhūr rather inferior; cultivation since Settlement nearly treble, and canal irrigation introduced. The increase however at circle rates would be rather too high
...	140	...	3,346	3,486	3,719	1 3 6	1 5 2	1 6 7	A Skinner village; chak rates nearly
6	80	...	710	790	982	0 13 11	1 1 9	1 6 1	Chak rates nearly
2	356	...	1,917	2,273	2,574	1 6 9	1 8 1	1 11 3	A superior Jāt village. Soils almost throughout fair, water nearer than the average of the chak. A considerable increase in resources warrants the increase taken
1	60	...	665	705	952	0 14 8	1 2 4	1 9 6	This village has hitherto been over-assessed. Soils average, but water near and sweet, and the town of Hasanpur is also near

TAHSIL PALWAL,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or sherd.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of village.	Minhat.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK KHADAR BANGAR—concluded.	KHALSA.	194	Masudpur ...	400	381	881	547	860	515	81	...	27	116
		195	Wall Mohamadpur	1,129	571	518	552	660	539	104	...	18	1
			Total Chak ...	26,158	32,092	23,383	80,581	80,450	26,808	3,136	...	2,849	187
			GRAND TOTAL ...	3,27,766	2,86,923	2,15,553	2,94,061	2,85,917	2,46,786	17,668	380	23,510	681
			Circle rates on amended areas				2,94,061	2,85,917					

N. B.—The amount shown as initial demand in the Jamabandi Statement sent in to the Deputy Commissioner Rs. 643 for gardens, and Rs. 1,775 for protective leases from the latter—Rs. 2,719; and allow Rs. 91 for

GURGAON DISTRICT—concluded.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.				On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	20	...	321	341	484	0 11 3	0 11 11	1 0 11	A Skinner estate in which the rent-roll has declined assessed accordingly Circle rates nearly
8	97	...	379	416	485	1 1 1	1 4 8	1 5 8	
79	2,980	...	17,577	20,557	23,672	...	...	...
297	21,544	1,744	1,80,922	2,04,910	2,28,698	...	...	...	N. B.—The amount entered in the Jamabandi, Rs. 2,86,008 Nagla here, is entered on its reduced jama of Rs. 226, being Rs. 91 less than in the Jamabandi.

* Rs. 2,53,289. To reconcile this with the Rs. 2,85,917 shown here, deduct Rs. 301 on account of masafi and jagir, Nagla entered here as Rs. 225 and there as Rs. 316. The excess was afterwards reduced.

R. MACONACHIE,

Settlement Officer.

**VILLAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT,
TAHSIL FIROZPUR,
DISTRICT GURGAON.**

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle													
Khalisa, Jagir or shared.													
Number													
Name of village.				Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 6 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
1	Umra	...	1,920	1,650	1,650	3,386	2,866	2,368	144	...	116	...	
2	Umri	...	920	573	573	842	700	453	30	...	6	...	
3	Badarpur	...	1,996	1,757	1,175	1,380	1,447	894	25	...	...	...
4	Bukháraka	...	1,710	1,377	924	904	1,000	596	44	..	2	...	
5	Bálái	...	2,565	2,399	1,679	1,478	1,731	1,046	43	...	...	...
6	Banársi	...	1,457	1,330	891	1,420	1,221	787	23	...	1	...	
7	Bahádari	...	394	258	258	428	321	232	18	..	...	...
8	Hasanpur Náh	...	1,345	450	450	995	800	609	19	...	4	...	
9	Khanpur Náh	...	1,751	772	772	989	265	546	16	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.		
							On total cultivated.		
..	22	732	1,351	2,108	2,224	1 3 4	1 4 7	1 5 8	A very good village and present jama very low. Circle rates however give too great an increase.
..	11	406	...	417	423	1 8 9	1 10 6	1 10 10	A good low-lying village, but the increase of resources is not enough to justify a jama at circle rates.
...	...	338	531	869	869	1 9 11	1 10 8	1 10 8	A good village with a large increase of cultivation. Kacha wells can be made at pleasure.
...	...	269	281	550	552	1 10 10	1 12 2	1 13 3	This village adjoins Chak Mandikhera at the circle rates of which the jama would be Rs. 999. The small increase now taken is justified by the increase in resources.
...	9	158	836	1,003	1,003	1 10 6	1 11 7	1 11 7	A good village. Cultivation largely increased, and apparent decrease in irrigation is only on kacha wells worked mostly in drought.
...	40	505	218	763	764	1 8 10	1 9 7	1 9 7	Nearly an average village of the circle, but the considerable increase requires something lower than circle rates.
...	...	214	...	214	214	1 6 2	1 8 0	1 8 0	A good low-lying village, but without abadi. In wet seasons troublesome weeds choke the crops, hence only a moderate increase.
...	...	303	283	586	590	1 5 0	1 5 8	1 5 10	A very good village, and it might have been assessed at circle rates had not the increase been so great.
...	...	420	110	530	530	1 6 2	1 8 3	1 8 3	One of the Kotla Jhil villages in which the fixed jama is assessed only on the part which is always cultivated; on the other Rs. 2 per acre whenever cultivated. Owners at present badly off. The Bangur Chak is only 191 acres.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalisa, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 6 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrái.	Culturable.	Fallow.
	10		Khán Mohamadpur	526	446	440	473	473	320	9 ...		2 ...	
	11		Sáltánpur Núh ...	600	650	650	1,216	1,080	793	36 ...		3 ...	
	12		Sukhpuri ...	576	351	351	614	500	349	12 ...		...	...
	13		Khuspuri ...	1,235	685	685	1,236	1,000	717	20 ...		10 ...	
	14		Kherli Núh ...	850	900	894	1,184	1,088	776	29 ...		35 ...	
	15		Ganduri ...	1,355	699	699	1,457	1,178	884	28 ...		6 ...	
	16		Gohána ...	1,275	900	900	2,038	1,350	1,471	122 ...		108	3
	17		Muhammad Nager	1,806	1,711	1,198	1,335	1,289	829	56 ...		3 ...	
	18		Marora ...	4,941	5,130	3,848	2,621	3,848	2,287	80 ...		17	3
	19		Madhi ...	1,200	746	736	807	798	581	41 ...		11	1
	20		Multhan ...	3,181	3,092	3,092	2,875	1,313	1,990	112 ...		2 ..	

CHIKNOT—continued.

KHALISA.

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Ra'e per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	3	70	236	309	311	1 7 8	1 8 7	1 8 8	Circle rates.
...	16	251	487	754	757	1 5 8	1 6 10	1 6 11	Increase at circle rates very large but increase in cultivation still larger. Soils good, save the chahi wells are salt.
...	1	236	98	337	337	1 6 11	1 7 9	1 7 9	A fair average village but the increase in cultivation does not warrant giving higher than the jama announced.
...	9	446	232	687	697	1 6 4	1 6 11	1 7 4	Very large increase in cultivation but the barāni lands are slightly salt.
...	...	329	383	712	747	1 6 5	1 7 4	1 8 5	Lands are somewhat affected by reb.
...	...	461	389	850	856	1 5 4	1 6 0	1 6 2	Soils good and worth the circle rates, but the increase is so great that we cannot follow it.
...	...	530	708	1,238	1,349	0 14 6	1 0 0	1 1 5	This village is assessed at very light rates: Rs. 1-8-0 dāhri, Rs. 1 barāni. It is liable to excessive submersion. Owners not doing well, but will be relieved by the 10 per cent. rule. Jama announced was Rs. 1,504 but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoha villages to Rs. 1,350.
...	45	370	355	770	773	1 8 10	1 10 8	1 10 9	A good low-lying village. Water near and good. Distinctly above the average but the owners are poor.
...	216	785	1,187	2,187	2,207	1 10 11	1 11 11	1 12 2	No need for a reduction, but the village is fully assessed near Mandikhera Chak and resembles it.
...	...	148	380	528	540	1 6 0	1 7 8	1 8 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	...	838	1,038	1,876	1,878	1 1 8	1 3 2	1 3 2	Rs. 1,313 with all the Jhil land cultivated would bring up the jama to chak rates. This reduction is needed, the village is heavily mortgaged owing to excessive inundation.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHUKNOT—concluded.	Assessment circle. Khalasa, Jāgir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rate sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhādi.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakbrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHUKNOT—concluded.	KHALASA.	21	Mau ...	834	401	401	667	667	510	55	...	11	...
		22	Nangal Shahpur	499	427	427	792	661	571	38	...	20	...
		23	Húhúka ...	526	310	310	408	362	254	12	...	1	...
			Total ...	33,462	27,014	23,006	29,545	25,958	19,863	1,012	...	358	7
CHAK MANDIKHERA.	KHALASA.	1	Aterna Shamsabad	1,425	1,455	1,019	982	1,030	616	17	...	1	...
		2	Asáí Sika ...	299	269	202	170	182	101	4	...	...	...
		3	Aqlmpur Firozpur	689	541	406	351	351	194	8	...	...	...
		4	Aqlmpur Náb ...	883	601	601	582	512	428	21	...	2	4
		5	Imam Nagar ...	570	693	464	439	464	319	12	...	...	...
		6	Bahripur ...	465	404	323	377	598	223	28	...	6	...
		7	Basai Khan Zada	1,330	950	903	830	830	439	36	...	2	...
		8	Bhadas ...	5,700	4,607	2,982	2,846	2,846	1,818	117	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigable by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	92	352	444	455	1 4 11	1 7 5	1 8 0	Circle rates.
..	...	138	375	513	533	1 2 6	1 3 10	1 4 7	An inferior village with soil somewhat kalar, but a very large increase in cultivation.
...	...	122	119	241	242	1 6 10	1 8 0	1 8 0	Soils good but not often flooded by the Landoha, the dāhri rate is therefore made Re. 1-10-0 only.
..	371	8,163	9,952	18,486	18,851	1 4 11	1 6 6	1 6 6	
3	2	99	494	595	599	1 10 9	1 11 6	1 11 8	No reduction required, but the increase shown in cultivation is mainly nominal; Rs. 11 added for gardens.
...	...	...	97	97	97	1 12 10	1 14 0	1 14 0	Soils good though somewhat touched by reh. Some reduction on present jama required.
...	...	122	64	186	186	1 12 11	1 14 2	1 14 2	Circle rates.
..	...	...	401	401	407	1 3 2	1 4 2	1 4 5	Soil good, but no irrigation. The village is poor and needs relief.
...	2	...	305	307	307	1 7 3	1 8 2	1 8 2	The village is doing fairly and needs no relief, on the other hand the jama cannot be raised, the cultivation is really barāni.
...	29	89	71	189	195	1 12 6	2 0 8	2 1 8	A very good village of the chak adjoining Chak Landoha. Owners are well off and an increase may fairly be asked.
...	97	166	139	402	404	1 14 3	2 0 10	2 1 0	Circle rates.
...	19	...	1,682	1,701	1,701	1 9 1	1 10 9	1 10 9	Circle rates, some reduction needed.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CHAK MANDIKHERA—continued.	Assessment circle.	Khalisa, Jaggir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Babi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhâi		Uncultivated.	
											Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrâj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
			9	Pithaurpuri ...	617	608	401	392	323	217	11	...	...
			10	Patkâpur Firozpur	667	617	463	452	463	223	6	...	..
			11	Jargali ...	940	617	525	475	477	240	5	...	..
			12	Jalâlpur Firozpur	2,477	1,351	1,881	1,433	1,521	824	44	...	...
			13	Rajâka ...	2,113	1,686	1,264	901	1,109	656	21	...	4 ...	
			14	Rânika ...	915	788	631	622	588	307	5	...	2 ...	
			15	Santhawari ...	1,783	1,710	1,573	1,332	1,402	1,011	274	...	8 ...	
			16	Saral ...	878	508	381	342	342	237	12	...	...
			17	Sisauna Jâtka ...	1,663	1,377	1,096	886	1,104	496	31	...	2 ...	
			18	Shâdîpur ...	646	475	356	311	356	172	5	...	...
			19	Shaikhpur ...	475	546	426	609	529	470	92	...	19 ...	
			20	Firzopur Dabar	1,235	950	760	523	660	306	8	...	..
			21	Kultâjpur Kalan	950	879	659	752	709	344	11	...	2 ...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	35	...	171	206	206	1 7 10	1 9 1	1 9 1	Soils good, but wells all kacha and salt. Mortgages heavy. The village needs relief.
...	50	45	122	217	217	2 1 3	2 2 2	2 2 2	Circle rates nearly, the present jama is appropriate.
...	34	51	150	235	235	1 15 10	2 0 6	2 0 6	Circle rates nearly. Soils good, but the water is salt. Resident owners poor.
...	26	220	534	780	780	1 13 6	1 15 2	1 15 2	A fine village but over-assessed, reduction required as given.
...	...	86	545	631	635	1 11 1	1 11 1	1 12 1	Another fine village but over-assessed. Relief given. Soils good and low lying.
...	36	185	79	300	302	1 14 7	1 15 2	1 15 4	The village is poor and needs more relief than the circle rates give.
...	101	...	628	729	737	1 6 2	1 14 5	1 14 9	Present assessment high, and owners poor. Soils good and some benefit from hill drainage. Reduction given is sufficient.
...	...	...	226	225	225	1 7 1	1 8 4	1 8 4	Circle rates. The reduction given seems fair.
...	38	241	184	463	465	2 3 2	2 6 0	2 6 7	A very good village and doing well; no material change desirable.
...	...	106	61	167	167	2 1 1	2 2 1	2 2 1	Owners doing fairly, no need for reduction, still the assessment is a full one.
...	47	...	312	359	378	1 2 0	1 6 5	1 7 6	Soils fair save in the chak, and a large increase of cultivation.
...	8	42	248	298	298	2 2 6	2 3 5	2 3 5	A remarkably good village, though at present over-assessed.
...	86	80	165	331	333	2 0 1	2 2 0	2 2 2	Soils good, but wells kacha and brackish. Chahi at Rs. 3 and the rest at circle rates.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi		Uncultivated	
KHALSA.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhri.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK MANDIKHERA—concluded.	22	Kherli Khurd ...	1,188	1,059	905	695	754	395	19 ...	1 ...			
	23	Mandhikhera ...	5,890	5,700	5,214	3,477	4,041	1,955	115 ...	7 ...			
	24	Muhomedbas Firozpur ...	1,797	1,330	921	752	809	620	196 ..	1 ...			
	25	Molhaka ..	997	855	770	765	704	418	13 ...	1 ...			
	26	Nai Nagla ...	1,662	1,235	988	923	923	451	11 ...	2 ...			
	27	Nagla Sabit ...	777	705	529	486	533	318	67 ...	...	...
	28	Nagina ...	8,500	6,080	4,857	3,533	3,924	2,432	147 ...	5	1		
Total ..			47,531	38,596	31,500	26,238	27,884	16,230	1,335 ...	65	5		
Circle rates on amended areas						...	26,225

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Cultivated.					Rate per acre					REMARKS.
Gardens.	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Total area assessed.	On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	24	128	223	375	376	1 14	6 2 0	1 2 0	2	Village very poor, and needs relief, deposits of sands have been made in its dáhri, a material reduction given but no need to go lower.
7	84	1,054	688	1,826	1,840	2 1	1 2 3	1 2 3	5	This large village is no doubt at present over-assessed. Sand deposits and floods less frequent, still the soils are good. Rates chahi Rs. 3-12-0, dáhri Rs. 2-6-0, narmot Rs. 2, magda Rs. 1-8-0, bhur Re. 1-2-0 + 26 for gardens.
...	32	...	391	423	424	1 4	1 14	6 1 14	7	Owners rather broken down at present, but the soils are good. Wells too are fully used, and area per lao small. The relief now given should start the village again.
...	57	176	171	404	405	1 10	1 11	1 11 10	1 11 11	Soils about average, but village poor and needs relief.
...	31	407	...	438	440	2 0	9 2 1	7 2 1	9	Circle rates are appropriate.
...	41	24	186	251	251	1 10	10 2	1 11 2	1 11	A very good village with fertile soils and well watered. No material change desirable.
4	61	225	1,989	2,275	2,285	1 9	10 1 11	6 1 11	7	A very good village. Soils almost all good, but the owners are poor and require relief. Rates—chahi, which is good, Rs. 4, dáhri Rs. 2-2-0, narmot and chiknot Re. 1-14-0, and magda which is very good, Re. 1-10-0, bhur Re. 1-2-0
14	940	3,516	10,325	14,811	14,895	1 11	6 1 13	1 14 1	1	
...	

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái		Uncultivated.	
Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK LANDOHA.	KHALSA.												
1	Ahmadbas	...	1,072	1,017	895	979	900	497	21	...	4	...	...
2	Akhnaka	...	1,354	1,402	1,262	1,313	1,262	874	13	...	48	...	...
3	Agaun	...	6,909	6,460	5,039	5,848	6,141	3,534	559	...	90	...	...
4	Badopur	...	573	579	376	537	500	275	6	...	1	...	...
5	Bilákpur	...	257	257	206	248	261	111	12	...	3	...	...
6	Bhond	...	467	528	475	666	578	1,859	1,468	...	11	...	...
7	Patkhori	...	1,330	1,377	1,033	1,794	1,315	1,891	1,053	...	2	...	...
8	Patan Udepuri	...	951	951	761	932	833	606	151	...	1	...	...
9	Padla Shahpur	...	1,491	1,544	1,313	1,172	1,250	617	24	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable. Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.	On total area.		On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	59	192	221	472	476	1 14 0	1 14 3	1 14 6	The land here lies rather high for the Landoha. No material change can be made with advantage.
...	114	...	699	813	861	1 7 1	1 7 5	1 8 10	This is a village below the average and the assessment cannot be raised; it may however be left without reduction.
8	436	700	1,741	2,877	2,975	1 11 9	2 1 0	2 2 2	A very fine estate stretching across the Landoha valley. In good seasons the dāhri grows sugarcane, chahi Rs. 3-8-0, dāhri Rs. 3, chiknot and narmot Rs. 1-14-0. Rates rather high but justified by the increase in resources.
...	70	18	180	268	269	1 13 1	1 13 8	1 13 10	A good village in the centre of the valley. Soils are fit for circle rates but some abatement is allowed for the increase.
...	28	43	25	96	99	2 5 8	2 10 2	2 11 6	A well cultivated market gardening little village close to Firozpur. Above the average.
1	30	...	349	379	391	0 5 0	1 7 9	1 8 5	Not a good village of the chak, a large hill area which affords wood and grazing. Chahi Rs. 3, chiknot and narmot Re. 1-8-0. Rs. 25 for miscellaneous income and Rs. 3 for gardens.
...	189	...	647	836	838	0 11 2	1 9 1	1 9 2	Soils good but lie high, wells are not fully used, and area given as irrigated is excessive. Increase taken is sufficient.
...	79	...	375	454	455	1 7 8	1 13 4	1 13 4	Nearly average of the chak, but water rather deeper than usual, no room for extension. The increase taken is enough for the village.
...	159	...	434	593	593	2 0 6	2 1 9	2 1 9	This village has suffered from the diminution of the Landoha floods, but the Nagli band will benefit it and the owners are not very poor.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

Assessment circle.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
KHALASA.		Khalasa, Jagir or shared. Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.	
												Unculturable with village site. Lakhrāj.	Culturable. Fallow.		
CHAK LANDOHA—continued.		10	I'ol	...	404	404	357	430	400	468	286	...	16	...	
		11	Chakrangala	...	689	712	640	589	536	321	65	...	1	2	
		12	Hasanpur Bilonda	...	807	831	681	1,197	941	1,161	550	...	4	...	
		13	Doha	...	7,125	6,840	5,472	6,941	6,500	3,110	81	...	51	...	
		14	Dhadhauli Khurd	...	351	427	363	652	545	701	412	...	2	...	
		15	Rajauli	...	435	499	399	430	430	298	15	...	7	...	
		16	Raoli	...	4,988	4,512	3,158	4,945	4,300	3,046	652	...	39	...	
		17	Rangala Rājpur	...	1,535	1,140	1,040	1,084	1,060	1,167	591	...	3	2	
		18	Rānīāla Firozpur	...	1,353	1,520	1,338	1,436	1,338	854	36	...	...	...
19	Sakras	...	12,445	12,065	11,446	8,944	10,254	4,514	248	...	44	1			

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre				REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	20	141	5	166	182	0 13 8	2 3 2	2 6 6	Watered by the sandy jhir. Soils receive injury and benefit from it. Chahi Rs. 3-8-0, all other cultivation Rs. 2-4-0	
...	...	210	43	253	256	1 10 9	2 1 6	2 1 1	Village over-assessed and in need of relief. The sand of the Jhir does real harm and prospect of some further injury.	
...	77	...	590	607	611	0 12 11	1 8 8	1 8 10	Village lies high, and so does not benefit much by floods. Wells deep. Chahi Rs. 2-12-0.	
...	172	2,054	752	2,978	3,029	2 1 5	2 2 4	2 11	Soils good but lie rather high, well deep. Chahi Rs. 3, dāhri Rs. 2-8-0, chiknot and narmot Re. 1-6-0.	
...	75	26	187	287	289	0 12 5	1 14 2	1 14 5	Soils good, but lie rather high; wells deep. Chahi Rs. 3, dāhri Rs. 2-8-0, chiknot and narmot Re. 1-6-0. This increase is large enough.	
...	43	...	233	276	283	1 7 1	1 8 4	1 8 11	Circle rates appropriate.	
7	78	932	1,338	2,348	2,394	1 6 8	1 12 10	1 13 5	A good village with level fair soils. No kacha wells, and water rather deeper than average. Circle rates however give too large an increase.	
...	38	236	287	561	566	0 14 8	1 14 1	1 14 2	Circle rates nearly, no advance possible here.	
...	100	186	532	818	818	1 9 1	1 10 2	1 10 2	East of village poor, west good, sand deposited but an increase of cultivation. The assessment is best left as it stands.	
...	384	2,154	1,683	4,221	4,266	2 4 4	2 6 6	2 6 10	A very fine estate. lying in mid valley. Soils, save some of the bhūr, good; present assessment very high but the produce is very good. Sugarcane is grown on the dāhri and the village has been accustomed to pay a large assessment. Chahi Rs. 3-8-0, dāhri Rs. 3, chiknot and narmot Rs. 2, magda Re. 1-8-0, bhūr Rs. 1-4-0.	

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

CHAK LANDOHA—concluded.													
KHALSA.													
Assessment circle.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.		
							On total cultivated.		
...	51	...	178	229	231	1 7 2	1 13 1	1 13 4	Not a good village. Soil good but lies high; wells too are deep. Chahi Rs. 3, narmot Re. 1-8-0.
...	67	91	125	283	283	1 12 2	1 12 10	1 12 10	Land lies high, and dāhri so called gets flooded only in exceptional years. One of the wells out of order. No greater increase than this is safe.
...	16	...	163	119	122	1 5 8	1 9 5	1 10 0	Soil good, but springs salt, and mortgages prevalent.
...	16	...	412	428	429	1 2 6	1 2 10	1 2 10	Circle rates appropriate. The jama announced was Rs. 565, but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoha villages, Rs. 505.
6	165	165	591	921	952	1 13 9	1 14 9	1 15 10	Circle rates are appropriate with something on the gardens.
...	1	48	44	93	94	2 1 4	2 1 2	2 2 5	Village very much as it was at the time of Settlement. Assessment had better be left as it is.
...	136	432	1,103	1,671	1,711	1 7 3	1 10 2	1 10 9	Part of the land lies high, part lies low, and is good dāhri. As a whole the village is a very good one and should bear a higher assessment. The owners are however poor.
...	78	109	194	381	381	1 15 8	2 1 8	2 1 8	Circle rates appropriate.
...	261	88	877	1,226	1,243	1 5 8	1 15 5	1 15 11	Circle rates appropriate.
...	107	147	379	633	636	1 10 1	1 14 4	1 14 6	This village cannot bear any advance. The jama had better stand as it is.
...	47	72	107	226	226	1 15 5	2 0 7	2 0 7	West good and flooded, east inferior. No large reduction wanted but undoubtedly the jama is a full one.
...	40	104	293	437	475	1 9 4	1 11 7	1 13 4	A large increase in cultivation but no great increase in assessment can be made. The village cannot bear it. Sand has been deposited.
22	3,136	8,147	14,667	25,950	26,434	1 8 5	1 15 2	1 15 9	
...	

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhai.		Uncultivated.		
Khalisa.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakhrai.	Culturable.	Fallow.		
CHAK BUDHER.		1	Ibrahimbaz ...	520	517	413	476	450	311	20 ...	10 ...			
		2	Akbarpur ...	356	401	360	441	435	298	42 ...	1 ...			
		3	Ulahta ...	2,422	2,470	1,853	964	1,426	953	25 ...	...	1	
		4	Bazidpur ...	625	624	161	477	490	389	41 ...	5	1		
		5	Bai Khara ...	712	807	686	564	685	504	11 ...	4	..		
		6	Basai Meo ...	86	807	646	1,032	969	1,724	914 ...	1	...		
		7	Baghaura ...	596	575	518	591	518	677	132 ...	5	...		
		8	Bubalheri ...	617	617	413	836	612	841	209 ...	...	1	
		9	Behari ...	701	712	605	448	552	769	258 ...	10	...		

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.		
							On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	65	37	179	281	291	1 7 2	1 8 9	1 9 7	An average village as regards soil, but water lies rather deeper than usual.
2	78	...	175	253	256	1 7 4	1 11 2	1 11 6	Very nearly circle rates.
...	...	...	927	927	928	1 7 11	1 8 7	1 8 7	One of a group of villages in Landoha valley cut off by the Sultanpur band. They are still above average though reduction has to be given. Cotton largely grown.
...	14	62	266	342	348	1 4 2	1 6 10	1 6 11	Soils all fair and water near. Six new laos beside the increase in cultivation. Rates chahi Rs. 3, dāhri Rs. 2, chiknot and narmot Rs. 1-8-0, magda Rs. 1-2-0, bhur annas 14, but the chahi area put down is too small.
...	47	...	442	489	493	1 5 9	1 6 3	1 6 5	No land entered as dāhri, but sand has been deposited, other land good. No material change in jama desirable.
...	56	...	753	809	810	0 9 0	1 3 2	1 3 2	Land in two valleys between hills; all the lower land is good. Good miscellaneous income. Cultivation much extended, but 50 per cent. increase is enough.
...	55	...	485	540	545	0 11 3	0 15 0	0 15 4	Soils poor, wells mainly katcha and owners not well off. The large increase in cultivation does not warrant any great addition to the jama. The jama announced was Rs. 548, but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoha villages to Rs. 518.
...	130	...	501	631	632	0 11 8	0 15 6	0 15 6	Soils inferior, and wells deep, light rates here required.
...	...	...	501	501	511	0 11 6	1 1 3	1 1 8	One of the Ulahta group (see <i>supra</i>) save that part of the bhār is inferior.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAK BUDHER—continued.													
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
Khalsa, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
		10	Bhakroji ...	2,681	2,612	1,829	2,013	2,112	1,713	316 ...		14 ...	
		11	Beriabas ...	427	456	365	448	419	309	72 ...		1 ...	
		12	Papri ...	332	374	281	348	307	339	58 ...		...	...
		13	Pathráli ...	761	761	571	737	728	565	65 ...		14 ...	
		14	Pinangwán ...	2,383	2,612	2,612	4,125	3,553	4,440	880 ...		43	31
		15	Tigaon ...	327	807	605	1,042	814	1,361	349 ...		1	...
		16	Jharpuri ...	807	807	726	812	771	657	143 ...		...	...
		17	Jhimrawat ...	1,104	1,377	1,102	2,089	1,361	2,940	923 ...		...	6
		18	Jaitáka ...	979	488	488	257	391	279	7 ...		4	...
		19	Jaitalka ...	432	356	285	343	311	286	49 ...		...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivate.	
...	198	198	987	1,383	1,397	1 3 9	1 8 2	1 8 5	A good village of the chak, with a large increase in cultivation over 80 per cent. The increase in irrigation is on katcha wells which are generally worked most in drought.
...	83	36	117	236	237	1 5 8	1 12 3	1 12 5	A fair village with 60 per cent. increase in cultivation since Settlement and 11 per cent. in irrigation. Water a little deeper than average.
...	2	...	279	281	281	0 14 6	1 1 6	1 1 6	An inferior village with no abadi, the well rarely used.
...	99	47	340	486	500	1 4 7	1 8 3	1 8 0	Dahri inferior but water near for the wells. A large increase in cultivation but probably on the worst soils.
21	267	...	3,198	3,465	3,560	0 12 10	1 0 0	1 0 5	A Khanzada village, with an increase of over 1,400 acres in cultivation mostly in bhur, however, or inferior magda. Rates must be light, as the chahi is partly on old wells.
...	69	...	942	1,011	1,012	0 9 7	0 12 10	0 12 11	Soils inferior, wells deep and little used, a very large increase in cultivation but the circle rates cannot be approximated.
...	150	...	364	514	514	1 2 9	1 8 0	1 8 0	A good village but wells not generally in full use. Some abatement in circle rates given.
8	124	49	1,830	2,003	2,017	0 7 5	0 10 10	0 10 10	This village consists for the most part of bhur cut up by Nullahs. Rates chahi Rs. 2-8-0, dahri Rs. 2, bhur annas 8.
...	...	...	268	268	272	1 6 5	1 7 0	1 7 3	Resembles Ulahta (q. v.) and a similar assessment has been made.
...	53	...	184	237	237	1 1 5	1 5 0	1 5 0	The village is below the average. Chahi Rs. 2-8-0, magda Rs. 1-1-0, bhur annas 13.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.	
Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
	20	Chandraka	...	332	294	197	355	285	325	41	..	6	...
	21	Chitaura	...	760	855	752	623	752	794	247	...	13	25
	22	Khanpur Ghati	...	997	1,073	805	982	900	878	187	...	15	...
	23	Dughri	...	286	297	146	146	129	152	3	...	...	2
	24	Dhanwāla	...	217	216	185	143	200	127	27	...	...	...
	25	Dungrawan Shah-zadpur.		521	373	320	462	435	391	72	...	2	...
	26	Dungoja	...	836	712	584	621	652	591	92	...	9	...
	27	Dhadhaura	...	404	522	418	471	468	357	41	...	...	...
	28	Dhadhanli Kalan		570	712	570	625	609	615	167	...	5	1
	29	Dhāna	...	427	404	295	571	440	675	227	...	2	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	41	...	237	278	284	0 14 0	1 0 1	0 5	Water near and sweet but soil bad of its kind. A large increase in resources both in cultivation and in well irrigation.
...	59	...	450	509	547	0 15 2	1 6 0	1 7 8	Soil poor, but water near and area entered per lao small. Owners well off. No need of reduction.
...	74	141	461	676	691	1 0 5	1 4 10	1 5 4	East soil high and inferior, West low and good. Bhur inferior, at former Settlement a large area of chahi shown in the dāhri lands which in time of drought are irrigable from katcha wells. The new cultivation is on inferior lands.
...	14	...	133	147	149	0 13 7	0 13 10	0 14 1	A poor village, injured by sand deposits.
...	25	...	75	100	100	1 9 2	2 0 0	0 2 0	Soil not naturally good, but the estate is well cultivated and close to Firozpur. Owners fairly off and a small increase in demand justifiable by the increase in resources.
...	40	24	253	317	319	1 12 10	1 5 10	1 5 11	Dāhri generally flooded only by hill water, and water near but generally salt, otherwise circle rates appropriate.
...	71	...	419	490	499	1 1 8	1 4 11	1 5 3	Rather above the average in its bhur and magda. The increase in jama is warranted by increase in resources.
...	36	66	214	316	316	1 5 0	1 7 8	1 7 8	Circle rates very nearly.
...	37	80	325	442	448	0 15 10	1 5 9	1 6 1	Very much like the preceding village and assessed at the same rates.
...	67	...	379	446	448	0 10 5	0 15 2	0 15 9	Soils below average, and wells rather deep. The increase too is very large at chak rates.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAK BUDHER—continued.													
Assessment circle.		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.	
Khalisa.	Khalisa, Jagir or shared.									Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrji.	Culturable.	Fallow.
		30	Raniāla Patakpur	1,520	821	821	1,113	972	729	62	...	...	...
		31	Raniāli ...	475	475	225	323	225	827	10	...	9	10
		32	Rawa ...	411	429	395	654	500	1,469	798	...	1	5
		33	Rithāth ...	1,425	1,440	1,440	1,815	1,690	1,322	132	...	17	...
		34	Righar ...	1,038	1,379	1,172	1,779	1,450	1,804	462	...	5	1
		35	Shahmirbās ...	862	855	641	751	736	821	267	...	2	...
		36	Shahabpur ...	451	475	404	578	562	378	42	...	1	4
		37	Allipur ...	381	476	357	572	380	551	68	...	...	...
		38	Fakharpur Khorī	332	356	285	257	285	418	118	...	10	...

GURGAON DISTRICT.—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	57	166	444	667	667	1 5 4	1 7 4	1 7 4	Well land dāhri and bhur inferior, magda fair. The increase now given is sufficient.
...	21	...	277	298	317	0 11 5	0 11 4	0 12 1	This village was injured by sand deposits and received relief, the jama now is light, but the owners are poor, and more damage may come. No advance possible.
...	31	...	634	665	671	0 5 5	0 11 1	0 12 0	A very large increase in cultivation but the soils are bad. The village an inferior one, and the owners not well off.
...	90	218	865	1,173	1,190	1 4 5	1 8 9	1 7 0	A considerable increase in resources, rates dāhri Rs. 2. and chahi Rs. 2-12-0, the well water is generally brackish.
...	196	...	1,140	1,336	1,342	0 12 10	1 1 3	1 1 3	The soils are nearly fit for circle rates, but the increase is so sudden that some abatement is necessary. The jama announced was Rs. 1,600 but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoha villages to Rs. 1,450.
...	73	43	436	552	554	0 14 4	1 5 3	1 5 4	Circle rates nearly.
...	84	56	191	331	336	1 7 9	1 10 9	1 11 2	Circle rates for the chahi and magda a trifle less for the dāhri and nar-mot; the owners are well off.
...	68	...	415	483	483	0 11 0	0 12 7	0 12 7	An inferior village with a very large increase of cultivation. The increase in jama must be moderate to suit the means of the owners. Jama announced was Rs. 474 but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoha villages to Rs. 380.
...	...	...	290	290	300	0 10 10	0 15 2	0 15 9	A great increase of cultivation but the band has diverted the Nulla. The present jama is best for this village.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
Khalisa.	Jágir or shared.	Number.								Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK BUDHER—continued.		39	Kasba Firozpur Jhirka.	4,644	5,651	5,259	4,767	5,413	6,244	2,746	13	76	..
		40	Karaira Firozpur	3,591	2,707	1,814	1,193	1,724	1,106	40	...	2	...
		41	Karahri ...	1,317	902	586	343	500	392	24	...	...	...
		42	Kansali ...	850	801	801	699	800	1,052	565	...	18	...
		43	Kolgaon ...	912	1,140	855	1,118	1,048	1,030	247	...	13	...
		44	Kherla Khurd ...	356	399	319	250	261	189	13	...	...	..
		45	Kherla Kalan ...	712	712	498	598	539	484	81	...	2	...
		46	Kherli Kalan ...	1,536	1,064	904	970	904	998	249	...	1	...
	47	Gújar Nagla ...	570	665	532	598	600	453	84	...	...	...
	48	Ghata Shamsabad	323	342	257	685	850	2,474	1,760	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT.—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahl with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
93	549	278	2,489	3,316	3,485	0 13 10	1 10 1	1 8 10	Soils fair, and the estate having its own market as a town is specially well situated. Yet the increase in cultivation is mainly on weak soils.
1	...	...	1,063	1,063	1,066	1 8 11	1 9 10	1 9 11	This village is like Ulahta. No further reduction seems called for.
...	...	...	368	368	368	1 4 5	1 6 0	1 6 0	Jama has been regularly paid, but the owners are poor, some reduction is therefore needed. The produce of these lands however in the north-west of the Firozpur valley is good.
...	48	130	291	469	487	0 12 2	1 10 2	1 11 4	The village is in much the same condition as at last Settlement, and there seems no reason to change its assessment.
...	74	160	546	770	783	1 0 3	1 5 5	1 5 9	Soils fair, but the cultivation is not quite good. This increase though at somewhat low rates is enough.
2	24	16	134	174	176	1 6 1	1 7 9	1 8 0	The village has suffered from sand deposits; otherwise the soil is good.
...	55	55	291	401	403	1 1 9	1 5 5	1 5 6	Soil about average, but the condition of the village is not good.
...	77	87	584	748	749	0 14 6	1 3 4	1 3 4	An increase of cultivation, but the good lands have been injured by sand deposits. No change advisable.
...	41	134	194	369	369	1 5 2	1 10 0	1 10 0	Circle rates nearly.
...	9	...	705	714	714	0 2 5	0 8 6	0 8 6	An inferior village with a great increase in cultivation. A large hill area also which supplies pasturing to a great many animals. Jama announced was Rs. 409 but reduced by the Financial Commissioner as one of the Landoba villages to Rs. 350.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.		
KHALSA.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrái.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK BUDHER—concluded.			49	Ghaghas Khori ...	2,327	1,947	1,461	1,225	1,390	1,824	809	...	40	3
	50		Ghatwasan ...	261	261	198	240	229	297	45	...	3	...	
	51		Luhinga Khurd ...	119	190	142	256	196	346	80	...	5	...	
	52		Mohammadbas Punahana.	404	332	305	295	305	346	55	...	1	...	
	53		Malháká ...	888	646	569	570	620	513	37	...	1	...	
	54		Mahun ...	1,597	1,615	1,421	1,409	1,488	1,850	558	...	8	1	
	55		Nagal Mubarikpur	2,310	2,239	1,891	1,440	1,722	2,205	954	...	1	...	
	56		Naharika ...	467	532	469	447	525	868	320	...	128	...	
	57		Nautanki ...	693	665	532	421	521	675	238	...	25	6	
	58		Hirwari ...	839	1,069	855	1,147	1,059	1,201	374	...	...	32
			Total ...	54,326	54,223	44,199	49,555	48,768	56,626	16,856	13	534	130	
			Circle rates on the amended area ...						49,611

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable, Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.	On total area,		On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	46	182	744	972	1,015	0 12 2	1 5 0	1 6 10	This village resembles Ulahta. All soils good of their kind save the bbur, under the hill some rich however. No great reduction required.
...	7	...	242	249	252	0 12 4	0 14 4	0 14 9	Chahi assessed at Re. 1-8-0, as the well is rarely used, other soils at circle rates.
...	13	...	248	261	266	0 9 1	0 11 10	0 12 0	The soil all of inferior bbur, rate 12 annas all round, the well is hardly ever used.
..	19	...	271	290	291	0 14 1	1 0 9	1 0 10	Some increase in cultivation, but some deposit also of sand. The jama had best remain as it is.
...	56	...	419	475	476	1 3 4	1 4 10	1 4 11	A good village in which some increase may be fairly taken, as cultivation has increased.
...	111	...	1,172	1,283	1,292	0 12 10	1 2 5	1 2 7	An inferior tract at annas 14, and a good one with chahi Rs. 3-8-0, narmot Rs. 1-12-0, magd. Rs. 1-6-0, bbur annas 14. The increase in cultivation has been considerable but the jama was originally stiff.
1	45	...	1,204	1,249	1,251	0 12 6	1 6 1	1 6 1	The west part of this village is very good. There is no need of a large reduction though room for some : as given.
...	33	...	387	420	548	0 9 8	0 15 4	1 4 0	Large increase of cultivation, though the soils are poor. Some addition to the jama is justified.
...	...	35	371	406	437	0 12 4	1 3 1	1 4 6	Jama regularly paid. A large increase in cultivation, but damage done by deposits of sands. No material change desirable.
...	125	97	573	795	827	0 14 1	1 4 5	1 5 4	Water near, and sweet. The soils might perhaps justify higher rates, but the increase is considerable and sufficient for the village.
128	3,906	2,387	32,672	38,965	39,757	0 13 9	1 4 0	1 3 7	
...	

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

Assessment circle.			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Khalisa, Jagir or shared.													
	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.		Minhás.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrá.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK PUNAHANA.													
KHALISA.													
1	Andbaki	...	182	361	235	386	348	322	13	...	...	...	...
2	Ahmadbas Puna-bana	...	142	175	114	148	138	116	3	...	...	4	...
3	Allahabad	...	641	722	563	849	764	602	59	...	...	1	...
4	Aminabad	...	332	332	199	277	253	286	37	...	...	5	...
5	Indána	...	665	665	446	780	663	666	20	...	...	22	...
6	Autha	...	665	855	641	1,060	971	877	47	...	...	5	...
7	Inchwari	...	621	855	667	967	965	938	97	...	...	48	1
8	Bádli	...	841	841	697	1,077	1,000	985	99	...	...	75	...
9	Basdilla	...	670	665	632	616	650	498	19	...	...	1	...
10	Bandbanli	...	232	232	200	345	300	294	11	...	...	7	...
11	Bichhor	...	4,509	4,136	3,102	4,967	4,746	4,197	178	...	...	102	7
12	Budher	...	1,505	1,567	1,285	1,557	1,556	1,687	326	...	...	4	3
13	Barka	...	214	299	200	437	350	354	12	...	...	3	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	...	309	309	309	1 1 3	1 2 0	1 2 0	Soils average but water brackish, and increase considerable.
...	18	...	91	109	113	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 3	Soils rather below the average, and not much increase in cultivation.
...	137	...	405	542	543	1 4 4	1 6 7	1 6 7	Soils good but salt in places, and some of the wells very old. Chahi Rs. 2-4-0, narmot Rs. 1-2-0. It is not desirable to take more.
...	...	...	244	244	249	0 14 2	1 0 3	1 0 7	Cultivation unprotected. Narmot Rs. 1-3-0, magda annas 15, bhur annas 11.
...	...	...	624	624	646	0 15 11	1 0 5	1 0 1	Soil good, but water salt and cultivation not well protected.
3	40	...	782	822	830	1 1 9	1 2 9	1 2 10	Lightly assessed. Last Settlement chahi is worth Rs. 2-8-0, as water is sweet and near, barani soils inferior. The increase taken is large but the rates are low.
...	43	...	749	792	841	1 0 6	1 2 4	1 3 6	Circle rates. The village is a good one.
...	64	...	747	811	886	1 0 8	1 2 0	1 3 9	A fully average village but the increase is so great that some abatement is necessary.
...	21	...	457	478	479	1 4 10	1 5 8	1 5 9	Soils above the average with canal irrigation.
...	...	...	276	276	283	1 0 4	1 0 11	1 1 5	Soil good but unprotected by irrigation.
3	200	...	3,707	3,907	4,019	1 2 1	1 2 11	1 3 5	Magda and bhur about average, chiknot and narmot somewhat inferior. Wells not fully used. Chahi Rs. 2-4-0, narmot and chiknot Rs. 1-3-0, magda Rs. 1-1-0, bhur annas 14.
...	76	...	1,278	1,354	1,361	0 14 9	1 2 4	1 2 5	Circle rates appropriate.
...	11	...	328	339	342	0 15 9	1 0 4	1 0 6	Soil about average. Well deep and not fully used. The increase is very great and low rates are necessary.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.	
Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK PUNAHANA—continued. KHALSA.	14	Bikti	...	237	261	227	255	276	195	7	...	5	...
	15	Bhuriaki	...	356	389	311	299	311	251	12	...	...	...
	16	Bisru	...	1,600	2,375	1,491	3,335	3,151	2,710	149	...	17	...
	17	Biwan	...	4,750	5,035	4,532	4,566	5,111	3,821	697	...	2	...
	18	Pāpra	...	1,354	817	637	804	782	780	177	...	...	...
	19	Patākpur	...	332	380	278	361	361	307	15	...	2	...
	20	Punahana	...	1,425	1,710	1,470	1,328	1,534	1,145	81	...	30	...
	21	Phardari	...	332	399	239	511	416	426	14	...	12	...
22	Phalaidi	...	712	902	632	928	895	893	111	...	23	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	25	...	158	183	188	1 6 7	1 7 6	1 8 1	Soil about average. Well cultivation not very good, but the increase in cultivation 35 per cent., warrants an assessment somewhat above circle rates.
...	...	...	239	239	239	1 3 10	1 4 10	1 4 10	Much the same as at last Settlement. This village requires no change in its jama.
...	140	...	2,404	2,544	2,561	1 2 7	1 3 8	1 3 9	The increase in cultivation has been 114 per cent. Canal irrigation has been introduced, the soils are worth circle rates, but owing to the great rise in jama an abatement is made.
2	359	474	2,287	3,120	3,124	1 8 0	1 10 2	1 10 3	Decidedly above the average of the chak. The increase now taken is small, compared with the increase in resources, but the present jama was a light one and population rather presses on the land.
...	94	...	509	603	603	1 0 1	1 4 9	1 4 9	Rather below the average of the chak, but a large increase in well irrigation has taken place.
...	...	...	290	290	292	1 2 9	1 3 9	1 3 11	Circle rates appropriate.
5	65	...	964	1,029	1,064	1 5 5	1 7 1	1 7 10	A town, but not having much of the high cultivation usual near town. The present jama was originally high, so that compared with the increase of resources the advance to be made is small.
...	15	...	385	400	412	0 15 7	1 0 2	1 0 8	Wells rarely used, soils about average. Canal irrigation introduced, circle rates almost appropriate but the increase would be too great for the means of the owners.
...	51	...	708	759	782	1 0 0	1 2 4	1 2 11	Soils fair, save magda which is not good and bhur which is inferior. Increase in cultivation 45 per cent.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAE PUNAHANA—continued.													
Assessment circle.		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
Khalsa, Jágir or shared.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
		23	Paiman Khera ...	510	902	629	1,045	1,084	898	28	...	26	...
		24	Tirwara ...	1,045	1,520	1,216	1,265	1,271	1,061	30	...	45	...
		25	Tusaini ...	450	477	429	463	486	489	63	...	19	...
		26	Ter ...	739	717	500	1,094	896	1,048	74	...	119	...
		27	Tundlāka ...	356	404	263	477	427	472	20	...	89	...
		28	Thek ...	475	665	432	555	559	446	26	...	1	...
		29	Tikri ...	257	285	186	332	299	263	10	...	1	...
		30	Jaroli ...	353	433	338	450	445	375	26	...	8	...
		31	Jakh ...	184	127	76	208	151	133	10	...	3	...
		32	Jakhokar ...	1,140	829	606	555	606	441	50	...	11	...
		33	Jamalgarh ...	760	950	694	1,205	1,125	1,021	60	...	48	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	9	...	835	844	870	1 3 4	4 4 1	4 4 7	An increase of 80 per cent. in the cultivated area, and this is now protected by the canal; well will probably fall into disuse. Rates chiknot and narmot Rs. 1-5-0, magda Rs. 1-2-0, bhur annas 14.
...	40	...	946	986	1,031	1 1 8	1 2 2	1 4 8	Circle rates nearly. Soils about average; an increase of 10 per cent. in cultivation, but some decrease in the irrigated area.
...	29	...	378	407	426	0 15 10	1 2 3	1 3 1	Soils slightly above the average. Village doing well and there has been a considerable increase in resources.
...	39	...	816	855	974	0 13 8	0 14 8	1 0 9	Soils rather salt; wells brackish, present jama light, rise great, rates are chahi Rs. 2, barani Re. 1.
...	39	...	824	363	452	0 14 5	0 15 1	1 2 9	Soils all good of their sorts, and but for the great increase the village might have been assessed at circle rates.
...	31	...	588	419	420	1 4 1	1 5 4	1 5 4	Circle rates nearly. Soils all good.
...	16	...	236	252	253	1 2 2	1 2 1	1 2 1	Soils average, save some of the narmot which is rather inferior. Circle rates are appropriate were it not for the great increase.
...	19	...	322	341	349	1 3 0	1 3 5	1 4 10	Soils fair, Rs. 5 off for the well being deep, otherwise circle rates.
...	47	...	73	120	123	1 2 2	1 3 7	1 4 2	Soil about average, but wells rarely used and increase very great.
...	87	...	293	380	391	1 5 11	1 8 9	1 9 6	Soils good, no need for a reduction, the old jama is retained.
...	58	...	855	913	961	1 1 7	1 2 9	1 3 8	A good village which might have been assessed at circle rates but the increase is too large.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.	Khalasa, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhdi.		Uncultivated.	
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK PUNAHANA—continued. KHALSA.	34	Jharokri	...	1,235	1,047	815	802	837	665	16	...	55	...
	35	Jainwat	...	717	746	612	759	740	605	32	...	23	...
	36	Chandanki	...	250	356	238	410	335	330	26	...	2	...
	37	Hajipur	...	119	522	392	752	637	650	38	...	2	...
	38	Hisamdika	...	305	256	213	249	228	184	54	...	16	4
	39	Dhauili	...	332	570	456	586	568	602	81	...	49	...
	40	Dudauli	...	1,062	1,667	1,247	2,220	2,080	1,794	134	...	41	...
41	Dondal	...	760	522	438	466	508	389	29	...	2	...	
42	Zakapur	...	396	322	313	518	447	437	11	...	5	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre				REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	48	...	547	596	650	1 4 2	1 4 7	1 6 6	Soils slightly above average. A slight increase may be taken as though the assessment is fairly high, there has been an increase of 33 per cent. in cultivation.	
...	57	...	493	550	573	1 3 6	1 4 8	1 5 6	Circle rates nearly. A fair village.	
...	26	...	276	302	304	1 0 3	1 1 7	1 1 9	Soils rather kallar, and wells deep. A light assessment heretofore acquiesces gentle treatment now.	
...	...	...	610	610	612	0 15 5	1 0 5	1 0 9	Soils average, and a very great increase in cultivation, so the assessment now will be 3 annas per acre below circle rates.
...	16	94	...	110	130	1 3 9	1 12 0	2 1 2	A large increase in cultivation but the jama originally must have been very hard, soil a little kallar in places. Village is remote in situation.	
...	26	...	446	472	521	0 15 1	1 1 5	1 3 3	Soils rather below the average. Increase in cultivation has been 43 percent., but on inferior soils, and the village will bear only the following rates—chahi Rs. 2-8-0, narmot Rs. 1-4-0, chiknot(hard) Re. 1, magda Rs. 1-1-0, bbur annas 14.	
...	175	...	1,444	1,619	1,660	1 2 6	1 4 1	1 4 6	Soils generally fair. Water rather deep, and some wells brackish. The estate is a good one near Punabana, and canal irrigation has been introduced, still owing to the great increase somewhat lower rates are necessary.	
...	19	...	339	358	360	1 4 10	1 6 7	1 6 8	Soils fair. Water near and sweet. The increase in resources justifies the rates chahi Rs. 2-8-0, chiknot and narmot Rs. 1-6-0, magda Rs. 1-3-0.	
...	...	...	421	421	426	1 0 4	1 0 9	1 1 0	Cultivation has increased 35 per cent., and the circle rates give an increase of 66 per cent. All cultivation will be assessed now at Rs. 1-1-0

TAHSIL FIROZPUR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAK PUNAHANA—continued.	Assessment circle.		Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
	Khalsa, Jagir or charred.	Number.								Unculturable with village si.e.	Iakhráj	Culturable.	Fallow.
		43	Ranauta ...	119	195	152	228	217	214	8...		20	8
		44	Ráipur ...	532	522	349	510	448	387	22...		1	...
		45	Ruhira ...	237	285	191	473	381	370	25...		12	...
		46	Rabpua ...	855	807	686	958	940	895	48...		51	...
		47	Sirauli ...	1,662	1,472	985	1,299	1,222	1,054	35...		14	...
		48	Saltánpur ...	380	499	399	591	541	481	12...		24	...
		49	Samandkhera ...	475	216	253	342	315	293	5...		9	...
		50	Singar ...	4,750	4,370	3,190	4,640	4,636	3,946	205...		118	1
		51	Sunahra ...	1,224	926	741	813	852	686	40...		25	...
		52	Sirisingalberi ...	950	1,377	1,157	1,779	1,779	1,532	133...		23	..
		53	Shamsabad Khurd	152	285	190	320	277	299	14...		24	1

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.	
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigable by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
...	...	...	183	183	206	1 0 3	4 0 10	1 3 0	Soil about average, but Re. 1 on the magda is enough for the village.
...	44	...	320	364	365	1 2 6	1 3 8	1 3 8	Wells almost all kacha, very deep and not fully used. Narmot not good, and the increase at circle rates greater than that in cultivation.	
...	48	...	285	333	345	1 0 6	1 1 8	1 2 4	Village inferior. Magda is good but other soils not; the owners not very well off, and the increase even at low rates large.	
...	87	...	709	796	847	1 0 10	1 1 9	1 2 11	Chiknot and narmot good, magda inferior and the bhar under the hill bad, but much pula grows. Water too is near, though in half the wells brackish. Chahi Rs. 2-8-0, chiknot and narmot Rs. 1-6-0 magda Re. 1, bhar ann is 12.	
...	44	...	981	1,005	1,019	1 2 7	1 3 3	1 3 5	Soils fair, but water deep and salt. Rates something less than circle rate all round.	
...	41	...	404	445	469	1 2 0	1 2 5	1 3 5	Water sweet and near, though the soil has some saltiness. The increase at circle rates is greater than the increase in cultivation.	
...	22	...	257	279	288	1 1 2	1 1 6	1 2 1	An inferior village without an ábadi.	
...	129	...	3,493	3,622	3,741	1 2 10	1 3 10	1 4 6	A good village fit for full circle rates, even though the increase is large.	
...	34	...	587	621	646	1 3 10	1 5 1	1 5 11	Water good, soils generally good. Narmot is worth Rs. 1-5-0, magda at circle rates. The increase now taken is justified by the increase in resources.	
...	93	...	1,283	1,376	1,399	1 2 7	1 4 4	1 4 8	A very good village worth more than circle rates, were it not for the sudden rise.	
...	260	260	285	0 14	10 0	15 7	1 1	Soils average. The magda even is good but the cultivation is unprotected and Rs. 1-1-0 per acre is enough.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Assessment circle.		Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi		Uncultivated.	
	Khalisa.	Jagir or shared.								Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.
	64		Shamsabad Khenchatan.	161	228	153	296	287	265	11	..	23	..
	65		Fatahpur ...	222	451	361	361	423	307	31	..	3	..
	66		Kasimpur ...	261	304	204	308	277	282	6	...	...	...
	67		Kutabpur ...	256	146	146	145	146	182	19	...	11	2
	68		Karaira ...	40	95	63	102	88	89	5	...	1	...
	69		Khori Shah Chokha.	95	570	513	664	639	649	126	...	1	...
	60		Kherla ...	1,107	902	767	747	767	660	44	...	15	...
	61		Kherli Ter ...	235	233	152	298	231	293	6	...	56	...
	62		Gajuka ...	902	760	608	300	400	240	29	...	1	...
	63		Gubbinspur ...	166	256	154	348	275	315	12	...	28	...
	64		Gangwani ...	974	902	740	960	960	772	28	...	...	...

CHAK PUNAHANA—continued.

KHALISA

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	7	...	224	231	254	1 1 4	1 2 1	1 3 11	Soils fair. Cultivation well managed but the pakka well appears to have been damaged by sand and not used for several years, the land on it will be assessed as unirrigated, other land at circle rates.
...	18	...	255	273	276	1 6 1	1 8 6	1 8 9	A good village in the circle, lies low. Water sweet but the well is not generally used, chiknot and nar-mot worth Rs. 1-8-0, magda Rs. 1-4-0.
...	...	...	246	246	246	1 1 7	1 2 0	1 2 0	Soil average, but no ábádi, or irrigation.
...	...	...	150	150	163	0 12 10	0 14 4	0 15 7	Circle rates are just equal to the old jama which is a fair one.
...	...	...	83	83	84	0 15 10	1 0 9	1 1 0	No ábádi, soil average, no irrigation and owners not very well off, Rs. 1-1-0 all round.
1	74	...	447	521	523	0 15 9	1 5 7	1 3 7	Some of the bhur inferior, other soils average, water too near, and mostly sweet, but not in general use.
...	20	...	581	601	616	1 2 7	1 3 11	1 4 6	Already a full jama, no rise can be taken, nor is any deduction required
...	13	...	218	231	287	0 12 6	0 12 11	1 0 0	An inferior village, Re. 1 on cultivation all round is sufficient.
...	30	...	180	210	211	1 10 8	1 14 4	1 14 6	A very good village, save that the pakka wells are salt. The former jama allowed for profits made by the owners on cultivation in Bharpur, which has now been taken from them. They are now very poor, and the assessment extremely high.
...	9	...	266	275	303	0 14 0	0 14 6	1 0 0	Well not used, soils good, assess at Re. 1 all round as the rise is so great.
...	88	...	636	744	749	1 3 11	1 4 8	1 4 8	Circle rates appropriate.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHAK PUNAIANA—continued.	KHALSA.	Assessment circle.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhài		Uncultivated.	
		Khalsa, Jāgir or shared. Number.								Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.
		65	Gudhaura ...	508	627	502	605	621	574	46 ...		3 ...	
		66	Gudhauri ...	361	327	261	357	342	294	9 ...		4 ...	
		67	Gokalpur ...	171	116	93	97	111	82	8 ...		2 ...	
		68	Ghatmika ...	570	665	566	587	668	506	29 ...		20 ...	
		69	Ghira ...	Included in Singar	831	474	1,013	810	843	17 ...		16 ...	
		70	Laphuri ...	274	617	395	648	556	524	15 ...		3 ...	
		71	Luhinga Kalan ...	2,058	2,470	1,976	2,474	2,643	2,577	514 ...		58 ...	
		72	Laharwari ...	950	1,194	896	1,148	1,150	1,021	39 ...		16 ...	
		73	Mamlaka ...	803	722	592	630	753	480	19 ...		1 ...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
2	45	...	478	523	528	1 1 4	1 2 11	1 2 10	Wells in general use, and soils about average. The increase of cultivation on the cultivated area has been 66 per cent., but much of this is on inferior soils. The rise taken is not too much.
...	35	...	246	281	286	1 2 7	1 3 21	1 3 6	Chahi Rs. 2-6-0, as below average, bhur, the same annas 12, other rates as of the circle.
...	11	...	61	72	74	1 5 8	1 8 0	1 8 4	A well cultivated little village fit for sugarcane.
...	27	...	430	457	477	1 5 1	1 6 5	1 7 5	A good low-lying village, wells sweet and water near. Worth considerably more than circle rates. Chahi Rs. 2-12-0, chiknot and nar-mot which are very good Rs. 1-7-0, magda Rs. 1-3-0, bhur annas 14.
...	...	...	810	810	826	0 15 4	0 15 8	1 0 0	Soils average but wells salt, so that cultivation is unprotected, save by canal irrigation which is somewhat scanty. Re. 1 on cultivation is sufficient.
...	17	...	489	506	509	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 1 7	Soils average but wells brackish and little used, the increase in cultivation has been only 27 per cent., low rates are taken.
...	151	...	1,854	2,005	2,063	1 0 6	1 4 6	1 5 1	Save $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bhur the village is decidedly above the average of the circle. Water near and generally sweet. The increase too given by the circle rates is less than what is justified by the increase in resources.
...	28	...	938	966	982	1 2 0	1 2 9	1 3 1	Village about the average, and worth circle rates.
...	61	...	399	460	461	1 9 1	1 10 2	1 10 2	Soils good; water near wells generally used. Worth more than circle rates, chahi Rs. 3, chiknot and nar-mot Rs. 1-8-0, magda Rs. 1-4-0.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
Khalisa, Jágir or shared.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK PUNAHANA—continued.			74	Manauta ...	348	463	302	567	499	524	25 ...	63 ...	
KHALSA.			75	Mubarakpur ...	511	693	485	1,050	950	964	81 ...	44 ...	
			76	Mudhaita ...	454	570	427	655	605	548	36 ...	6 ...	
			77	Mariaka ...	285	424	284	643	530	626	22 ...	86 ...	
			78	Malakpuri ...	171	261	196	259	246	214	5 ...	... ...
			79	Naharpur ...	570	570	456	662	620	523	44 ...	26 ...	
			80	Nasirpuri ...	96	134	90	168	152	158	7 ...	26 ...	
			81	Nakatpuri ...	176	251	201	197	220	176	3 ...	5 ...	
			82	Nakanpur ...	475	677	303	568	651	498	40 ...	5 ...	
			83	Nagla Jamalgarh.	323	256	154	373	308	306	15 ...	5 ...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gaugens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chabi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	28	...	408	436	499	0 15 3	1 0 0	1 2 4	Soils good, and in themselves worth more than revenue rates, but the increase is so large that some abatement is necessary looking at the capabilities of the village.
...	18	...	821	839	883	0 15 9	1 1 3	1 2 1	Soils good, and canal irrigation has been introduced. The character of the village would warrant a circle rates jama but the increase is too large.
...	38	...	468	506	512	1 1 8	1 2 1	1 3 2	Soils good, but the increase at circle rates would be too much for the village.
...	...	...	518	518	604	0 14 1	0 14 7	1 1 0	Soils, save the chiknot (too hard), is good, but owing to the saltness of the springs there is no irrigation. Assess at Rs. 1-1-0 all round.
...	...	...	209	209	209	1 2 5	1 2 10	1 2 10	Village has no abadi or irrigation.
...	77	..	376	453	479	1 3 0	1 4 9	1 5 1	Soils fair, save that in parts they are rather salt, and wells deep.
...	13	...	112	125	151	0 15 5	1 3 5	1 0 1	Soil worth circle rates but the little village would find the full rate rather too stiff.
...	...	...	165	168	173	1 3 5	1 4 4	1 4 1	No abadi but the land lies close to Hisamdika where the owners live. There has been an extension of cultivation and a slight increase is fair.
...	14	...	439	453	458	1 4 1	1 6 9	1 7 0	A very good village close to Punahana, manure abundant, and canal irrigation introduced. The increase taken is fully justified by the increase in resources.
...	20	..	265	285	290	1 0 2	1 0 1	1 1 4	A fair village with soils worth circle rates, but to do more than double the jama might be too much for the owners.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.	
Khal-s, Jágir or shared.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable	Fallow.
CHAK PUNAHANA—concluded.			84 Nai ...	3,207	2,850	2,138	3,484	3,307	2,740	91 ...		97 ...	
KHALSA.			85 Naida ...	1,017	1,062	969	1,114	1,152	867	27 ...		33 ...	
			86 Nimka ...	950	1,092	787	1,289	1,071	1,077	50 ...		20 ...	1
			87 Niwana ...	1,092	950	727	610	727	572	78 ...		3 ...	
			88 Hathangaon ...	967	1,615	1,292	1,964	1,718	1,794	110 ...		34 ...	1
			89 Higanpur ...	475	677	223	388	314	310	9 ...		12 ...	
			Total	66,229	73,295	55,632	78,301	76,114	67,631	5,204	...	1,981	24
			Circle rates on amended area ...				78,286	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred from Tahsil Nuh.			1 Amka ...	240	299	299	619	451	451	22 ...		8 ...	
KHALSA.			2 Bilhaka ...	285	199	199	392	296	459	66 ...		16 ...	
			3 Jalika ...	361	265	265	305	290	273	12 ...		3 ...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre				REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
..	279	...	2,273	2,552	2,649	1 3 4 1 4 0 1 4 9	A fair village with soils worth circle rates but the increase is too sudden.			
...	120	...	687	807	810	1 5 3 1 5 11 1 6 10	A good village, wells generally sweet; the narmot is worth Rs. 1-5-0, magda Rs. 1-2-0, blur only annas 12.			
..	26	...	980	1,006	1,027	0 15 11 1 0 8 1 1 0	The water is salt and cultivation being thus really unprotected is assessed at Rs. 1-1-0 all round.			
...	47	...	444	491	494	1 4 4 1 7 7 1 7 8	No room for an increase but the village is doing well and needs no reduction.			
...	107	...	1,542	1,649	1,684	0 15 4 1 0 4 1 0 8	An inferior village with a large increase in cultivation. Waterdeep, wells not generally used and some of them katcha.			
...	21	...	268	289	301	1 0 2 1 0 8 1 1 5	Soil average, but the owners not very well off, the pakka well has rather a large area put down for it. Chahi Rs. 2 and bārani cultivation Re. 1.			
16	4,124	668	55,714	60,406	62,427	1 2 0	1 3 6	1 4 2		
..		
..	30	12	379	421	429	1 0 0 1 0 10 1 1 2	Village a very good one, soils excellent, might well be assessed at circle rate, but for the greatness of the increase.			
...	12	17	348	377	393	0 10 4 0 12 10 12 7	No abadi. former assessments low, and increase at circle rates very large, assessed lightly chahi Rs. 2-2-0, narmot Rs. 1-1-0, magda annas 14, and blur annas 8.			
...	...	...	258	258	261	1 1 0 1 1 9 1 2 0	Soils good but unprotected by irrigation owing to the saltiness of springs.		

TAHSIL FIROZPUR,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TRANSFERRED FROM TAHSIL NUH.													
KHALSA.													
Assessment circle.													
Khalise, Jágir or shared.													
Number.													
Name of village.													
Highest Jama before last Settlement.													
Highest Jama of last Settlement.													
Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877													
Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.													
Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.													
Total area of the village.													
Minháí													
Unculturable with village site.													
Lakhráí.													
Unculturable.													
Fallow.													
4	Jalalpur	...	691	285	285	518	182	303	8	...	9	...	...
5	Jatana	...	1,202	426	426	524	474	424	16	...	3	...	...
6	Khwája Ali Khurd	...	144	99	99	100	101	169	15	...	15	...	...
7	Khwája Ali Kalan	...	240	199	199	185	199	223	46	...	3	...	...
8	Rajpur	...	514	280	280	864	327	325	11	...	23	...	...
9	Rasulpur	...	260	175	175	225	213	222	10	...	32	...	...
10	Satakpuri	...	435	215	215	403	333	512	36	...	35	...	...
11	Sikrawa	...	1,836	1,350	1,345	2,862	2,239	2,318	262	...	40	...	...
12	Firozpur Meo	...	504	299	299	554	457	477	15	...	5	...	...
13	Gulaltha	...	1,827	1,100	1,100	1,808	1,574	1,654	74	...	80	...	2
14	Gubrari	...	404	250	250	360	318	800	15	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	196	90	286	295	0 9 7	0 9 10	0 10 2	Uninhabited, and a chak Jhil formed in the lower lands. Rates on the permanent chak dhāri Rs. 2, chiknot and narmot lis. 1-4-0, magda Re. 1.
...	13	...	392	405	408	1 1 10	1 2 7	1 2 9	Not much increase in resources of the village since last Settlement.
...	...	...	133	133	154	0 9 7	0 10 6	0 12 2	Circle rates are appropriate.
...	4	...	170	174	177	0 14 3	1 2 0	1 2 4	Assessment cannot fairly be raised, but there is no need to reduce it.
...	...	...	291	291	314	1 0 1	1 0 8	1 1 11	Soil good, but cultivation is unprotected owing to the saltiness of the springs.
...	...	...	180	180	212	0 15 2	1 0 1	1 2 11	Soil good, and some room for extension, but no irrigation owing to saltiness of the springs.
...	...	...	441	441	476	0 10 5	0 11 2	0 12 1	Narmot fair, Rs. 1-6-0, magda inferior, Re. 1, and bhur is worth only annas 8. The increase in cultivation apparently on the inferior soils, but the old assessments were much higher.
...	87	294	1,635	2,016	2,056	0 15 5	1 1 5	1 1 9	The estate is a good one, but the former assessments were light, and the increase at circle rates is far too great to follow.
...	...	...	457	457	462	0 15 4	0 15 10	1 0 0	Soils average, but increase great and cultivation unprotected.
...	7	...	1,491	1,498	1,580	0 14 0	0 14 8	1 0 9	Soils fair, but little irrigation. We cannot follow the circle rates.
...	4	...	281	285	285	1 0 11	1 1 9	1 1 9	The increase in resources is not equal to the increase at circle rates, and the cultivation is not protected by irrigation.

TAHSIL FIROZPUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
Transferred from Tahsil Nuh—concll.			Assessment circle.																					
KHALSA.			Khalisa, Jagir or shared. Number.		Name of village.		Highest Jama before last Settlement.		Highest Jama of last Settle- ment.		Average demand of the last 6 years ending Rabbī 1877.		Estimated demand as per re- venue rates sanctioned for the circle.		Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner by appeal.		Total area of the village.		Unculturable with village site.		Minhdi.		Unculti- vated.	
15	Mohammadpur ...		712	407	407	625	576	445	20	11	1	1	1											
Total ...			9,655	5,848	5,843	9,844	8,030	8,555	628	283	9	9	9											
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,69,539	2,56,519	2,08,016	2,46,804	2,38,269	2,02,644	32,340	3,651	207													
			13																					
			Lakhrāj.																					

N. B.—The amount entered in the Jamabandi sent to Deputy Commissioner, is Rs. 2,36,122, as the initial reduced by Additional Financial Commissioner on special report entered here, but not allowed for in the

GURGAON SETTLEMENT OFFICE.

GURGAON DISTRICT—concluded.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.					Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cultivated.				On total area.		On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.		
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.						
...	50	150	213	413	425	1 4 9	1 5 8	1 6 4	Good narmot, and average magda. Wellsnot fully used. Appropriate rates are Rs. 2-4-0 chahi, narmot Re. 1-5-0, magda Re. 1-1-0.
...	207	669	6,759	7,635	7,927	0 15 4	1 0 7	1 1 2	
180 12,684	23,480	1,93,080	1,66,253	1,70,291	1 2 9	1 6 9	1 6 4		

demand. To reconcile these, deduct Rs. 770 for Jāgir, Rs. 260 for gardens, Rs. 1,714 for leases, and add Rs. 547, amount Jamalandi, because at the time orders had not been received. The correct initial Khalsa demand is Rs. 2,35,575.

R. MACONACHIE,

Settlement Officer.

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT,
TAHSIL NUH,
DISTRICT GURGAON.

1	Assessment circle.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Khalisa.	Jagir or shared.														
																Number.
Highest Jama before last Settlement.		Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí.		Uncultivated.							
CHAK DANGAR.		Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.										
1	Akbarpur Anataul	807	319	319	265	346	441	8	...	38	...	...		
2	Aldaunka	5,500	2,543	2,543	2,479	2,966	2,115	129	...	146	1	...				
3	Aluka	216	235	235	353	330	453	14	...	115	...	...		
4	Ali Brahman	1,346	1,135	1,135	1,777	1,612	1,581	60	...	116	...	...		
5	Ali Meo	2,496	1,699	1,692	1,771	2,071	1,637	79	...	50	122	...				
6	Andraula	1,152	424	424	603	576	486	24	...	11	...	...		
7	Andhop	2,496	1,750	1,750	2,956	2,684	2,407	100	...	71	...	...		
8	Utawar	4,821	3,025	3,025	3,699	3,698	3,269	215	...	10	9	...				
9	Babúpur Hathin...	336	255	255	169	280	231	9	...	4	...	...		
10	Bajada Pahri	760	290	290	971	578	858	59	...	20	...	...		
11	Bichpuri	192	149	149	217	190	217	17	...	22	...	...		
12	Bighawli	692	1,166	1,166	1,645	1,500	1,641	107	...	136	...	...		

GURGAON DISTRICT.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Ir- rigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total culti- vated.	
...	...	395	395	433	0 12 6	0 12 9	0 14 0	Without abádi or irrigation, but most of the soil good for its class. Cultivation assessed at 1½ annas all round per acre.
136	...	1,703	1,839	1,986	1 6 5	1 7 10	1 9 9	A very good Ját village on the border of chak jhil, water good and near. 12 per cent. increase in cultivation, and 15 new láos constructed.
23	...	301	324	439	0 11 7	0 12 0	1 0 3	About an average village, but with the great increase some abatement must be allowed.
24	...	1,381	1,405	1,521	1 0 3	1 0 11	1 2 4	Wells are deep and salt, and the increase at chak rates large.
32	...	1,354	1,386	1,558	1 4 3	1 5 3	1 7 11	Soil good, and canal irrigation has been introduced. Wells are deep, baráni rates Rs. 1-6-0.
29	...	422	451	462	1 2 11	1 3 11	1 4 5	Fair average village, with however deep wells; abatement is allowed in the increase.
127	...	2,109	2,236	2,307	1 1 1	1 2 5	1 3 4	A good soil, owned by Játas, but the increase is so large that something must be given up. Chahi Rs. 2-4-0 and barani Rs. 1-2-0.
60	...	2,975	3,035	3,054	1 2 1	1 2 6	1 3 6	Circle rates.
...	...	218	218	222	1 3 4	1 4 2	1 4 6	Village doing fairly. Soil good and used to pay much higher jamas.
...	...	779	779	799	0 10 9	0 11 10	0 11 7	The increase is so enormous, that as a compromise I double the jama.
...	...	178	178	200	0 14 0	0 15 2	1 1 1	Soil below the average and owners are Gujárs.
20	...	1,372	1,398	1,534	0 14 7	0 15 7	1 1 2	Soils fair, water good, but owners are Rajpúts, and the increase at circle rates is too high.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle. Khalsa, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanction- ed for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkái.		Unculti- vated.			
									Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow	Garden.	
CHAK BANGAR. KHALSA.	13	Bamnaula Jogi ...	522	285	285	748	570	630	20	...	63	...	...	...
	14	Buraka Hathin ...	381	311	311	430	387	380	22	...	18	...	7	...
	15	Bhangúri Udaipori	866	349	349	763	613	637	23	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Bhúdpur ...	432	249	249	327	308	276	7	...	2	...	...	...
	17	Bhimsika ...	962	562	562	606	664	466	19	...	10	...	...	...
	18	Bahin ...	7,600	5,109	5,099	4,372	5,530	4,355	216	...	914	...	...	...
	19	Bainsi ...	1,475	1,050	1,050	979	1,077	883	70	...	44	...	...	...
	20	Páosar ...	570	375	373	729	600	628	24	...	27	...	...	...
21	Pachainka ...	768	445	445	651	612	531	18	...	2	...	...	...
22	Púthli ...	817	435	435	596	597	687	14	...	51	...	...	...
23	Pundri ...	1,000	900	900	1,057	1,166	1,056	43	...	168	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
47	...	500	547	610	0 14 5½	0 14 10	1 0 8	A fair estate which would ordinarily be assessed at circle rates. As the increase is so great, I only double the jama.
17	...	316	333	358	1 0 3½	1 1 7½	1 2 7	Not much increase in resources, but the soils are fair, and kacha wells practicable.
...	...	614	614	614	0 15 5	0 15 11½	0 15 11½	Soil good and owned by Jâts, with some canal irrigation. An enormous extension of cultivation, but no abâdi.
...	...	267	267	269	1 1 10½	1 2 4½	1 2 5½	An average village, but the increase at circle rates would be a trifle high.
46	...	391	437	447	1 6 9½	1 7 9½	1 8 3½	A good soil, with water near, old assessments were much higher.
253	...	2,972	3,225	4,139	1 4 3½	1 5 4½	1 11 4½	A very fine Jât village, soil good, and canal irrigation introduced. The bârani rate here may fairly be Rs. 1-10-0.
14	...	755	769	813	1 3 6½	1 5 2½	1 6 5	No need for reduction, soil good, and water near. The village is on the border of Chak Dahar. If the owners were not Rajpût, the rates might be higher.
7	...	570	577	604	0 15 3½	0 15 10½	1 0 7½	Soil good with canal irrigation, but the increase is so great that it must be moderated.
11	...	500	511	513	1 2 5½	1 3 1	1 3 2	A fair average village, but water lies deep, and the increase is considerable.
13	...	609	622	673	0 13 11	0 14 2½	0 15 4½	Circle rates.
63	...	782	845	1,013	1 1 8	1 2 5	1 6 1	A very good Jât village. Soils good, save the bhûr, and water is near; beside the increase in cultivation there have been two new wells made.

TASHIL NUI

CHAK BANGAR—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment circle.	Khalisa, Jagir or Shud.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbî 1877.	Estimated demands per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhâi.		Uncultivated.			
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrâj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.	
KHALSA	24	Pahârpur	...	278	225	225	311	281	256	11	...	...	...	...
	25	Pahari	...	2,692	1,231	1,231	987	1,231	972	86	...	99	...	...
	26	Taunka	...	598	276	276	476	395	429	53	...	4	...	...
	27	Thekrâka	...	385	221	221	246	273	199	9	...	...	...	...
	28	Jarôri	...	385	380	380	523	495	427	18	...	6	...	...
	29	Jalsâpur Hathin...	1,202	825	825	988	1,081	783	24	...	35	1	...	...
	30	Janachauli	...	625	425	425	771	637	879	32	...	158	5
	31	Chândâka	...	48	48	48	104	80	117	3	...	19
	32	Chháensa	...	961	1,429	2,429	2,407	2,075	1,882	86	...	58	1
	33	Dúbâlu	...	381	265	265	271	319	339	25	...	17	1
	34	Dúraichi	...	332	289	289	396	337	368	24	...	26
	35	Dhiranka	...	376	286	286	322	319	289	15

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
4	..	241	245	245	1 1 6½	1 2 4½	1 2 4½	Soils fair, and water sweet, but it lies deep, and resources have not greatly increased.
6	...	781	787	886	1 4 3	1 6 2½	1 9 0½	A good Ját village doing fairly, and in much the same state as at last settlement, no change is advisable.
3	17	352	372	376	0 14 8½	1 9 9½	1 1 0	Soil is good, but some of the so-called chahi is not fairly to be treated as such. The increase too is large.
13	...	177	190	190	1 5 11½	1 6 11½	1 6 11½	A small well cultivated village. Soils save the bhúr good, water near and sweet.
23	...	380	403	409	1 2 6½	1 3 4	1 3 7½	Wells deep, and soils rather below the average.
65	...	658	723	759	1 6 1	1 6 9½	1 7 11	Soils good, water brackish, but near, increase in resources great.
32	...	652	684	847	0 11 7½	0 12 2½	0 14 10½	Assessment at rates, actually applicable to the soil, would increase too much, hence increase is made of 50 per cent.
...	...	95	95	114	0 10 11½	0 11 3½	0 13 5½	A small estate without abádi. The increase in resources has not been very great.
199	...	1,538	1,737	1,796	1 1 7½	1 2 5½	1 3 1½	A very fair village with a considerable increase in resources, but the owners are not good agriculturists.
...	...	296	296	314	0 15 4	1 0 3	1 1 3	There has been a material increase in resources justifying the increase now taken.
...	...	318	318	344	0 14 8	0 15 8	1 0 11½	Springs salt and cultivation consequently unprotected, increase in resources has not been great.
...	...	274	274	274	1 1 8	1 2 7½	1 2 7½	Circle rates nearly.

TAHSIL NUH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khaless, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhai.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK BANGAR—continued.	KHALSA.	36	Daumka ...	289	208	208	274	248	244	7	...	17	...	...
		37	Dhainkli ...	962	481	481	533	562	422	25	...	4	...	...
		38	Dhakalpur ...	365	361	361	465	425	328	14	...	5	1	...
		39	Ranika ...	190	140	140	70	190	309	7	...	246	...	...
		40	Ransika ...	1,322	849	849	1,051	1,068	853	61	...	5	...	...
		41	Raniāla Khurd ...	2,380	1,519	1,418	1,872	1,682	1,580	75	...	6	...	...
		42	Ruprāka ...	2,548	2,100	2,100	2,725	2,624	2,422	101	...	53	...	...
		43	Rupnagar ...	1,448	666	664	873	916	755	31	...	39	...	...
		44	Ribar ...	1,021	733	733	1,007	954	855	25	...	46	2	...
		45	Rindka ...	960	442	442	785	669	658	33	...	5	...	...
		46	Zainpur ...	Including the jama of Gadhi 1,045	605	605	680	780	761	33	...	167	...	...
		47	Siarauli ...	920	688	688	545	688	617	34	...	54	...	...
		48	Sanpal ...	Included in Ghirant.	251	251	455	375	361	17	...	9	...	...
		49	Swāmika ...	576	576	576	1,215	864	1,035	68	...	1	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	220	220	237	1 0 3	1 0 9	1 2 4	No abadi or irrigation
32	...	361	393	397	1 5 3½	1 6 8	1 6 11½	A very good estate. Soils good, and water near.
58	...	250	308	314	1 4 8½	1 5 8	1 6 1	A good estate, but the owners are poor.
...	...	56	56	302	0 9 10	0 10 4	3 9 11½	A grazing ground of several villages; of which 56 acres have now been cultivated, the value of the grazing too has increased, so the old jama is restored.
81	...	706	787	792	1 4 4	1 5 7	1 5 8½	Circle rates nearly. Water rather brackish, but near.
...	...	1,499	1,499	1,505	1 1 4	1 1 10½	1 1 11½	Soil fair, but cultivation unprotected, because the springs are salt.
37	...	2,231	2,268	2,321	1 1 4	1 2 1	1 2 6	Water rather deep, and the increase very considerable.
13	...	672	685	724	1 3 5	1 4 2½	1 5 4½	"Khetbat" with Ali Meo (q. v. No. 5) but there is not the same room for extension.
49	...	733	782	830	1 1 9	1 2 3½	1 3 6	Soil fair and water somewhat near, but the wells are little used, and the increase at circle rates is decided.
19	...	601	620	625	1 0 3½	1 1 1½	1 1 3½	Soils fair, save the bhar which is inferior, increase however at circle rates is too great. Wells chiefly kacha.
39	...	522	561	728	1 0 4½	1 1 1½	1 6 3	A fair Jat village with room for expansion. Wells however are deep, and water is not good.
66	...	463	529	583	1 1 10½	1 2 10½	1 4 9½	The village is doing well, no need to reduce.
35	...	300	335	344	1 0 7½	1 1 5½	1 1 10½	Soil fair, but said to be rather salt. Increase in cultivation great, but an inferior soil mostly.
62	...	904	966	967	0 13 4	0 14 3½	0 14 3½	Soil very little below average, but the village has always been so lightly assessed that we cannot fully raise it now.

TAHSIL NUH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or shikar.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhai.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK BANGAR—continued. KHALSA.		50	Firozpur Rajpūt	576	355	355	1,252	710	1,063	74	...	4	2	...
		51	Kánauli ...	720	599	599	704	751	811	33	...	19	1	...
		52	Kira ...	2,042	1,410 Includ- ing jama of Chha- chhera	1,396	627	706	560	33	...	31	...	...
		53	Karamchandpur	232	201	201	302	277	210	9	...	...	...	...
		54	Kiranj ...	1,250	701	701	1,047	908	1,294	31	...	62	11	...
		55	Kalsádha ...	2,282	1,001	1,001	1,734	1,475	1,507	57	...	151	4	...
		56	Kalwaka ...	447	325	325	362	362	340	8	...	42	...	...
		57	Kot ...	3,365	2,100	2,100	3,472	2,957	2,910	86	...	130	...	...
		58	Kauráli Hathin ...	525	299	299	453	386	391	21	...	8	...	...
		59	Kurthala ...	1,235	1,001	1,001	1,822	1,473	1,703	75	...	233	...	...
		60	Kukar Cháti ...	237	199	199	264	240	210	9	...	...	...	...
		61	Kauntlaka ...	458	443	443	585	530	461	15	...	2	...	...
		62	Kaundal ...	5,568	2,843	2,835	2,808	3,381	2,435	137	...	104	1	...
	63	Khaika Hathin ...	1,011	900	900	1,528	1,319	1,276	46	...	26	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated	
23	...	960	983	989	0 10 8½	0 11 5½	0 11 6½	A very fair estate, but the increase at circle rates is so enormous that I can only double the former jama.
43	...	715	758	778	0 14 9½	0 15 5½	0 15 10	Soils rather below average, water near, but slightly brackish.
74	...	422	496	527	1 4 2	1 5 5½	1 8 6	Formerly assessed with Chhachhera (Chak Dahar) which it adjoins, water near, and almost wholly sweet.
37	...	164	201	201	1 5 1½	1 6 ½	1 6 ½	A good little village, but the increase at chak rates is large.
7	...	1,183	1,190	1,263	0 11 2½	0 11 6	0 12 2½	An inferior estate requiring low rates.
84	...	1,211	1,295	1,450	0 15 8	1 0 3½	1 2 2½	Ját owners. Soil good, but depth to water considerable, wells brackish and increase large.
...	...	290	290	332	1 1 ½	1 1 5	1 2 9	Circle rates.
79	...	2,615	2,694	2,824	1 0 3½	1 0 9	1 1 4	Soil good, and canal irrigation introduced, depth to water great, and water brackish, increase too large.
...	...	362	362	370	0 15 9½	1 0 8½	1 1 4	Soil fair, but no abádi, and cultivation unprotected. Owners are not good agriculturists.
82	21	1,292	1,395	1,628	0 13 10	0 14 5½	1 0 10½	Soils good, and water comparatively near, but former assessment was very low, and owners are Rajpúts.
10	...	191	201	201	1 0 3½	1 3 1½	1 3 1½	Increase in resources not equal to that indicated by the rates.
22	...	422	444	446	1 2 4½	1 3 0	1 3 1	Increase in resources not equal to that indicated by the rates, baráni rates Rs. 1-2-0.
64	...	2,129	2,193	2,298	1 6 2½	1 7 6½	1 8 8	A very fine Ját village with good soil and canal irrigation.
24	...	1,180	1,204	1,230	1 0 6½	1 1 2	1 1 6½	Soil good, but the increase at circle rates is so large that an abatement is necessary. Wells too deep.

TAHSIL NUH,

Assessment circle.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khalasa, Jágir or shared.		Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhádi.		Uncultivated.		
												Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK BANGAR—continued. KHALASA.	64	Khilálaka	...	1,538	725	725	957	914	834	25	...	50	...	...	...	...
	65	Khandáoli	...	432	285	285	631	529	563	22	...	16	...	...	...	...
	66	Khokiaka	...	370	880	380	584	539	582	12	...	77	13	...	...	...
	67	Kherli Brahman	...	240	199	199	242	242	192	11	...	62	...	...	...	...
	68	Kherli Jita	...	641	449	449	397	449	592	26	...	77	...	...	...	...
	69	Kairáka	...	637	624	624	687	751	542	21	...	16	...	...	...	...
	70	Gadhi	...	Includ- ed in Rindka	315	Includ- ed in Rindka	407	404	334	16	...	5	...	...	...	...
	71	Garáksar	...	1,202	953	953	1,346	1,223	1,121	42	...	20	...	...	...	...
	72	Golpuri	...	480	480	480	586	583	487	13	...	19	1	...	...	...
	73	Gohpur	...	385	465	465	731	66	624	36	...	8	...	...	...	...
	74	Gharraut	...	4,017	900	900	1,651	1,434	1,777	101	...	184	...	...	...	...
	75	Gahlab	...	5,291	2,804	2,297	2,601	3,116	2,411	129	...	240	...	...	...	...
	76	Ghuráoli	...	703	515	515	1,031	750	967	94	...	34	...	...	...	...
	77	Gbigraka	...	332	215	215	280	273	261	12	...	23	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
13	...	746	759	809	1 1 6½	1 2 1	1 3 3½	Soil good, but wells deep, and cultivation rather unprotected.
5	...	520	525	541	0 15 ½	0 15 8	1 0 1½	No abádi. Owners are Rajpúts. The former assessment low, and the increase in cultivation enormous.
21	...	459	480	570	0 14 9½	0 15 1½	1 1 1½	Soils not very good, but the owners are Jâts, a pretty large increase.
17	...	158	175	181	1 4 2	1 5 5½	1 6 2	Circle rates.
8	...	481	489	566	0 12 1½	0 12 8½	0 14 8½	Village doing fairly, no need for reduction.
41	...	464	505	521	1 6 2	1 7 ¾	1 7 9½	A very good village bordering on Chak Dahar. Soils good, water near, and generally sweet.
13	...	300	313	318	1 3 4½	1 4 4	1 4 8	Circle rates nearly.
23	...	1,036	1,059	1,079	1 1 5½	1 2 1½	1 2 5½	Soil good, and water sweet, but it is rather deep, and the increase at circle rates is too large for the resources of the village.
13	...	441	454	474	1 3 2	1 3 8½	1 4 6½	Circle rates nearly.
10	...	570	580	588	1 0 11	1 1 11½	1 2 2½	Water lower than average, and increase at circle rates too large for the village resources.
42	...	1,750	1,492	1,676	0 12 11	0 13 8½	0 15 4½	An enormous increase in cultivation, and owners are Jats, but the increase at circle rates is too high.
48	...	1,994	2,042	2,282	1 4 8	1 8 5	1 5 10	A very fair village like Kaundal (q. v.) and assessed at the same rates, chahi Rs. 2-8-0, baráni Rs. 1-8-0.
34	...	805	839	873	0 12 5	0 13 9	0 14 3½	Soil about average, and water near, but the circle rates give far too large an increase for the village resources.
18	...	208	226	249	1 0 9	1 1 6½	1 3 4	Soils slightly inferior to average.

CHAK BANGAR—continued.														
Assessment circle. Khalsa, Jagir or shahed.			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	2	3												
Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
		78	Ladmanka ..	350	271	271	322	312	245	8	..	11	...	...
		79	Lakúka ...	142	28	28	44	42	37	1	..	1	...	...
		80	Lakhnáka ...	1,538	965	965	1,230	1,227	957	46	...	13	...	...
		81	Málúka ...	1,538	914	914	1,452	1,315	1,235	57	...	48	...	...
		82	Mánpur ...	7,639	3,801	3,786	4,105	4,818	3,466	211	...	272	...	...
		83	Mánúwás ...	672	612	612	470	612	694	35	...	40	...	...
		84	Malái ...	1,615	1,050	1,050	1,809	1,521	1,306	49	..	18	...	...
		85	Malokhra ...	208	208	208	426	300	386	25	...	20	...	...
		86	Mandkaula ...	5,769	4,501	4,482	6,812	6,307	7,368	491	..	618	126	...
		87	Mandnáka ...	3,135	2,500	2,500	2,413	2,835	2,827	178	...	322	...	...
		88	Mandaari ...	672	601	594	653	654	765	42	...	53	23	...
		89	Mankáka ...	230	99	99	153	137	113	5	...	3	...	...
		90	Mangauráka ...	288	285	285	514	417	438	19	...	8	...	...
		91	Mahlúka ...	481	325	325	419	420	310	14	...	1	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigation.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
29	...	197	226	237	1 4 4½	1 5 3½	1 6 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	...	35	35	36	1 2 2	1 2 8	1 3 2½	Circle rates nearly.
79	...	819	898	911	1 4 6½	1 5 6½	1 5 10½	Circle rates nearly.
31	...	1,099	1,130	1,178	1 1 ½	1 1 10½	1 2 7½	A good village fit for circle rates if the increase had not been so large.
320	...	2,663	2,983	3,255	1 6 3	1 7 8½	1 9 10½	A fine Ját village with good soils, and canal irrigation. A great increase in cultivation, chahi Rs. 2-8-0, baráni Rs. 1-8-0
...	6	613	619	659	0 14 1½	0 14 10½	0 15 10	Although not lightly assessed, this village is doing fairly, and requires no reduction.
189	...	1,050	1,239	1,257	1 2 7½	1 3 4½	1 3 7½	A very good village, but increase at circle rates is too large to be followed.
...	...	341	341	361	0 12 5	0 13 ½	0 14 1	Soil good, but cultivation unprotected by irrigation.
337	...	5,796	6,133	6,877	0 13 8½	0 14 8½	1 0 5½	East, South, and West of this village good, North-East inferior, as is also the centre. North-West moderate. Chahi Rs. 2-8-0, narmot Rs. 1-2-0, magda and bhúr Re. 0-10-6. These rates though low (15 annas) give a sufficient and a large increase.
166	1	2,160	2,327	2,649	1 0 ½	1 1 1½	1 3 5½	Soils fair, but owned by Játs, with good wells, and room for expansion.
26	...	621	617	723	0 13 8	0 14 5½	1 0 2	Circle rates.
17	...	88	105	108	1 3 5½	1 4 3½	1 4 10½	Small well-cultivated estates. The increase must moderate the soil rates.
...	...	411	411	419	0 15 2½	0 15 11½	1 0 2½	Re. 1 rate on cultivation as it is not protected by irrigation.
29	20	246	295	296	1 5 8	1 6 8½	1 6 9	Circle rates.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK BANGAR—concluded.														
KHALSA.														
Assessment circle.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khalra, Jāgīr or shārad.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbī 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi.		Uncultivated.		
Number.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
92	Mahodamka	...	414	335	335	425	383	365	18	7	...	...	...	...
93	Mírka	...	218	192	192	223	211	185	6	1	...	...	...	...
94	Nangal Jāt	...	5,735	2,455	1,455	1,379	1,548	1,133	124	108	...	...	...	...
95	Nangal Sabha	...	425	469	469	667	561	485	20	4	...	...	...	...
96	Naushera	...	480	615	615	914	871	765	27	50	...	...	...	...
97	Hathin	...	6,720	2,503	2,501	3,381	3,377	2,975	272	172	1	10	...	...
98	Hurithal	...	768	768	768	1,190	1,035	978	21	37	...	...	...	...
Total Chak Bangar			1,33,752	82,262	82,068	1,06,740	1,04,768	97,496	5,077	6,511	326	17	...	...
Circle rates on amended areas						...	1,06,761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	340	340	347	1 0 9½	1 1 8	1 2 4	Soil good, but cultivation is unprotected.
...	...	178	178	179	1 2 3	1 2 10½	1 2 11½	Soil average, but no abádi.
185	...	716	901	1,009	1 5 10½	1 8 6½	1 11 6	A strong Ját village doing very well on its present assessment, and formerly paying a much higher jama. Increase of irrigation warrants the rise under the circumstances.
66	...	395	461	465	1 2 6	1 3 3½	1 3 5½	Soil good, but owners are Sheikhs. Depth to water great, and increase in resources not very large.
39	...	649	688	738	1 2 2½	1 2 10½	1 4 3	A fair village, water sweet, and soils average. But the rise at circle rates is somewhat large.
172	...	2,348	2,520	2,703	1 2 2	1 4 0	1 5 5½	A fair estate with market town. Soils good, but owners Rájpúts; wells deep, and little used. Circle rates only are enough.
35	...	885	920	957	1 0 11½	1 1 3½	1 2 0	Rájpúts, and the increase at circle rates is too large to be followed.
4,339	65	81,161	85,565	92,419	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL NUH.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalse, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama sanctioned or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráí.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK TAORU.	KHALSA.	99	Atitka ...	328	328	328	373	398	371	15 ...		7	...	...
		100	Untaun ...	698	718	718	1,000	942	786	25 ...		1	...	...
		101	Baghanki ...	1,031	601	601	648	649	1,064	251 ...		1	...	...
		102	Bámrauli ..	126	99	99	168	147	193	23 ...		4	...	...
		103	Baola ...	1,425	750	750	877	911	871	43 .		1	..	...
		104	Biswar Akbarpur	1,655	1,094	1,094	1,084	1,100	2,212	752 ...		87	...	...
		105	Búráká Taurú ...	404	301	301	315	338	454	54 ...		30	...	...
		106	Bhájláká ...	333	140	140	179	166	199	14 ...		...	...	...
		107	Bharangpúr ...	...	325	...	243	281	293	5 ...		2	...	...
		108	Bhangoh ...	1,107	515	515	579	557	1,276	403 ...		177	3	...
		109	Bhogipur ...	527	220	220	271	271	239	9 ...		...	...	...
		110	Bídhúwás ...	288	210	210	293	275	396	71 ...		1	...	...
		111	Beri Taorú ...	280	150	150	156	169	212	51 ...		2	...	...
		112	Beri Sohna ...	356	150	150	181	187	215	18 ...		2	...	...
		113	Pára ...	1,093	521	521	706	744	844	25 ...		31	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
34	...	315	349	356	1 1 2	1 1 10	1 2 3	A good village (though with no abádi) and water is near.
61	335	364	760	761	1 3 2	1 3 10	1 3 10	Land lies low, and water is near, but a good deal of the dahár is bhur.
...	...	782	782	783	0 10	0 13 3	0 13 3	Chak rates.
20	...	146	166	170	0 12 2	0 13 10	0 14 2	As large an increase as the village resources will bear.
62	...	765	827	828	1 0 9	1 1 7	1 1 7	A very good village of the circle.
34	...	1,339	1,373	1,460	0 7 11	0 12	0 12 9	Chak rates nearly: the condition of the village much the same as at settlement.
11	...	359	370	400	0 11 11	0 13 6	0 14 7	Some increase is warranted by increase in cultivation and irrigation: a fair village.
13	...	172	185	185	0 13 4	0 14 4	0 14 4	Soil generally good, but little or no increase of resources.
13	...	278	286	288	0 15 4	0 15 7	0 15 8	This, a jagír village, is over-assessed and requires some relief, it is hardly above the average.
22	...	671	693	873	0 6 11	0 10 2	0 12 10	About average, save that the bhur is inferior, and wells rather deep.
63	..	167	230	230	1 2 1	1 2 10	1 2 10	Chak rates.
7	...	317	324	325	0 11 1	0 13 6	0 13 7	The one well is deep, and the bhur bad.
14	...	145	169	161	0 12 9	1 0 9	1 1 0	A well-cultivated little village, the chahi especially is good.
11	...	184	195	197	0 13 11	0 15 2	0 15 4	Inferior magda, and good bhur. The lands are well cultivated, and water is near.
46	...	742	788	819	0 14 1	0 14 5	0 15 1	A very great improvement in this village since last settlement. Circle rates save the bhur, which is semi-dahri and rated at Re. 1. Owners are well off.

TAHSIL NUH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalsā, Jāgīr or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbī 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraj	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK TAORU—continued. KHALSA.	114	Pachgānwā	...	962	401	401	471	455	848	273	...	36	...	...
	115	Padbaini	...	1,140	547	547	615	649	739	70	...	...	...	...
	116	Kasba Taorā	...	2,834	2,178	2,170	3,016	2,765	2,693	239	75	53	2	...
	117	Thānā Alām	...	309	190	188	290	212	350	11	...	...	...	...
	118	Jāfarābād	...	500	232	232	320	320	373	24	...	2	...	...
	119	Jalālpūr	...	256	57	57	146	108	515	302	...	6	1	...
	120	Jaurāsi	...	...	1,710	1,123	2,018	2,145	1,708	93	...	10	6	...
	121	Jhāmūwās	...	1,045	673	673	931	882	826	29	...	41	...	...
	122	Chāhalkā	...	492	315	315	324	340	629	218	...	1	...	...
	123	Chilāoli	...	570	324	324	369	369	374	21	...	3	...	...
	124	Chūndhikā	...	513	244	244	318	318	246	11	...	...	...	...
	125	Chhārāurā	...	1,069	462	462	572	515	1,076	442	...	...	...	...
	126	Chhajjōpur	...	193	71	71	136	101	246	83	...	2	...	...
127	Chilā	...	570	275	275	448	375	985	444	...	12	...	...
128	Hasanpur Taorū	...	1,093	650	650	692	748	973	45	...	99	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
12	...	527	539	575	0 8 7	0 12 8	0 13 6	Wells deep. Soils on the whole be- low the average, but a large hill area.
30	...	639	669	669	0 14 4	0 15 6	0 15 6	About the average, save that kutch wells can be dug.
610	17	1,697	2,324	2,379	1 0 5½	1 2 7½	1 3 4	The wells are, many of them, old, and not fully used; the owners, though mainly Jâts, are not so industrious as Jâts usually are.
...	...	339	339	339	0 9 8½	0 10 0	0 10 0	This village cannot bear a large in- crease, that taken, however, is justi- fied by its resources.
16	...	331	347	349	0 13 8½	0 14 8	0 14 9	Circle rates.
...	...	206	206	213	0 3 4½	0 8 1½	0 8 4½	A great increase of cultivation, but on inferior soils.
301	397	901	1,599	1,615	0 10 8½	0 11 4	0 11 5½	Wells good, water near, and full cultivation. A large increase in cultivation, and irrigation since last settlement. A good Jât village.
140	94	522	756	797	1 1 1	1 1 8½	1 2 8	Ahirs, but as the increase in resour- ces is not equal to that at circle rates, some little abatement is allowed.
...	...	410	410	411	0 8 7½	0 13 3	0 13 3½	Fair soil, and a large hill area.
47	...	303	350	353	0 15 9½	1 0 9	1 0 10½	Circle rates.
69	...	166	235	235	1 4 8	1 5 7½	1 5 7½	Circle rates.
12	...	622	634	634	0 7 8	0 13 0	0 13 0	Water deep, and magda inferior.
...	...	161	161	163	0 6 6½	0 9 11	0 10 4	No abádi, and soil inferior.
7	...	522	529	541	0 6 1	0 11 1	0 11 4	An inferior village, depth to water great, and wells not fully used.
22	...	807	829	928	0 12 3½	0 12 10½	0 14 5½	A good Jât village with some room for extension.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khatra, Jagir or shareed.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhai		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrai.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK TAORU—continued. EHAUSA.		129	Dādū ...	657	420	420	452	452	635	97	...	16	...	...
		130	Dhūlawāt ...	913	525	525	539	542	973	393	...	1	...	...
		131	Dālākā ...	144	143	143	222	177	701	386	...	...	...	...
		132	Dālāwās ...	285	140	140	150	160	167	10	...	...	...	...
		133	Didhāra ...	689	335	335	609	500	437	27	...	...	...	...
		134	Dīngarherī ...	557	265	265	459	401	529	8	...	2	...	...
		135	Rāthiwās ...	793	637	637	633	690	954	218	...	22	...	...
		136	Rāniāki ...	499	265	265	415	362	375	11	...	2	...	...
		137	Rāherī ...	451	271	271	365	323	450	34	...	...	...	...
		138	Rangāla ...	570	501	501	621	660	1,125	222	...	183	2	...
		139	Sālhākā ...	185	91	91	146	130	151	6	...	...	...	...
		140	Sabras ...	808	326	326	395	397	408	25	...	4	...	...
		141	Sārāi ...	267	199	199	236	236	311	27	...	11	...	...
		142	Sūnārī ...	950	589	589	614	657	645	12	...	...	...	...
		143	Sūbasherī ...	380	190	190	274	249	183	6	...	1	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
7	...	516	523	538	0 11 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 10	Circle rates.
29	...	550	579	580	0 8 11	0 14 11½	0 14 11½	Circle rates.
...	...	315	315	315	0 4 0½	0 9 0	0 9 0	Soil inferior and unprotected by irri- gation.
8	...	149	157	157	0 15 4	1 0 3½	1 0 3½	Soils good, and cultivation on the one well good.
156	...	254	410	410	1 2 4	1 3 6	1 3 6	Soils good, but a good deal of the irri- gation is on kutchha wells, and the increase is very large.
25	...	494	519	521	0 12 2½	0 12 4½	0 12 5½	Increase so great that some abate- ment is necessary.
96	...	618	714	736	0 11 7	0 15 0	0 15 5½	Owners Rajpúts, but nearly all the soil is good, and water is near, while the large increase in cultivated area warrants some increase.
80	...	282	362	364	0 15 5½	0 15 11	1 0 0	Soils about average, but wells not in good order, and increase great.
22	...	394	416	416	0 11 5½	0 12 5	0 12 5	Wells average, but magda inferior, bher below average, and village poor.
95	...	623	718	903	0 9 4½	0 11 8½	0 14 8	Soils above average, wells good. Rs. 20 for miscellaneous income.
10	...	138	148	148	0 13 6	0 14 0½	0 14 ½	The well here is very deep and very little used, and cultivation inferior.
45	...	334	379	383	0 15 7½	1 0 7	1 0 9½	A very fair village with water near, and kutchha well easily made. Soils good, cultivation careful, but the owners are not well off owing to pressure of population.
...	...	273	273	284	0 12 1½	0 13 3½	0 13 10	Circle rates.
80	32	521	633	633	1 0 3½	1 0 7½	1 0 7½	Bhúr superior, other soils fair, chahi good.
74	...	102	176	177	1 5 9½	1 6 6	1 6 7½	Very good, and well cultivated village, but population presses on the land.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK TAORU—continued.

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalsa, Jāgīr or shared	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbī, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
144	Sūdhākā	...	...	228	129	129	173	176	188	15	...	...	...	...
145	Saundh	...	...	2,400	1,450	1,450	1,591	1,700	2,463	602	...	128	17	...
146	Sahsaula	...	...	2,423	1,219	1,219	1,803	1,667	4,184	1,897	3	164	...	...
147	Swāmikā	...	...	252	130	130	191	180	184	9	...	3	...	...
148	Saidpur	...	...	157	59	59	117	83	167	20	...	4	...	...
149	Sīlkho	...	...	523	259	267	498	355	970	373	...	4	...	...
150	Seukā	...	...	423	229	229	381	334	350	12	...	3	...	...
151	Shikarpur	...	...	555	315	315	402	383	437	44	...	6	...	...
152	Shaikbpur	...	...	333	180	180	230	230	294	17	...	17	1	...
153	Fatahpur	...	...	437	473	473	559	561	727	30	...	22	3	...
154	Kālarpūrī	...	...	363	290	290	414	390	390	17	...	26	...	...
155	Kāngarkā	...	...	...	299	...	273	322	281	8	...	19	...	...
156	Kalwārī	...	...	384	380	380	434	464	551	12	...	102	...	...
157	Kaliakā	...	...	428	252	252	296	316	357	24	...	8	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chabi with Iri-gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
13	...	160	173	173	0 14 11½	1 0 3½	1 0 3½	Circle rates nearly.
79	...	1,637	1,716	1,861	0 11 ½	0 14 7½	0 15 10½	Soils about average on the whole, but a large hill area and some culturable waste. A substantial increase in irrigation and cultivation.
...	...	2,120	2,120	2,284	0 6 4½	0 11 8	0 12 7	Soils about average, and a large hill area, but the increase taken is as much as the village can well bear.
25	...	147	172	175	0 15 8	1 0 5½	1 0 7½	A considerable increase, so some little abatement is given.
6	...	127	133	137	0 8 5½	0 9 8½	0 9 10	No abádi, and soil inferior, all cultivation assessed at 10 annas.
...	...	593	593	597	0 5 10½	0 9 6½	0 9 7	An inferior village under the hill without irrigation; there has been a large increase in cultivation, magda annas 10, and bhúr annas 6.
71	...	264	335	338	0 15 3½	0 15 9½	0 15 11½	The village soil is fit for circle rates, but the increase is too great.
46	...	341	387	393	0 14 0	0 15 7	0 15 10	Circle rates on bhúr and chabi, but on the magda, which is inferior, 13 annas.
11	...	248	259	277	0 12 6½	0 13 3½	0 14 2½	Circle rates.
19	...	653	672	697	0 12 3½	0 12 10½	0 13 4½	Circle rates. Owners Játs, but not doing so well as they ought on this soil.
74	...	273	347	373	1 0 0	1 0 8½	1 1 11½	Some kallar in this village, so that, though Játs, the owners can hardly pay circle rates.
32	...	222	254	273	1 2 4	1 2 10½	1 4 3½	A fair Jágir estate with increased cultivation, some little benefit from a small stream. Jágirdárs dissatisfied, but this cannot be helped.
54	...	383	437	539	0 13 5½	0 13 9	1 1 0	Abáts, and room for expansion, is somewhat above circle rates.
7	...	318	325	333	0 14 2	0 15 2½	0 15 6½	Kutchá wells can here be constructed, and a small area only is put down to each well.

Assessment circle.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CHAK TAQUT—continued.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.		
KHALSA.		Unculturable with village site.								Lakhraj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.	
		158	Kota Khandeola	390	285	285	269	300	1,275	829	..	61	...	...
		159	Khāika Taorū ...	157	61	61	64	80	138	17	..	10	...	...
		160	Kharak Taorū ...	152	85	85	145	126	150	3	...	...	...	...
		161	Kharak Sohna ...	96	76	76	99	110	643	509	...	...	...	...
		162	Kharkhari ...	809	332	332	421	396	470	35	...	18	...	...
		163	Khorī Kbird ...	437	337	337	445	445	429	52	...	34	1	...
		164	Khorī Kalān ...	1,378	513	512	639	687	807	153	...	49	...	...
		165	Kberkī ...	480	399	399	406	400	615	125	...	...	...	...
		166	Gangāni ...	355	215	215	325	282	1,591	1,166	...	2	...	...
		167	Gwarka ...	432	270	270	437	367	484	42	...	34	...	...
		168	Gudhi ...	808	535	535	728	729	737	33	...	2	...	...
		169	Gurnāwat ...	395	249	246	327	304	384	77	...	7	...	...
		170	Gogjākā ...	828	551	551	670	702	601	66	...	8	...	...
		171	Geola ...	1,188	605	605	878	831	802	53	...	1	...	...
		172	Gburāka ...	247	125	125	216	187	316	1	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	385	385	446	0 3 9½	0 3 9½	0 12 5½	A hill village. No irrigation. A great deal of waste land which gives pasture, some increase of cultivation.
...	...	111	111	121	0 9 3½	0 10 7	0 11 6½	No abádi, but very fair bhúr. An increase of resources warrants the new jama.
13	...	134	147	147	0 13 5½	0 13 7½	0 13 7½	Fair average, but the increase is so great that we may be taxing capital. Some abatement is necessary.
...	...	134	134	134	0 2 8½	0 13 1½	0 13 1½	Soils inferior, but a large hill area. No abádi, but close to Bhungoh.
35	...	382	417	435	0 13 5½	0 14 6½	0 15 2½	Village much as it was at last settlement when the assessment was a light one.
73	...	269	342	377	1 0 7 1	2 10½	1 4 9½	Circle rates.
112	...	546	658	707	0 12 9½	0 15 6½	1 1 2½	Water near. Owner well off and manages the estate well.
5	...	485	490	490	0 10 4½	0 13 0	0 13 0	Circle rates nearly.
...	...	423	423	425	0 2 10	0 10 7½	0 10 8	Soil below average. No irrigation, but a substantial increase in cultivation.
50	...	358	408	442	0 12 1½	0 13 3½	0 14 4½	Wells deep and not fully used. Bhúr not good, and magda partly inferior.
57	11	634	702	704	0 15 10	1 0 6½	1 0 7½	Circle rates.
52	...	248	300	307	0 12 8	0 15 10½	1 0 2½	Baráni, magda is inferior.
129	...	398	527	535	1 2 8½	1 5 0	1 5 3½	A very good village. Water near, but many wells are kutcha. Former jama apparently light.
159	...	589	748	749	1 0 7 1	1 1 9	1 1 9	A great deal of the chahi on kutcha wells. Chahi on masonry wells Rs. 2-8-0, all other cultivation Re. 1 per acre.
9	...	306	315	315	0 9 5½	0 9 6	0 9 6	No abádi. Soils inferior, and increase at rates too great to follow.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK TAORU—concluded.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
KHALSA.		Assessment circle.		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháti.		Uncultivated.		
		Khalsa, Jágir or shared.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
		173	Málháká	...	157	90	90	139	124	173	31	...	...	...	...	...
		174	Muhamadpur, Ahir		1,222	627	627	634	700	1,489	337	...	322	17	...	...
		175	Madárká	...	291	291	...	319	368	254	13	...	...	...	...	...
		176	Milakpúr	...	140	75	74	135	102	212	66	...	9	...	...	...
		177	Maindla	...	...	191	191	274	239	389	27	...	44	...	...	...
		178	Nanúká	...	200	70	70	155	105	246	25	...	4	6	...	...
		179	Náharpúr	...	247	95	95	174	133	211	28	...	1	...	...	...
		180	Nizampur Taorá		713	330	330	454	443	556	51	...	27	...	...	...
		181	Nárpúr	...	143	70	70	127	100	343	189	...	..	...	...	...
		182	Níndokí	...	128	60	60	77	76	95	2	...	...	...	...	...
		</														

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Cultivated.</i>				Total area assessed.	<i>Rate per acre</i>			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
9	...	133	142	142	0 11 5½	0 13 11½	0 13 11½	One well only, and that not finished. All cultivation assessed at 14 annas, a sister village to Salháká, No. 139.
40	...	773	813	1,152	0 7 6½	0 9 8½	0 13 9½	Soils inferior for the most part, but a large waste area, and a material increase in resources since settlement.
71	...	170	241	241	1 7 2	1 8 5½	1 8 5½	A very good and well-cultivated village. Soils good, and resources above the average.
9	...	128	137	146	0 7 8½	0 11 2	0 11 11	An inferior village, but present assessment is very light.
...	...	318	318	362	0 9 10	0 10 7	0 12 0	No abádi, no irrigation. Soils inferior, 12 annas all round on cultivation.
4	...	207	211	221	0 6 10	0 7 7	0 7 11½	An inferior village, soil rates fit for the soil would give Rs. 129, but as the increase is so great, 50 per cent. increase is taken.
21	...	161	182	183	0 10 1	0 11 7½	0 11 8	Soil rates are rather severe here, 40 per cent. increase reckoned in resources, and this is now added as jama.
58	...	420	478	505	0 12 9	0 14 0½	0 14 10	Circle rates nearly.
...	...	154	154	154	0 4 8	0 10 4½	0 10 4½	Depth to water great, and no irrigation, soils are inferior.
...	...	93	93	93	0 12 9½	0 13 1	0 13 1	Circle rates.
8,747	886	35,902	40,535	42,535	...	...	...

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK DANAR. KHALISA.	Assessment circle.		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Khalisa, Jagir or shired.	Number.												
	Name of village.													
	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement												
183	Atá	...	1,805	1,259	1,259	943	1,213	827	34	...	1	
184	Adbar	...	4,250	1,963	1,767	2,384	2,528	1,526	108	...	81	2	...	
185	Akaira Nuh	...	6,500	5,518-5½	4,587	7,738	3,238	4,526	174	...	89	54	...	
186	Ujina	...	4,615	3,801	3,801	7,327	6,124	6,184	426	...	702	36	...	
187	Udáká	...	1,330	1,010	1,010	681	1,050	612	24	...	4	
188	Ueríká	...	150	150	150	417	257	283	10	...	14	2	...	
189	Ulaítá	...	1,900	1,401	1,400	1,378	1,655	1,118	77	...	5	111	...	
190	Untká	...	350	285	285	463	391	382	49	...	52	
191	Indrí	...	7,019	5,600	5,600	5,626	6,324	4,599	417	...	176	515	2	
192	Báf	...	1,200	940	940	1,020	1,086	1,276	528	...	81	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed	Rate per acre			REMARKS,
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed	On total cultivated	
65	...	727	792	793	1 7 5	1 8 5	1 8 6	Only a small reduction wanted as some little decrease in benefit from the nullah has taken place, but the village is a very good one. Soils good and low-lying.
60	746	529	1,335	1,418	1 10 6	1 12 6	1 14 3	A very fair estate with good increase in irrigation and cultivation.
9	3,094	1,106	4,209	4,352	0 11 5	0 11 10	0 12 3	One of the Kotla jhfl villages, soil of the permanent chak rather inferior and mortgage heavy; rates below circle accordingly.
190	2,017	2,813	5,020	5,758	0 15 10	1 1 4	1 3 6	Soils about average, but owners are Rajpûts. Increase taken is large, but the rates are light, and increase in cultivation has been enormous.
6	74	504	584	588	1 11 5	1 12 7	1 12 9	A very good estate, the whole soil lies low. A slight increase is just; the circle rates quite inapplicable.
...	93	164	257	273	0 14 6	0 15 1	1 0 0	No abâdi. Owners live in adjoining village. Re. 1 only all round on cultivation; this is enough as the increase is great.
60	360	505	925	1,041	1 7 8	1 9 5	1 12 7	This village lies low and is mostly of good jhfl soil. The increase is very fully justified by the increase in resources.
...	119	162	281	333	0 4	1 2 9	1 6 3	Fair soil. The circle rates are not too high in themselves, but the rate of increase is so great.
377	1,026	2,086	3,489	4,182	1 6 0	1 8 2	1 13 0	A strong jât village with much jhfl land unirrigated, soils good. A considerable increase of cultivation since last settlement when the jama was reduced from Rs. 6,240.
37	156	474	667	748	0 13 7	1 7 2	1 10 0	The bhûr here is worth Re. 1-2-0, as it is very good and gets water from the hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ the narmot too is good and moist, $\frac{1}{2}$ average.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
										Assessment circle. Khalas, Jagir or charot.	Number	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle. Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Miskāi.	Unculturable with village site. Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK DAHAR—continued. KHALSA.		193	Bābūpūr Nāh ...	213	408	408	571	558	413	34	...	2	...	...						
		194	Bājarkā ...	1,373	601	601	675	601	506	22	...	5	...	...						
		195	Bārautā ...	950	770	770	576	770	497	24	...	24	...	...						
		196	Bās ...	...	625	625	591	670	471	15	...	49	...	...						
		197	Bajherā ...	960	1,049	996	1,506	1,477	1,119	34	...	60	...	...						
		198	Badelākī ...	380	316	316	478	433	244	5	...	...	...	...				
		199	Barka Alimud-din	1,248	479	479	532	579	1,216	497	...	4	...	...						
		200	Barwā ...	1,674	823	761	847	935	694	18	...	2	5	...								
		201	Baraujī ...	1,471	576	576	426	596	792	372	...	70	...	...						
		202	Basaf ...	687	332	332	363	376	456	230	...	...	...	9					
	203	Bhatka ...	186	107	107	98	111	100	10	...	6	...	...							
	204	Bahādrī ...	143	104	104	146	161	118	1	...	...	...	...					

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
18	38	321	377	379	1 5 7½	1 7 6½	1 7 8	Soils about average, but the increase is large, still circle rates nearly may be taken.
...	2	477	479	484	1 3 0	1 3 15½	1 4 1	No advance here practicable, there are heavy mortgages in the village.
...	51	398	449	473	1 8 9½	1 10 0½	1 11 5½	No increase practicable, but no reduction necessary, the estate is a very good one, low-lying; current assessment does not hurt the village.
3	124	280	407	456	1 6 9	1 7 6	1 10 4	A small increase in cultivation since settlement justifies a small rise in the jama.
59	511	455	1,026	1,085	1 5 1½	1 5 9	1 7 0	Circle rates nearly.
...	...	239	239	239	1 12 5	1 13 0	1 13 0	No abadi, and increase very considerable.
28	...	687	715	719	0 7 7½	0 12 1½	0 12 1½	A large increase in cultivation, but much of it probably on inferior soils, some of the bhūr very good and benefited by the Chandani jhil.
...	263	406	669	676	1 5 6½	1 6 1½	1 6 4½	Soils above average, and former jamas much higher than the present, but the new one is high enough as some of the dāhar is liable to submersion.
59	...	291	350	420	0 12 0	1 6 8½	1 11 3	A very good low-lying village; nearly all the soil is sailab.
46	76	95	217	226	0 13 2½	1 10 7½	1 11 8½	Bhūr above average, chahi good, dāhar rather below average, cultivation good.
...	26	53	84	90	1 1 9	1 3 8½	1 5 1½	No material difference desirable in the old assessment.
...	...	117	117	117	1 5 10	1 6 0	1 6 0	Low-lying magda worth more than the average magda of the circle Re. 1-6-0 on all cultivation; a very great increase in cultivation.

CHAK DAHAR—continued.																
1		2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.			Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi.		Uncultivated.			
Khalsa, Jagir or shared.		Unculturable with village site.									Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.		
			205	Bhirāoti	...	2,185	1,625	1,625	1,771	1,792	1,196	48	...	43	1	...
			206	Bhopāoli	...	300	296	296	390	321	375	44	...	5	...	...
			207	Bīrsikā	...	150	150	150	667	400	598	68	...	62	18	...
			208	Bhīwān	...	150	285	271	368	402	649	293	...	...	55	...
			209	Partāpnagar	...	Includ- ed in Sangel.	124	112	183	192	256	73	...	...	...	...
			210	Palri	...	594	425	425	316	425	654	278	...	81	23	...
			211	Palla	...	476	475	475	963	659	1,473	517	...	114	18	12
			212	Tājpur	...	Includ- ed in Ujina.	148	148	403	296	322	5	...	9	...	...
			213	Tahānpūr	...	865	80	61	214	160	108	1	...	...	...	...
			214	Tain	...	3,130	2,058	2,058	1,889	2,104	1,464	84	...	164	1	...
			215	Tapkan	...	1,923	1,058	1,005	938	1,159	1,450	671	...	11	...	...
			216	Tarrakpūr	...	550	252	252	400	400	296	23	...	35	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Cultivated.</i>				<i>Total area assessed.</i>	<i>Rate per acre</i>			<i>REMARKS.</i>
<i>Chahi with Irrigable.</i>	<i>Irrigated by other means.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>On total area.</i>	<i>On total area assessed.</i>	<i>On total cultivated.</i>	
...	538	566	1,104	1,148	1 7 11½	1 8 11½	1 9 11½	Circle rates nearly.
28	32	266	326	331	0 13 8½	0 15 6	0 15 9	Not much increase in resources since settlement. Chak rates are too heavy.
...	189	261	450	530	0 10 8½	0 12 0	0 14 2½	The increase is so enormous that Re. 1 only on cultivation is taken, yet even this gives a very sudden rise. As canal-irrigation has been introduced, there is no fear of the new jama proving too severe.
51	13	237	301	356	0 9 10½	1 2 0	1 5 4½	Water near and land low-lying. Former jama light.
9	174	...	183	183	0 12 0	1 0 9	1 0 9	No abad and increase considerable.
41	...	131	272	376	0 10 4½	1 2 1	1 0 9	Village doing fairly well, with room for extension, no need to reduce.
8	307	497	812	956	0 7 2	0 11 0	0 12 11½	Formerly held māfi by the Sheikh owners, then at half rates, now the privilege has been taken away, but the village requires a somewhat light assessment.
8	104	196	308	317	0 14 8½	0 14 11½	0 15 4½	At last settlement no cultivation, now 308 acres, soil about average, assessment is doubled as a compromise.
...	107	...	107	107	1 7 8½	1 7 11½	1 7 11½	A small estate wholly dāhri. The increase is very great on the soils; might be assessed higher.
51	226	938	1,215	1,380	1 6 11½	1 8 4½	1 11 8½	A very fair village with considerable increase in resources. The rates however are high enough.
46	243	479	768	779	0 12 9½	1 7 9½	1 8 11½	The chahi and dāhri of this village is good, and the former assessments are much higher.
29	56	153	238	273	1 5 8	1 7 5	1 10 10½	Owners well off, but as the increase is so great, circle rates are enough.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK DAHAR—continued.															
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhdi.		Uncultivated.			
Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Unculturable with village site.								Lakbraj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.		
		217	Jājūkā ...	Included in Sangel	450	449	971	711	653	61	...	21	8	...	
		218	Jogipūr ...	665	431	431	485	517	441	49	...	70	...	...
		219	Jaisinghpūr ...	1,056	951	951	1,584	1,543	1,197	85	...	4	...	...
		220	Chándákí ...	Included in Barka Alimudinpur	143	119	342	257	174	3	...	...	...	...
		221	Chandáini ...	3,250	2,601	1,727	3,333	3,560	2,263	150	...	25	275	...	
		222	Chhápá ...	673	426	426	654	615	345	8	...	4	...	...
		223	Chhaperá ..	...	1,984	1,979	1,753	1,976	1,513	141	...	171	...	...
		224	Chbachhera ...	2,042 Including the Jama of Kira.	784	Including Jama of Kira.	878	915	681	56	...	32	...	...
		225	Hasanpur Sobna	1,300	808	808	905	1,107	862	56	...	10	95	...	
		226	Husainpūr Nuh ...	1,200	519	519	748	700	448	21	...	21	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irri- gatio.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
9	503	51	563	592	1 1 5	1 3 2½	1 4 2½	Noabádi. Owners live in Sanghal. All the village almost is flooded either naturally or by the canal works. The increase is so great that circle rates cannot be attempted.
9	38	276	322	392	1 2 9	1 5 2½	1 9 8½	Village somewhat above the average in its cultivation, and used to pay a much higher assessment.
49	205	854	1,108	1,112	1 4 7½	1 6 2½	1 6 3½	Something less than circle rates, as the increase is sudden, but the village is a good one.
...	...	171	171	171	1 7 7½	1 8 0	1 8 0	Noabádi, and naturally irrigated from the Chanderi jhíl. The circle rate cannot be followed as the increase is so great.
32	1,262	519	1,813	2,113	1 9 2	1 10 11½	1 15 5	This is the jhíl village; when its lands are freed from submersion, the produce is very good. Allowance is made in the dáhri rate, for the fraction less than $\frac{1}{10}$ which may be submerged without remission.
...	313	20	333	337	1 12 6	1 13 2½	1 13 6½	A good village, but the increase is great.
50	18	1,133	1,201	1,372	1 4 10½	1 7 0	1 10 3½	No need to reduce, though the circle rates give a decrease. Owners Játs.
42	10	541	593	625	1 5 6	1 7 5	1 8 8	Owners mainly Játs. Soils generally good.
24	112	565	701	806	1 4 6½	1 5 11½	1 9 3	Adjoins and resembles Ulaita No. 189; the same rates are applied.
10	279	117	406	427	1 9 0	1 10 2½	1 11 7	A good estate, formerly paying a much higher assessment.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK DANAR.—continued.														
KHALSA.														
Assessment circle.														
Khalisa, Jagir or shired.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj	Culturable.	Fallow.	Garden.
										Minhdi.		Uncultivated.		
227		Khānpūr	...	1,761	572	572	595	661	470	69	...	35	...	...
228		Khalīpūr	...	2,945	2,001	2,001	2,163	2,200	1,999	101	...	43	121	...
229		Dūrgāpūr	...	91	50	50	82	82	137	14	...	4	...	...
230		Dhāndhukā	...	1,000	467	420	480	545	328	27	...	3	...	...
231		Dihāna	...	900	1,050	1,050	1,901	1,574	1,240	90	...	36	5	...
232		Dhīrdhaunkā	...	450	250	250	266	280	160	6	...	...	3	...
233		Deolanagli	...	2,079	2,079	1,895	2,291	2,370	1,668	116	...	11	35	...
234		Dūndāheri	...	932	536	536	586	538	411	25	...	21	...	...
235		Zakopūr Nūh	...	529	411	411	557	554	411	18	...	23	...	...
236		Rampūr	...	228	237	237	135	200	174	7	...	1	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
4	192	170	366	401	1 6 6	1 10 4	1 12 10	Old settlement figures of area probably wrong here, the cultivation has not decreased, and the soils are good of their kinds.
39	264	1,431	1,734	1,898	1 1 7½	1 2 6½	1 4 3½	The estate is a very good one, when not suffering from immersion which is not often. Chak rates nearly.
...	...	119	119	123	0 9 7	0 10 8	0 11 0	Circle rates appropriate.
26	75	207	298	301	1 10 7	1 12 11	1 13 3	A good village with an increase alike in cultivation and irrigation.
3	576	530	1,109	1,150	1 4 3½	1 5 10½	1 6 8½	About the average of the circle, but as the increase is so large, an abatement is made.
16	69	66	151	174	1 12 0	1 13 1	1 13 8	Soils rather kallar, and cultivation much as at last settlement. Former jamas however were much larger, and in view of this and of the rise in prices a small increase justified.
48	725	733	1,506	1,552	1 6 8½	1 8 5½	1 9 2	Soils good, except the bhúr, ½ of which is inferior, dabri lands sometimes suffer from submersion, while the narmot and magda are especially good, rates chahi Rs. 2-8-0, dabri Rs. 2, narmot Re. 1-9-0, magda Re. 1-6-0, bhúr annas 12.
11	109	245	365	386	1 4 11½	1 6 3½	1 7 7½	The assessment here cannot be raised, it should be left much as it is. Cultivation has slightly increased, former jama too high.
...	61	309	370	393	1 5 6½	1 6 6½	1 7 11½	Circle rates appropriate. No irrigation, but soils are good.
...	...	166	166	167	1 2 4½	1 3 2	1 3 3½	The village does not now derive so much benefit from the nullah as at settlement, but the produce is good, and the reduction given is sufficient.

TAHSIL HUN,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Assessment circle.		Number	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái.		Uncultivated.			
KHALSA.										Unculturable with village site.	Lakirāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.	
CHAK DAHAR—continued.		237	Ráuká	...	964	550	550	692	700	458	18	...	24	...	...
		238	Ráipári	...	53	199	189	503	350	407	51	...	76	...	...
		239	Rái Siká	...	254	119	119	168	150	156	6	...	9	...	...
		240	Rápáberí	...	200	111	111	144	149	116	5	...	...	...	...
		241	Rojka Meo	...	1,201	699	699	547	701	1,091	329	...	169	4	...
		242	Rahna	...	1,731	1,163	1,163	912	1,212	1,315	528	...	45	...	4
		243	Rithaurá	...	1,104	900	875	2,636	1,800	1,447	53	...	3	...	...
		244	Riwásan	...	2,090	1,200	1,200	1,652	1,698	1,118	86	...	9	...	...
		245	Sádain	...	865	401	401	299	419	458	115	...	14	3	...
	246	Sáláherí	...	2,211	1,333	1,331	1,395	1,444	1,034	106	...	51	1	...	
	247	Satpútiaká	...	594	470	470	599	607	393	23	...	14	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	222	194	416	440	1 8 5	1 9 5	1 10 11	Soil low-lying and good, save where damaged by reb. Full circle rates are appropriate.
14	168	108	280	356	0 13 9	0 15 8	1 4 0	Average soil, but the increase at circle rates is too great to follow.
10	...	131	141	160	0 15 4	1 0 0	1 1 0	Same as above.
9	...	102	111	111	1 4 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	A very good little estate, but including soil lately abandoned at last settlement, the increase has been only 19 acres.
46	34	509	589	762	0 10 3	0 14 8	1 3 0	A fair village with an increase in cultivation. No need to reduce.
99	63	576	738	787	0 14 8	1 8 9	1 10 3	Nearly the whole of this village is very good, chahi Rs. 3, dahri Rs. 2-8-0 narmot and magda Re. 1-8, and bhur Re. 1-1-0. The slight increase is justified by the increase in resources.
3	1,145	243	1,291	1,394	1 3 10	1 4 7	1 4 8	This village is good, and would not be over-assessed on good hands at Rs. 2,500. The present owners are drunken spendthrifts, and deserve little consideration.
12	439	567	1,018	1,032	1 8 3	1 10 3	1 10 8	A very fair village, formerly paying a much higher jama, chahi Re. 2-8-0, dahri Rs. 2, narmot and chiknot Re. 1-8-0, magda Re. 1-4-0, and bhur annas 12. At the last settlement the estate was almost uncultivated.
...	48	278	326	343	0 14 7	1 3 6	1 4 6	Soil almost all good, and low-lying. The increase of Rs. 18 is fully justified by the increase in resources.
33	216	628	876	928	1 6 4	1 8 10	1 10 4	This village is a good one, has increased its resources, and formerly paid a much higher jama.
32	85	239	356	370	1 8 8	1 10 3	1 11 3	Circle rates nearly.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalisa, Jágir or shared.	Number	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Uncultivated.	Gardens.
										Unculturable with village site.			Fallow.	
248	Salambba	...	1,856	1,525	1,511	1,992	1,892	1,417	122	...	41	1	...	
249	Sangel	...	2,016	1,601	1,521	3,259	2,602	3,024	540	...	265	19	...	
250	Súdháká	...	1,100	1,350	1,350	2,123	1,995	1,752	112	..	175	4	...	
251	Súgarpúr	..	500	340	338	405-0-6	405	286	5	...	...	1	...	
252	Saunkh	...	1,100	429	412	606	595	539	92	6	5	...	3	
253	Shadípúr	...	225	115	115	288	211	173	4	...	6	...	...
254	Sháhpúr Nagli	...	1,250	785	612	883	883	520	38	...	18	1	...	
255	Sherpúr Kálaheri	...	190	71	71	135	127	293	99	...	3	...	...
256	Aláwálpúr Hathin	...	1,385	1,382	1,381	2,212	1,796	2,113	382	...	52	...	...
257	Firozpur Namak	...	1,919	1,225	1,155	1,725	1,573	1,086	101	...	29	...	...
258	Kutabgarh	...	1,069	799	799	672	800	655	67	...	123	2	...	
259	Káliaká	...	912	903	903	1,055	1,055	804	27	...	3	...	...
260	Kalinjar	...	1,248	1,230	1,230	1,905	1,695	1,609	215	...	4	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area as assessed.	On total cultivated.	
47	312	894	1,253	1,295	1 5 4	1 7 4	1 8 1	Salt pans formerly included in the assessment. The soil, though good, has some salt in it. The salt manufacture has decayed, and thus hindered the development of the village.
84	1,116	1,000	2,200	2,484	0 13 9	1 0 9	1 2 11	Soil good and strong, cultivation more than doubled, but the owners are Rajpûts.
22	75	1,864	1,461	1,640	1 2 2	1 3 5	1 5 10	The increase at the circle rates is too large, and the former assessments were low, chahi Rs. 2-8-0, dahri Rs. 2, barani Re. 1-5-0.
...	19	261	280	281	1 6 8	1 7 1	1 7 1	Circle rates appropriate.
23	199	211	433	441	1 1 7	1 5 7	1 5 11	A fair village assessed at circle rates nearly.
...	99	64	163	169	1 3 6	1 3 11	1 4 8	Average soil with a little kallar, no abâdi, and the increase is great.
7	386	70	463	482	1 11 2	1 13 5	1 15 7	Circle rates appropriate.
6	...	186	191	194	0 6 11	0 10 5	0 10 7	An inferior estate, at last settlement almost uncultivated, all cultivation assessed at Re. 0-10-6.
46	268	1,365	1,679	1,731	0 13 7	1 0 7	1 1 1	Soils fair, but lightly assessed heretofore. The increase at circle rates is too great to follow.
31	584	341	956	985	1 7 2	1 9 6	1 10 4	Similar to Salambha No. 248 (q. r.), and assessed at the same rates.
18	82	363	463	588	1 3 6	1 5 9	1 11 7	No reduction required, but the assessment is a full one.
...	298	476	774	777	1 4 11	1 5 8	1 5 9	Circle rates appropriate.
62	361	967	1,390	1,394	1 10 10	1 3 5	1 3 6	Magda and bhûr rather inferior, and wells not much used. The increase taken is enough.

TAHSIL NUH,

CHAK DAHAR—continued.															
1	Assessment circle.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Khalsa, Jāgīr or shared.	Number.									Minhāi.		Uncultivated.		
			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.	
	261	Kanwarsikā	...	425	361	361	371	361	262	32	...	6	...	...
	262	Kotla	...	3,675	1,900	1,269	3,182	710	2,914	1,238	...	67	...	4	
	263	Korali Sohna	...	1,000	365	365	356	494	351	8	...	1	...	...
	264	Khori Nūh	...	325	275	275	364	249	319	104	...	28	...	...
	265	Khor	...	600	219	219	205	235	436	276	...	...	...	...
	266	Kherla	...	800	526	517	386	488	463	93	...	88	...	4	
	267	Kherli Dausā	...	807	499	499	560	660	457	29	...	13	...	...
	268	Kherli Kankar	...	1,600	750	750	1,195	1,094	835	53	...	33	32	...	
	269	Gāngauli	...	1,140	1,265	1,263	1,068	1,813	1,580	74	...	96	97	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigable by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
21	102	101	224	230	1 6 0	1 9 1½	1 9 9	No increase of cultivation and some sand deposited, but no need of reduction.
94	1,398	113	1,605	1,676	0 3 11	0 6 0	0 7 0	The greater part of this village is now in chak jhāl. The old system severely injured the owners; the permanent chak is rather salt, and is therefore assessed below circle rates.
13	...	329	342	343	1 6 6½	1 7 0	1 7 1½	The whole village lies low, cultivation has increased enormously since last settlement, and former jama were very high.
14	145	28	187	215	0 12 5½	1 2 6½	1 5 3½	Although there has been an increase in cultivation, the present jama cannot well be retained. The soils are kallar, and the owners very poor.
42	...	118	160	160	0 8 7½	1 7 6	1 7 6	Chahi good, magda average, bhār slightly below it. A slight increase is justified by the increase in cultivation.
...	...	278	278	370	1 0 10½	1 5 1½	1 12 1	Salt tax here hitherto included in the jama is now separated, no irrigation well. Soil fair, new assessment is Re. 1-12-0 per acre.
...	111	304	415	428	1 7 1½	1 8 7½	1 9 5	Soils fair, owners Jāts, and in consideration of increase in resources the rates are Rs. 2-8-0, narmot Re. 1-8-0, magda Re. 1-6-0, bhār annas 14.
...	454	263	717	782	1 4 11½	1 6 3½	1 8 4½	Dahri land rather kallar, barāni soils average. The increase taken is fair. The owners are farmers who for increasing the cultivation got a free gift of the biswadāri.
51	415	847	1,313	1,506	1 2 4	1 3 3	1 6 1	Wells fully used. Dahri not fully irrigated, some kallar in the narmot and the bhār is inferior, but the magda is good. The increase is justified by the increase in resources.

CHAK PAHAR—continued.															16	
Assessment circle.			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13		14	15
Khasra.	Jagir or share.	Number.								Minhdi.			Uncultivated.			
			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.		
		270	Gajarpur ...	1,100	699	654	789	814	509	33	...	5	...	...
		271	Gulesra ...	309	274	274	295	303	226	15	...	5	...	...
		272	Ghasāira ...	...	2,800	2,794	3,281	3,507	2,188	148	...	12	...	...
		273	Gahbar ...	80	95	95	69	95	541	444	...	4	1	...		
		274	Mālab ...	8,645	4,600	4,584	7,349	6,525	5,368	405	...	360	...	...
		275	Mahammadpur Nuh ...	1,644	789	524	1,131	400	1,199	516	...	65	3	...		
		276	Marora ...	930	499	445	739	647	542	25	...	90	...	...
		277	Māraula ...	400	301	301	230	301	325	117	...	32	...	...
		278	Mannākf ...	400	175	175	243	245	191	24	...	5	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	323	148	471	476	1 9 7	1 11 4	1 11 8	This village lies low, and is either dāhri or sāilāb. The increase taken is somewhat less than the increase in cultivation might justify, but it is enough for the village.
37	11	158	206	211	1 5 5½	1 6 11½	1 7 6½	The soils are average and assessed (nearly) at circle rates.
41	648	1,339	2,028	2,040	1 9 8	1 11 8	1 11 6	A very good village, low lying, with good bārāni soils, and some kallar on ¼ of the narmot. This village is known for its cotton produce. Jama announced Rs. 3,507, reduced by Commissioner to Rs. 3,300.
...	...	92	92	97	0 2 9 ½	0 15 8	1 0 6	Present jama not too high, considering the large hill area.
48	1,387	3,168	4,603	4,963	1 3 5½	1 5 0	1 6 8	A large Meo village, low lying, but with some little kallar as in most villages of the circle. Rates Rs. 2-8-0 chahi, dāhri Re. 1-12-0, bārāni Re. 1-4-0 all round. The increase, though at low rates, is as much as can be taken safely.
23	458	134	615	683	0 5 4	0 9 4½	0 10 5½	A poor village, much injured by submersion. A chak jhāl has now been formed, the permanent chak lands are below the circle rates in value.
...	233	194	427	517	1 3 1	1 4 0	1 8 3	The increase at circle rates is so large that it cannot be followed. The owners too are not wealthy, and the land is somewhat kallar.
14	2	160	176	208	0 14 9½	1 7 1½	1 11 4	No reduction required in this semi-dāhar village.
9	13	140	162	167	1 4 6½	1 7 5½	1 8 2½	Last assessment was light, now put at circle rates.

TAHSIL NUH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Assessment circle. Khālan, Jāgir or shared. Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal	Total area of the village.	Minhāi.		Unculti- vated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lākhra.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
		279	Manjpur ...	...	275	275	508	400	370	9	...	...	...	...
		280	Mahawan ...	250	101	101	131	140	576	380	...	...	...	...
		281	Mailāwās ...	499	401	401	289	401	304	42	...	13	...	...
		282	Meoli ...	4,656	3,022	2,800	3,198	2,280	3,320	1,211	...	93	...	...
		283	Narainpūr ...	673	345	294	597	539	362	8	...	...	...	...
		284	Nizāmpūr Nūh ...	1,432	712	641	1,206	1,108	878	53	...	67	...	...
		285	Nalbar ...	2,600	1,983	1,876	1,079	1,713	1,658	568	...	150	228	...
		286	Nūh ...	3,923	2,086	2,062	1,620	1,956	1,399	151	...	113	...	9

CHAK DAHAR—continued.

KHALA.

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	361	...	361	361	1 1 3½	1 1 8½	1 1 8½	No abádi, but flooded from the canal works, soil worth Re. 1-4-0 as unirrigated, but this gives too large an increase, so a lump jama is taken of Rs. 400.
...	...	196	196	196	0 3 10½	0 11 8	0 11 8	This village has bhúr worth the circle rate (which is low), and there is a large hill area. Former.
6	36	260	249	262	1 5 1½	1 8 5½	1 9 5½	No reduction required, the village is in much the same state as at settlement. Soils on the whole good.
17	816	1,183	2,016	2,109	0 10 11½	1 1 3½	1 2 1	A Jhíl village, permanent chak good, save some bhúr near the hill.
...	156	203	359	359	1 7 10	1 8 0	1 8 0	Wholly dábrí. An immense increase in cultivation. The circle rate, Rs. 2, gives too great an increase, assess therefore at Re. 1-8-0.
7	252	494	753	820	1 4 3½	1 5 7½	1 7 6½	This village soil is worth circle rates, but the increase is too great.
31	208	473	712	1,090	1 0 6½	1 9 1½	2 6 6	This village is very near Náh, and thus advantageously situated, almost all low lying. The following rates are fair, Rs. 2-8-0, cháhi Re. 1-8-0, magda, bhúr, annas 8. The reduction given is enough.
20	98	1,008	1,126	1,248	1 6 4	1 9 ½	1 11 9½	A very good estate. The salt pans however are not now included in the jama, narmot good, and magda very good. No greater reduction is required.

TAHSIL NUH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CHAK DAHAR—concluded.			Assessment circle.											
KHALSA.			Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Minhdi.	Uncultivated.
		237	Hiranthala	...	1,425	821	821	1,374	1,426	928	109	...	...	...
		238	Hilalpur	...	1,216	1,050	1,050	1,193	1,200	863	56	...	...	...
			Total Chak	...	1,56,409	97,931	92,774	1,24,352	1,15,311	1,03,998	15,657	6	...	...
			Circle rates on amended areas		...			1,24,558	...	...	...	...	...	...
		289	Bhanguri (transferred from Tahsil Palwal)	...	903	611	611	1,277	1,032	967	41	...	...	...
			Grand Total	...	3,20,668	2,12,353	2,05,483	...	2,69,984	2,57,680	33,331	84	...	...
			Circle rates on amended areas		...			2,72,385	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—The amount entered in the Jamabandi sent to Deputy Commissioner as the immediate Khalsa demand gardens, Rs. 664 for leases.

GURGAON DISTRICT—concluded.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Cultivated.</i>				<i>Total area assessed.</i>	<i>Rate per acre</i>			<i>REMARKS.</i>
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
5	416	391	812	819	1 8 7	1 11 10	1 12 1	Soils all good, and low lying, the increase is large, but the increase in cultivation has been very large, and the owners got a gift of the biswadari from Government.
...	434	251	685	807	1 6 2	1 7 9	1 12 0	Good soil, and low lying, assessment at revenue rates is fair,
2,746	30,261	48,397	81,404	88,335	...	...	...
...	
21	...	887	908	926	1 1 1	1 1 10	1 2 2	Good narmot, but an all round assessment of Re. 1-2-0, Semble Re. 1-2-2, will be enough, as the increase is so large.
10,853	31,182	1,66,377	2,08,412	2,24,265	...	...	...
...	

is Rs. 2,57,914. To obtain this from the amount entered in column 9, deduct Rs. 1,418 Jagir, Rs. 98 for

R. MACONACHIE,
Settlement Officer.

VILLAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT,
TAHSIL GURGAON,
GURGAON DISTRICT.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle. Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 6 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable village with site.	Minhái unassess- ed.	Lakhráj	Uncultivable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
BAHORA. KHALISA.	1	Biláspur ...	1,344	1,616	1,446	2,156	2,000	1,445	35	...	...	8	...	1
	2	Bhúdká ...	689	760	794	1,190	939	676	27	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bahorá Khurd ...	1,000	921	921	1,452	1,470	1,409	38	...	...	193	19	...
	4	Bahorá Kálan ...	6,365	7,125	7,112	8,664	8,000	6,546	215	...	...	106	13	10
	5	Dhankarká ...	347	523	523	556	574	631	17	...	...	84	2	...
	6	Paththarheri ...	2,090	2,090	2,090	3,080	2,900	2,297	82	...	...	50	1	...
	7	Parásauli ...	309	395	395	411	411	426	13	...	...	15	...	...
	8	Dinokri ...	713	594	594	611	718	699	26	...	...	44	...	...
	9	Rathiwás ...	1,900	1,520	1,378	1,730	1,645	1,201	49	...	...	...	4	1
	10	Sidhráoli ...	...	2,528	2,229	2,551	2,555	1,977	92	30	...	16	15	...
	11	Nárpur, Pargana Bahorá	998	950	950	729	860	425	22	...	...	4	2	...
		Total Chak Bahorá	15,765	19,021	18,432	...	22,072	17,732	616	30	...	520	56	12
Circle rates on amended areas						...	23,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAK HILL. KHALISA.	1	Aqlimpur ...	350	290	290	374	374	490	44	...	...	36	...	...
	2	Ulbáwás ...	522	475	475	435	475	891	212	...	...	33	...	...
	3	Bárgójjar ...	152	99	99	242	140	1,055	694	...	...	12	...	...
	4	Bálaulá ...	315	214	214	383	300	1,501	838	...	...	58	4	...

GURGAON DISTRICT.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhl with Irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
160	532	709	1,401	1,410	1 6 2	1 6 9	1 6 10	Increase 31 per cent. on a doubled cultivation. Some slight deterioration of soil. Jama announced Rs. 2,110 modified in appeal.
53	527	69	649	649	1 6 3	1 7 2	1 7 2	Below the average in soil, though water is near.
28	350	781	1,159	1,371	1 0 8	1 1 2	1 4 4	Full circle rates. A good village.
683	1,770	3,749	6,202	6,331	1 3 7	1 4 3	1 4 8	Jama was announced at revenue rates, but reduced on appeal. A distinctly good and large village and small market town.
41	81	406	528	614	0 14 7	0 14 11	1 1 5	Magda slightly above average, and village a fair one.
336	501	1,327	2,164	2,216	1 4 2	1 4 11	1 5 5	Jama announced Rs. 3,062 on an increase of 91 per cent. of cultivation, modified in appeal.
57	...	341	398	413	0 15 5	0 15 11	1 0 6	Circle rates.
58	...	571	629	673	1 0 5	1 1 1	1 2 3	A superior village, with water near and sweet.
164	465	518	1,147	1,152	1 5 11	1 6 10	1 6 11	Some sand deposits; hence an abatement in the circle rates.
375	140	1,309	1,824	1,856	1 5 1	1 6 5	1 6 10	Circle rates almost exactly.
20	182	125	397	403	2 0 5	2 2 2	2 2 8	A good village, but requires some reduction.
2,045	4,548	9,905	16,498	17,086	...	...	...
...	
53	...	357	410	446	0 12 2	0 13 5	0 14 7	Circle rates.
...	32	614	646	679	0 8 6	0 11 2	0 11 9	No need of a reduction, and no room for increase.
...	6	343	349	361	0 2 1	0 6 2	0 6 5	An inferior village; the increase is sufficient.
4	17	580	601	663	0 3 2	0 7 3	0 8 0	Land cut up by nullah.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.														
Khalisa, Jágir or shared														
Number.														
Name of village.														
Highest Jama before last Settlement.														
Highest Jama of last Settlement.														
Average demand of the last 5 years ending March, 1877.														
Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.														
Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.														
Total area of the village.														
Unculturable with village site.														
Lakhraji.														
Minhái unassessed.														
Uncultivated.														
Culturable.														
Fallow.														
Gardens.														
5	Bandhwári	...	425	223	223	281	283	3,934	3,211	...	218	56	...	...
6	Bhūndal	...	2,071	1,600	1,589	3,173	2,454	5,644	2,228	...	123	70	...	...
7	Berampur	...	332	285	285	316	350	1,081	777	...	419	...	...	...
8	Tiklī	...	1,235	927	927	972	1,054	1,076	463	...	223	...	...	...
9	Hasanpur	...	204	171	171	127	171	275	27	...	54	8	...	...
10	Dhūmaspur	...	180	261	261	270	270	380	7	...	2	...	...	...
11	Rithanj	...	546	404	404	458	489	1,151	577	...	5	9	...	...
12	Raujká Gujar	...	48	141	141	...	180	5,755	4,815	...	940	...	...	...
13	Sakatpur	...	1,045	950	950	753	888	1,292	292	...	18	20	...	...
14	Sehjáwás	...	523	333	333	413	432	946	407	...	118	19	...	...
15	Sehráwan	...	475	268	268	342	315	643	206	...	...	...	...	...
16	Gheratpurbás	...	855	855	855	997	998	2,884	1,451	...	234	...	...	...
17	Qádarpur	...	399	456	456	554	500	1,759	661	...	327	...	...	...
18	Kukraulá	...	713	401	401	455	483	760	206	...	...	...	...	...
19	Gulápaharī	...	465	399	391	269	350	1,320	876	...	6	8	...	...
20	Gualiar	...	900	475	475	513	532	1,519	836	...	...	2	...	...
21	Māneswar	...	2,233	1,399	1,399	1,607	1,512	3,633	1,107	...	476	1	...	...
22	Nenwal	...	400	121	121	126	140	1,002	772	...	5	25	...	...
Total Chak Hill			14,388	10,747	10,728	13,062	12,690	40,191	20,707	...	3,307	222	...	...
Circle rates on amended areas							13,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	...	449	449	723	0 1 2	0 6 3	0 10 1	Land cut up, but a large grazing area.
195	471	2,557	3,223	3,416	0 6 11	0 11 6	0 12 2	Increase great; owners Rājputs; jama now announced as high as may be safely taken.
...	3	482	482	904	0 3 4	0 6 2	0 11 7	A very large area of grazing ground.
109	...	881	990	1,213	0 10 1	0 13 11	1 1 0	A good village, better than the average of the chak.
...	...	186	186	248	0 9 11	0 11 0	0 14 9	No need of any reduction.
...	...	371	371	373	0 11 4	0 11 7	0 11 8	Circle rates.
29	38	493	560	574	0 6 10	0 13 8	0 14 0	Increase justified by increase in resources.
...	...	...	...	940	0 0 6	0 3 1	...	Twelve villages share in the grazing of this village; 15 rupees a piece is not too much, about 6 pies an acre.
66	...	896	962	1,000	0 11 0	0 14 2	0 14 9	Jama high no doubt, but it has been regularly paid; the reduction now given is sufficient.
47	51	304	402	539	0 7 2	0 12 10	1 1 2	Fair average village, with large waste area.
..	...	437	437	437	0 7 10	0 11 6	0 11 6	Not much increase in resources since settlement, but formerly the jama was much higher.
74	...	1,125	1,199	1,433	0 5 6	0 10 5	0 13 4	Circle rates.
...	...	771	771	1,098	0 5 11	0 7 3	0 10 5	An inferior village, but with a large grazing area.
...	...	554	554	554	0 10 2	0 13 11	0 13 11	A great increase in cultivation, the village may fairly be assessed above circle rates.
...	26	404	430	444	0 4 3	0 12 7	0 13 0	Former assessment above that of its neighbours. Any land irrigated from the band (if it is repaired) will pay owner's rate, or at least abiana.
...	...	681	681	683	0 5 7	0 12 5	0 12 6	Village doing very well, and has a large hill area.
123	...	1,926	2,049	2,526	0 6 8	0 9 7	0 11 16	Soil about average, but increase is sufficient.
...	...	200	200	230	0 2 3	0 9 9	0 11 2	Soil average, but a large waste area.
700	644	14,611	15,955	19,484	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL GURGAON.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.	Uncultivated.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
DAHAR. KHALASA.		1	Bajgherá ...	...	1,302	1,293	884	1,100	881	238 ...	...	212	5	...
		2	Budherá ...	...	4,500	4,493	5,177	3,243	2,468	362 ...	...	252	2	1
		3	Tughlagpur ...	1,520	1,520	1,517	2,038	1,516	897	41 10	...	14	7	..
		4	Chandu ...	...	749	743	713	758	823	204 ...	...	12	1	...
		5	Daulatábád ...	...	3,658	3,658	2,965	1,600	1,239	275 ...	...	73	39	1
		6	Dharampur ...	...	1,300	1,300	854	550	337	27 ...	...	114	...	...
		7	Dhankaut ...	6,175	4,004	4,002	3,376	3,500	2,123	106 ...	...	3	...	...
		8	Kherki Mazra Dhankaut	...	2,688	2,688	2,103	2,500	1,206	177 ...	...	18	...	...
		9	Gadhi Harsaru ...	300	475	182	769	344	752	266 ...	...	13	3	...
		10	Mánkraulá ...	...	1,703	1,703	1,859	1,121	1,481	385 ...	...	355	46	...
		11	Mohammad Hairi ...	...	570	570	334	450	256	63 ...	...	5	...	1
		12	Naubarámad ...	...	664	664	...	...	235	1 ...	...	...	...	...
Total Chak Dahar				8,075	23,133	22,813	21,072	16,682	12,698	2,085 10	...	1,071	103	3
Circle rates on amended areas							21,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
86	155	185	426	643	1 4 0	1 11 4	2 9 4	Former jama undoubtedly high, present reduction will be sufficient.
61	891	899	1,851	2,106	1 5 0	1 8 8	1 12 0	Assessment of the permanent chak. Chak Jhil has a fluctuating assessment. A good village.
...	805	20	825	846	1 12 6	1 13 2	1 13 10	Not much increase in resources, and some deposit of sand, hence no change wanted.
49	79	478	606	619	0 14 9	1 3 7	1 4 0	Village doing fairly, no material alteration desirable.
46	88	717	851	964	1 4 8	1 10 7	1 14 1	Low lands of this village included in Chak Jhil. The chak rates, jama of the rest, would be Rs. 1,543. The lands are good, but the former assessment was high.
8	97	91	196	310	1 10 1	1 12 6	2 12 11	Assessment on the permanent chak, beside this there will be the fluctuating assessment on the Chak Jhil. The village is a good one, but has been injured by the old form of assessment.
32	794	1,188	2,014	2,017	1 10 5	1 11 9	1 11 10	A reduction was required here; the soil has been damaged by deposits of sand, and the owners are not doing well. The relief now given is sufficient.
...	673	338	1,011	1,029	2 1 2	2 6 10	2 7 7	A good village, rather heavily assessed. The owners are not doing badly. The reduction given is sufficient.
5	227	298	530	546	0 7 4	0 10 1	0 10 5	Inferior land. No larger increase is safe.
43	381	271	695	1,096	0 12 1	1 0 4	1 9 10	Two chaks, one jhil, the other permanent. Former assessment has pressed heavily on the owners. The soils of one chak are high and sandy (to the west), to the east low and good.
...	59	128	187	193	1 12 2	2 5 6	2 6 6	Assessed too highly. The Rs. 120 reduction will, no doubt, prove sufficient.
...	234	...	234	234	...	...	...	Wholly included in Chak Jhil, and so no fixed assessment; crop rates will be taken, sugarcane, Rs. 6 on the matured crop only, melons and basaikhi chari Rs. 1-8-0; other crops Rs. 3 per acre.
330	4,483	4,613	9,426	10,603	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jagir or shahed.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhas unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Yakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK SOHNA.	KHALSA.	1	Abhepur ...	1,080	700	700	1,132	1,087	2,041	780	...	34	...	...
		2	Bhelpā ...	389	350	350	579	479	783	249	...	20	4	...
		3	Berkā ...	400	256	256	440	402	397	12	...	...	...	...
		4	Phulāwās ...	288	137	137	195	196	230	7	...	20	...	...
		5	Jelālpur ...	266	99	99	198	191	338	65	...	6	...	...
		6	Damdāmā ...	600	321	321	542	477	690	227	...	1	6	...
		7	Daulā ...	960	700	727	883	987	1,065	41	...	58	1	...
		8	Donelā ...	791	571	562	837	746	862	53	...	8	1	...
		9	Zakupur ...	300	213	213	189	218	244	25	...	...	...	...
		10	Raipur ...	335	125	125	556	325	452	85	...	28	7	...
		11	Rāisīnah ...	2,338	1,399	1,399	1,754	1,728	4,427	2,568	...	60	4	...
		12	Sānpki Nagli ...	180	101	101	151	151	749	479	...	43	...	...
		13	Saraska ...	170	209	209	333	287	328	19	...	1	3	...
		14	Town Sohna ...	4,000	3,201	3,156	3,413	4,031	5,845	2,297	20	120	12	10
		15	Alipur ...	1,104	925	914	1,306	1,344	1,454	362	...	28	1	...
		16	Isāki ..	Including Chubarpur,	91	123	120	185	1	...	19	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Rate per acre				REMARKS.
Châhi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Total area assessed.	On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
38	95	1,094	1,227	1,261	0 8 6	0 13 10	0 14 2	Some abatement for the great increase.
82	...	428	510	534	0 9 9	0 14 4	0 15 0	An inferior village, but owners well off.
27	16	342	385	385	1 0 2	1 0 8	1 0 8	Jama formerly absurdly low, otherwise circle rates would do.
...	...	203	203	223	0 13 8	0 14 1	0 15 5	Circle rates.
10	...	257	267	273	0 9 0	0 11 2	0 11 5	Some abatement for the great increase.
65	49	343	457	463	0 11 1	1 1 0	6 1 0	Former jama low, hence now we cannot take the full rise.
65	13	887	965	1,024	0 14 10	0 15 5	1 0 4	Magda here good. Water near. A superior village with increased resources.
23	...	772	800	809	0 13 10	0 14 9	0 14 11	Increase large, and owners Meos.
8	...	211	219	219	0 14 4	0 15 11	0 15 11	No need for any material change. The village is about the same as at settlement.
45	176	111	332	367	0 11 11	0 14 8	1 0 3	A very great increase in resources, but in part from expenditure of capital.
121	226	1,448	1,795	1,859	0 6 3	0 14 10	0 15 6	Water rather deeper than average, but soil good. Area of waste too large.
...	...	227	227	270	0 3 8	0 8 11	0 10 8	Bhûr bad, other soils average.
38	2	265	305	309	0 14 0	0 14 10	0 15 1	Magda rather inferior, bhûr average. Increase taken sufficient.
379	...	3,007	3,386	3,528	0 11 2	1 2 6	1 3 8	First class, and a small market town. The usual development since settlement. An income from pana pula of Rs. 1,050 admitted by the zamindârs.
107	34	912	1,033	1,092	0 14 9	1 3 8	1 4 5	A very great increase of resources. A good village.
...	...	165	165	184	0 10 5	0 10 5	0 11 8	Village has no abād. Increase is sufficient.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	Assessment circle.		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Khálsa, Jágir or shared.													
CHAK SOHNA.—conclid.																
KHALSA.																
		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 6 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lákhraí.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.		
17	Kháiká	...	570	329	329	526	526	545	11	...	8	17	...			
18	Kharandá	...	317	189	189	289	293	335	18	...	45	1	...			
19	Khobri	...	166	140	140	180	178	348	77	.	1	3	...			
20	Kherla	...	951	711	711	1,044	936	1,348	355	...	58	...	...	
21	Gadhi Bázidpur	...	1,275	727	727	969	979	847	49	...	1	...	...	
22	Ghámrauj	...	1,425	965	955	1,476	1,439	2,559	1,275	...	134	...	...	
23	Lohitki	...	275	209	209	225	236	261	1	..	...	...	...
24	Mohammadpur Gújar.		309	202	201	319	331	882	398	...	58	...	...	
25	Mehndwára	...	428	235	235	379	382	365	22	.	19	4	...			
26	Nimaut	...	475	435	435	468	495	684	202	...	23	1	...			
27	Harchandpur	...	712	524	524	750	750	1,499	535	...	78	1	...			
28	Haryáherá	...	665	485	485	165	594	835	380	...	15	...	...	
Total Chak Sohna			20,769	14,458	14,500	19,902	19,908	30,598	10,593	20	896	65	10			

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
23	19	467	509	534	0 15 5	0 15 9	1 0 6	No difference worth notice from circle rates.
24	...	247	271	317	0 14 0	0 14 9	1 1 4	Circle rates.
6	...	261	267	271	0 8 2	0 10 6	0 10 8	Village somewhat below average.
63	161	711	935	993	0 11 1	0 15 1	1 0 0	Increase sufficient. Owners mostly Rāj-pūts.
114	26	657	797	798	1 2 0	1 3 8	1 3 8	Water near, and village generally above the average; this jama not too high for the land.
149	96	905	1,150	1,284	0 9 0	1 1 1	1 4 0	A large increase, hence a small abatement on circle rates.
11	...	249	260	260	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 14 6	No difference worth notice from chak rates.
18	107	301	426	484	0 6 0	0 10 1	0 12 5	A large proportional increase and quite sufficient.
41	..	279	320	343	1 0 9	1 10 1	3 1 1	Circle rates.
36	76	346	458	482	0 11 7	1 0 5	1 1 4	Bhār good; other rates average. The increase is fully justified.
58	...	827	885	964	0 8 0	0 12 5	0 13 7	A small abatement for the large increase
102	...	338	440	455	0 11 5	1 4 1	1 5 7	Water inferior, otherwise circle rates.
1,653	1,096	16,260	19,014	19,985	...	...	...

TAHSIL GURGAON.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle. Khālsa, Jāgír or shared.			Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhāi unassess- ed.	Unculturable with village ette sankhāi.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK SIMI. KHALSA.	1	Babrábakipur ...	762	665	659	763	751	962	60 ...	15 ...	...	...	...	...
	2	Báskuslá ...	713	490	490	649	584	783	21 ...	4	10	...	...	...
	3	Basharia ...	517	501	501	617	568	801	28 ...	20	...	...	...	...
	4	Badha ...	500	570	570	687	656	704	25 2	...	9	...	...	...
	5	Bhangraula ...	1,131	1,130	1,130	1,126	1,242	1,121	63 ...	46	...	...	...	...
	6	Jamalpur ...	1,102	1,169	1,169	1,045	1,204	1,215	33 ...	25	...	...	...	...
	7	Jhundsarai-abád	475	341	341	300	343	299	14 ...	9	...	...	...	...
	8	Jhundsarai-wairán	142	143	143	169	169	274	9 ...	11	...	...	...	...
	9	Khwáspur ...	712	665	665	603	725	731	18 ...	26	...	...	...	...
	10	Dabána ...	316	300	300	468	421	700	24 ...	44	26	...	...	...
	11	Dhorka ...	503	570	570	679	679	814	47 ...	57	...	...	...	...
	12	Sikandarpur Badha	332	380	380	473	473	426	19 ...	...	3	...	...	...
	13	Sihi ...	666	760	759	917	830	1,162	50 ...	51	88	...	...	...
	14	Shikohpur ...	1,667	950	950	1,396	1,297	2,303	378 ...	51	33	...	...	...
	15	Kánkraulá ...	902	903	903	701	903	836	43 ...	110	8	...	...	...
	16	Khoh ...	866	325	325	509	455	608	137 ...	3	...	...	...	...
	17	Kherkidaula ...	845	760	759	1,040	1,019	1,302	85 ...	73	14	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chāhī with Irrigable	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
94	...	793	887	902	0 12	6 0 13	4 0 13	Circle rates nearly.
70	...	688	758	772	0 11	9 0 12	1 0 12	Wells deep, and not fully used. Owners Rājputs, and not very well off.
48	...	705	753	773	0 11	4 0 11	9 0 12	Owners Rājputs. Some abatement advisable in circle rates.
118	...	550	668	677	0 14	11 0 15	7 0 15	Rise here taken is sufficient.
240	...	772	1,012	1,058	1 1	9 1 2	9 1 3	Better than average. Increase is warranted by increase in resources.
146	25	986	1,157	1,182	0 15	10 1 0	4 1 0	A superior village with some increase of resources since settlement.
62	...	214	276	285	1 2	4 1 3	3 1 3	No reason to change materially the former jama.
5	...	249	254	265	0 9	10 0 10	2 0 10	Circle rates.
83	...	604	687	713	0 15	10 1 0	3 1 0	Ahirs fairly off. An increase in irrigated area more than average village.
11	...	604	615	685	0 9	6 0 9	10 10 11	Increase large, and cultivation unprotected.
119	...	591	710	767	0 13	4 0 14	2 0 15	Circle rates.
95	...	309	404	407	1 1	9 1 2	7 1 2	An average village.
151	...	822	973	1,112	0 11	5 0 11	11 0 13	Owners Pathāns; and area per lao of irrigation is rather large.
81	...	1,760	1,841	1,925	0 9	0 0 10	9 0 11	Water rather deep. An increase of 711 acres and five new wells.
119	...	556	676	793	1 1	3 1 2	3 1 5	No need for reduction: Village is doing well.
100	...	368	468	471	0 12	0 0 15	5 0 15	Some allowance made for the very considerable increase. Wells are rather deep.
143	...	987	1,130	1,217	0 12	6 0 13	5 0 14	Ahirs. Wells rather near, and fully used. Some restraint necessary because of the material increase in jama.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivated.		Gardens.
Khalisa.	Jágir or shared.									Unculturable with village site.	Lákhraí.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK SIHI—concluded.														
		18	Lakhnaula ...	532	574	574	744	693	864	28	...	36	...	...
		19	Meoka ...	389	411	411	453	427	556	20	...	...	1	...
		20	Náharpur Kásan	361	425	425	417	444	627	39	...	17	21	...
		21	Nawáda Fattchpur	399	399	399	565	531	529	17	...	25	...	...
		22	Naurangpur ...	893	826	826	1,065	965	1,793	204	...	169	...	...
		Total Chak Sihi...			15,023	13,257	13,249	15,406	15,379	19,429	1,362	2	792	213
		Circle rates on amended areas					15,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAK SILANI.														
		1	Badshahpur Thetar	736	500	500	582	557	515	160	...	5	...	...
		2	Bálauda ...	1,615	1,251	1,251	1,519	1,432	1,072	87	...	86	...	...
		3	Baikhera ...	500	475	475	537	562	391	12	...	31	...	...
		4	Bhágpur ...	500	220	220	294	285	364	55	...	18	...	...
		5	Bidhwaka ...	437	250	250	297	250	283	113	...	26	1	...
		6	Bilháka ...	485	355	350	484	450	551	16	...	93	24	...
		7	Tolni ...	594	331	331	437	435	440	12	...	79	1	...
		8	Thetar ...	856	679	679	554	626	631	202	...	1	3	...
		9	Julháka ...	836	449	449	579	575	554	36	...	105	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhl with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
101	...	699	800	836	0 12 10	0 13 3	0 13 10	Something less than the average of the circle is required here.
58	...	477	535	536	0 12 3	0 12 9	0 12 9	Some damage is sustained here by a nullah depositing sand, but there has been an increase of resources.
25	...	525	550	588	0 11 4	0 12 1	0 12 11	Good bhár and some increase in the irrigated area.
127	...	360	487	512	1 0 11	0 7 1	1 1 5	Circle rates would do, but for the large increase due to assessment on near wells, hence moderation required.
39	...	1,381	1,420	1,589	0 8 7	0 9 9	0 10 10	Below average. Water deep. Owners not good cultivators.
2,035	25	15,000	17,060	18,065	...	...	...
...	
57	78	215	350	355	1 1 4	1 9 1	1 9 6	A good village, but owners are bad cultivators.
30	840	529	899	985	1 5 4	1 7 8	1 9 6	Village lies low, but the dahar is not a full one, and has been overstated.
19	161	168	348	379	1 7 0	1 7 9	1 9 10	A very good village.
...	55	236	291	309	0 12 6	0 14 9	0 15 8	An average village.
...	127	16	143	170	0 13 2	1 7 6	1 12 0	Owners Meos. Rise cannot be taken here.
...	78	340	418	535	0 13 1	0 13 5	1 1 3	The magda bārání lies high. Rs. 24 added for singhara income.
...	79	269	348	428	0 15 10	1 0 3	1 0 4	An average village.
38	84	303	425	429	0 15 10	1 7 4	1 7 7	Jama high, but village a good one, the reduction given was required.
60	81	272	413	518	1 0 7	1 1 9	1 6 3	An average village.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1		2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.			Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivated.		Gardens.	
Khālsa, Jāgīr or shared.		Unculturable with village site.									Lākhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.			
CHAK SILANI—continued.		KHALSA.	10	Chuharpur ...	192	193	193	274	259	284	37 ...	8	2 ...			
			11	Ratika-nau-abad...	200	150	150	259	226	417	6 ...	34	16 ...			
			12	Ránika Singola ...	170	132	132	251	243	435	13 ...	139	... ...		
			13	Rábháka ...	168	168	168	238	200	339	62 ...	8	2 ...			
			14	Sánchauli ...	2,090	1,550	1,539	1,735	1,660	1,135	122 ...	5	... ...		
			15	Sitláká ...	427	211	211	280	250	268	56 ...	1	1 ...			
			16	Sarmathla ...	3,373	2,500	2,500	2,398	2,725	1,882	133 ...	121	302 ...			
			17	Siláni ...	1,995	1,683	1,683	1,662	1,830	1,641	114 ...	201	3 ...			
			18	Karanki ...	1,400	850	846	1,166	1,177	1,259	25 ...	257	7 ...			
			19	Kuliáká ...	715	418	418	667	461	433	48 ...	1	... ...		
			20	Khatriká ...	1,330	525	525	631	630	404	42 ...	38	4 ...			
			21	Khuntpuri ...	970	539	539	468	575	568	25 ...	218	3 ...			
			22	Kherlilalá ...	575	549	549	483	567	446	11 ...	2	... ...		
		23	Gangola ...	2,641	1,624	1,624	1,492	1,690	1,252	108 ...	143	6 ...				

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhi with Irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total cultivat- ed.	
5	59	173	237	247	0 14 7	1 0 9	1 1 6	Village below the average.
...	...	361	361	411	0 8 8	0 8 10	0 10 0	Village inferior, increase sufficient.
11	10	262	283	422	0 8 11	0 9 3	0 13 9	No abádi; soils average; Rs. 40 added on account of income from pula, but this is enough.
3	22	242	267	277	0 9 5	0 11 7	0 12 0	No abádi in this village, the increase is sufficient.
12	579	417	1,008	1,013	1 7 5	1 10 3	1 10 4	Village. Good soil, but owners only moderate cultivators.
12	68	130	210	212	0 14 1	1 2 10	1 3 1	Jama announced Rs. 308 reduced in appeal. Village lies low, but dahar is inferior.
137	533	656	1,326	1,749	1 7 2	1 8 11	2 0 10	A first class village. Water near, and magda very good.
113	187	1,023	1,323	1,527	1 1 10	1 3 2	1 6 2	A good Ját village. A good increase of cultivation at last settlement. There was a large area lately abandoned.
23	216	731	970	1,234	0 14 1	0 15 3	1 3 5	An average village. A large increase in cultivation.
5	249	130	384	385	1 1 0	1 3 2	1 3 3	Half the village high, half low, and entered as dahar. Owners Meos, cannot bear any large increase.
16	196	108	320	362	1 8 1	1 11 10	1 15 4	Jama announced Rs. 692. Reduced in appeal to-revenue rate.
73	22	227	322	543	1 0 2	1 0 11	1 12 7	Rs. 50 assessment on pula income; an increase in resources. Magda and half the bhúr very good.
47	51	335	433	435	1 4 4	1 4 11	1 4 11	A good estate, well cultivated. Owners fairly off, and some little increase in cultivation and resources.
160	74	761	995	1,144	1 5 7	1 7 8	1 11 2	A very good Ját village. Soil of good quality.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
CHAK SILANI —concluded.			Assessment circle.													
KHALSA.			Khalisa, Jagir or shared.													
			Number.													
			Name of village.		Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.	
			24	Lakhuwās ...	2,138	1,752	1,747	1,153	1,747	1,197	62 ...		30	1 ...		
			25	Lohsingani ...	564	760	760	969	857	770	50 ...		26	41 ..		
			26	Mundāwar ...	438	385	385	543	557	1,381	727 ...		197	1 ...		
			27	Naunera ...	1,750	1,001	1,001	960	1,115	894	101 ...		62	1 ...		
			Total Chak Silāni		27,995	19,501	19,476	20,900	21,941	19,806	2,435 ...		1,935	419 ...		
Circle rates on amended areas										20,920
CHAK SARAIBI.			KHALSA.													
1	Basunda	...	1,100	1,000	1,000	783	1,084	1,186	55 ...	549	7 ...					
2	Bakninka	...	350	300	300	284	341	303	14 ...	116	...					
3	Birhera	...	900	750	750	588	753	556	33 ...	164	2 ...					
4	Palri	...	400	450	364	538	553	557	33 ...	113	...					
5	Jaraun	...	1,400	1,425	1,425	1,596	1,576	1,330	62 37	141	6 ...					
6	Daboda	...	...	750	766	769	879	1,116	36 ...	375	10 1				
7	Dunman	...	910	800	400	1,303	1,117	1,451	31 ...	263	61 ...					

GURGAON DISTRICT--continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chāhi with gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
25	...	1,079	1,104	1,135	1 7 4	1 8 8	1 9 4	An increase in resources, but a deepening of the flooding nullah, hence the old jama which has been regularly paid is maintained.
62	40	551	653	720	1 11 0	1 3 1	1 5 6	Rājput owners; increase taken is sufficient.
26	94	336	456	654	0 6 5	0 13 8	1 3 7	Less than 3 per cent. difference from revenue rates jama.
14	124	592	730	793	1 3 11	1 6 6	1 8 5	A good low-lying village. A good increase of cultivation.
948	3,607	10,462	15,017	17,371	...	...	...
...	
139	115	321	575	1,131	0 14 7	0 15 4	1 14 2	Cultivation has increased well, and there is a good culturable area.
68	...	105	173	289	1 2 0	1 2 11	1 15 6	Soil good, and a power of expansion.
174	...	183	357	523	1 5 8	1 7 0	2 1 9	Soil good. Owners well off. No need to reduce.
132	...	279	411	524	0 15 11	1 0 11	1 5 6	A material increase in resources. Quite an average village.
192	580	312	1,084	1,231	1 3 9	1 5 4	1 8 2	Soils generally low, but some high-lying and inferior bhūr and magda near it, dahri lands flooded by Sabaibi. Owners improvident Biluches and absentee Rangars.
161	1	532	694	1,080	0 12 7	0 13 0	1 4 3	West low-lying chiknot and narmot, east high and sandy, culturable waste, very large cultivation has increased; chāhi is worth Rs. 2-8-0, dahri and narmot Re 1-8-0, magda Re. 1-2-0, bhūr annas 12.
199	139	758	1,096	1,420	0 12 4	0 12 7	1 0 4	Former assessment very low, so that the increase is large, yet low rates are used. There is a large culturable area, and some of it has been broken up since announcement of the jama.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

CHAK SAHAIBI—concluded.														
Assessment circle.		Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
Khalsa, Jagir or sharad.	Khalsa.									Unculturable with village site.	Lákhraí.	Culturable.	Fallow	Gardens.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		8	Rajupur ...	125	125	125	257	200	252	17	...	78	...	...
		9	Siwari ...	...	1,357	391	1,493	1,691	2,134	109	17	807	64	...
		10	Shekhupur Majri	750	750	750	633	792	633	18	...	231	6	...
		11	Alimóddinpur ...	550	550	550	1,078	850	1,161	41	...	353	3	...
		12	Faridpur ...	1,250	1,100	1,100	1,096	1,222	660	33	...	5	6	...
		13	Káranulá ...	...	1,803	1,803	2,042	2,274	1,577	115	30	367	6	...
		14	Gadhi Natteh Khan	400	400	400	762	632	848	13	21	129	103	...
		15	Gugána	700	700	700	1,439	1,094	1,126	62	...	216	2	...
		16	Mushedpur ...	950	800	300	1,133	1,600	916	53	...	179	16	...
		17	Mahchána ...	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,156	2,352	1,873	49	46	313	...	...
			Total chak Sahaibi	11,785	15,060	13,124	17,950	19,010	17,679	774	151	4,399	292	1
			Calculated on amended area	...	...	...	17,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Cultivated.</i>				<i>Total area assessed.</i>	<i>Rate per acre</i>			<i>REMARKS.</i>
<i>Cháhi with Irri- gable</i>	<i>Irrigated by other means.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>	<i>Total cultivated.</i>		<i>On total area.</i>	<i>On total area as- sessed.</i>	<i>On total cultivat- ed.</i>	
61	...	96	157	235	0 12 8	0 13 7	1 4 5	Former jama light, hence some restraint in raising it.
190	370	577	1,137	2,008	0 12 8	0 13 6	1 8 2	Excepting a few maafis, this village is an istamrár tenure, chiknot and narmot low-lying, black soils. Magda half good and half inferior, dáhri rather inferior, cháhi good.
121	145	112	378	615	1 4 0	1 4 7	2 1 6	Village doing well; an increase in resources; soils good; expansion probable.
232	59	473	764	1,120	0 11 9	0 12 2	1 1 10	Former assessment light, but the village is inferior, hence the present increase is all that can be safely taken.
344	37	235	616	627	1 13 7	1 15 2	1 15 9	Several new wells constructed; the soil here is very good.
586	355	118	1,059	1,432	1 2 5	1 9 5	2 2 4	A large increase in resources since former settlement. The village is a superior one, and has a good culturable area.
178	27	377	582	814	0 12 6	0 13 0	1 2 2	Former assessment very light, low rates are now taken, but even these give an increase of over 50 per cent., more cannot be asked. Owners Biloch.
179	552	115	846	1,064	0 15 7	1 0 5	1 4 8	The soil is good, but the extra ordinary lowness of the former assessment keeps us down now.
251	249	168	668	863	1 11 1	1 13 8	2 6 4	There has been a change here from kind to cash assessment, ordered as between the istamrárdár and the Ahirs who have now established proprietary rights, hence the great apparent change. The village is very good in the chak.
371	247	847	1,465	1,778	1 4 10	1 5 11	1 10 8	This village is superior, lies low, has an increase of wells, and a good capacity of expansion still to be developed.
3,578	2,876	5,608	12,062	16,754	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL GURGAON

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khālsa, Jāgir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Itabji, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Min hādi unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lākhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
CHAK FARRUKHNAGAR.	KHĀLSA.	1	Ikbālpur ...	...	400	400	411	441	486	67	...	27	4	...
		2	Patli Hājipur ...	...	1,353	1,336	1,921	1,816	3,029	135	...	763	5	...
		3	Tāj Nagar ...	...	547	527	797	657	1,040	66	...	127	...	...
		4	Tirpari ...	...	950	950	854	973	691	23	...	5	...	1
		5	Janaulā ...	1,140	1,235	1,235	1,191	1,228	1,224	44	5	68	48	...
		6	Juraulā ...	513	570	559	766	754	786	52	...	48	5	...
		7	Juri ...	760	819	819	825	889	777	34	...	9	...	...
		8	Juniāwās ...	...	450	450	702	575	998	19	...	119	...	...
		9	Jhānjraulā ...	...	850	850	990	850	1,500	64	...	278	2	...
		10	Jhataulā ..	1,098	1,045	1,019	1,675	1,196	2,029	113	8	37	36	...
		11	Hayātpur ...	332	400	398	940	777	1,327	115	..	12	5	1
		12	Khurrampur ...	...	2,400	2,400	2,482	2,516	2,641	116	...	488	85	...
		13	Dhānāwas ...	665	665	643	881	790	768	57	..	126	...	...
		14	Sādhra Bhāwipur	1,165	1,300	1,284	1,055	1,129	2,305	647	...	258	69	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
...	109	279	388	419	0 14 6	1 0 10	1 2 2	The magda of this village is above the average.
166	128	1,826	2,120	2,888	0 9 7	0 10 10	13 8	A good rise, but owners are Játas, with a large waste area; more cannot be taken well.
98	...	749	847	974	0 10 1	0 10 10	12 5	Increase is sufficient. The village is below the average.
189	...	473	662	668	1 6 6	1 7 4	1 7 6	This village is good in the chak; the slight increase is but fair under circumstances of increase of resources.
200	...	859	1,059	1,175	1 0 2	1 0 10	1 2 8	The magda is good, but the cháhi has been treated with some slight indulgence. Former jama perhaps a trifle high as compared with other villages.
150	...	531	681	734	0 15 4	0 5 1	1 9	An average village. No difference worth considering from revenue rates.
154	...	580	734	743	1 2 4	1 3 2	1 3 5	Village above the average. The rise is warranted by the progress in well irrigation.
70	...	799	860	979	0 9 3	0 9 5	10 8	Former jama no doubt light, but the soils are inferior, and circle rates cannot be approached.
21	96	1,039	1,156	1,436	0 9 1	0 9 5	11 9	The owners are poor and not good cultivators. No rise can safely be made.
160	...	1,675	1,835	1,908	0 9 5	0 10 0	10 6	Rise cannot be safely greater, the cháhi given for revenue rate assessment gives a large average area per lao.
111	...	1,083	1,194	1,212	0 9 5	0 10 4	10 5	The land is worth more, were it not for the sudden increase already made by the amount announced; the soil is fair.
650	...	1,302	1,952	2,525	0 15 3	0 15 1	1 4 7	Less than 3 per cent. difference from revenue rates.
223	...	362	585	711	1 0 6	1 1 9	1 5 7	The rise cannot safely be made greater.
77	31	1,223	1,331	1,658	0 7 10	0 10 11	0 13 7	Salt pans formerly not taxed, will now pay hákimi cess, a fair mean between former Jama and revenue rates assessment.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

CHAK FARRUKHNAGAR—concluded.														
KHALSA.														
Assessment circle.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Cháhi with Irrigable	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
109	...	633	742	743 0	15 2	0 15 10	0 15 10	A fair village.
...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	No jama announced. The estate belongs to Government, and is valuable only on account of its salt works. The Deputy Commissioner will, it is presumed, lease the grazing as before; this is advisable for the sake of the cattle of the salt works.
178	342	2,490	3,010	3,771 0	9 9	0 11 3	0 14 1	Less than 3 per cent. difference from revenue rates, the increase is warranted by the development of the village.
50	21	811	882	999 0	6 11	0 9 3	0 10 6	Owners poor, will now pay hákimi cess. The village is below average.
4	...	1,131	1,135	1,174 0	6 9	0 6 10	0 7 1	Mr. Channing announced Rs. 554, and the present jama is a modification in appeal. The village is an inferior one.
720	...	2,049	2,769	4,176 0	14 11	1 2 0	1 1 10	An istamrári save some maafi plots, well irrigation generally good, but most of the bhúr is inferior. A large extension has taken place since the settlement measurements.
26	68	485	579	628 0	14 6	1 0 11	1 2 4	Present assessment rather high. The cháhi is good, but the magda is not, and the bhúr is inferior. Hákimi cess is taken on the salt manufacture.
296	...	1,222	1,518	1,685 1	8 8	1 9 10	1 12 9	A superior village of the chak, but needing some little reduction, not much.
97	...	828	925	1,146 0	10 5	0 10 10	0 13 5	An average village.
213	236	1,618	2,067	2,326 0	10 3	0 13 0	0 14 8	An inferior estate. Water is near and cháhi is good, but the daharis not good. Narmot and magda about average, but the bhúr area is very inferior.
155	67	1,099	1,321	1,643 0	10 10	0 11 9	0 14 8	The rise is sufficient. Owners Rájpúts.
40	...	440	480	524 0	7 2	0 9 9	0 10 8	Jama announced was Rs. 357 reduced in appeal.
4,157	1,098	25,577	30,832	36,992	...	...	...

TAHSIL GURGAON;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalas, Jāgīr or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last Settlement.	Highest Jama of last Settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Alinhāi unassess- ed.	Unculti- vated.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
										Unculturable with village site.					Lākhrāj.
KASAN. KHALASA.		1	Udepuri ...	250	202	202	330	309	357	23...		7	...	
		2	Bāslambi ...	900	642	642	756	808	956	53...		22	22	..
		3	Binaulā ...	651	665	665	709	709	833	37...		2	5	...
		4	Tatarpur ...	523	432	432	633	474	783	28...		17	30	...
		5	Chandla Dungarwās	736	429	429	603	600	696	45...		6	5	...
		6	Ghausgarh ...	...	539	539	1,111	799	1,398	50...		121	2	...
		7	Fazilwās ...	380	284	284	334	357	468	39...		40	...	..
		8	Fakharpur ...	700	299	299	424	424	567	20...		2	...	...
		9	Kasan ...	2,725	1,900	1,900	2,388	2,385	4,220	829...		84	116	..
		10	Kharkhari ...	550	285	285	365	365	485	26...		2	7	...
		11	Langrá ...	400	424	424	546	550	635	15...		19	2	...
		12	Mokalwās ...	931	699	699	870	872	981	37...		1	...	...
		Total Chak Kasan	8,746	6,800	6,800	9,069	8,652	12,379	1,202...		323	189	..	
A90N UGR.		1	Adampur ..	355	285	285	318	285	324	6...		...	...	..
		2	Islāmpur ...	1,500	1,140	1,120	906	1,026	640	53...		11	...	...
		3	Alawardi ...	...	380	366	365	378	329	34...		49	...	...
		4	Bābūpur ...	380	475	475	441	506	487	81...		49	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
32	...	295	327	334	0 13 10	0 14 10	0 15 1	Fully an average village, but owners are Rājputs, and increase very considerable.
65	...	794	859	903	0 13 6	0 14 4	0 15 1	Owners well off. The increase is justified by the increase in cultivation and irrigation.
23	...	766	789	796	0 13 7	0 14 3	0 14 5	Revenue rates jama.
29	...	679	708	755	0 9 8	0 10 1	0 10 9	Soil fair, but owners Brahmins, and wells deep.
32	...	608	640	651	0 13 10	0 14 9	0 15 0	Great increase in cultivation, but revenue rates jama is sufficient.
101	...	1,124	1,223	1,348	0 9 2	0 9 6	0 10 5	Former jama so low that we are now cramped in raising it.
5	...	384	389	429	0 12 2	0 13 4	0 14 8	A fair village. Resources have increased sufficiently to justify the new demand.
6	...	539	545	547	0 12 0	0 12 5	0 12 5	Circle rates.
62	...	3,129	3,191	3,391	0 9 1	0 11 7	0 12 0	Circle rates.
16	...	434	450	459	0 12 0	0 12 9	0 13 0	Circle rates.
18	...	581	599	620	0 13 10	0 14 2	0 14 8	Jama announced, Rs. 594 reduced on appeal. A very good village owned by Jats with water near.
34	...	909	943	944	0 14 8	0 14 9	0 14 10	Circle rates.
423	...	10,242	10,665	11,177	...	...	...
...	...	318	318	318	0 14 1	0 14 4	0 14 4	Soil about average of circle, but there is no abādi, and the soil is unirrigated.
180	...	396	576	587	1 9 8	1 12 0	1 12 6	The village has been hitherto highly assessed. The reduction is sufficient.
54	23	169	246	295	1 2 5	1 4 6	1 8 7	Circle rates safe; for chahi slightly raised as water is near.
30	4	323	357	406	1 0 7	1 3 1	1 6 8	The māgda here is good; the village is a good low-lying one.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle. Khalasa, Jāgir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last settlement.	Highest Jama of last settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable with village site.	Lakṛāj.	Minhāi unassessed.	Uncultivated.		Gardens.
												Culturable.	Fallow.	
GURGAON—continued. KHALASA.	5	Bādshāhpur Town	4,227	4,196	4,160	3,749	4,287	3,385	287	...	183	...	16	...
	6	Bindāpur ...	158	122	122	155	136	164	2	...	7	...	...	...
	7	Bahrampur ...	285	241	241	346	302	269	5	...	1	...	...	...
	8	Begampur Khataula	1,014	1,190	1,190	1,160	1,159	1,064	33	...	76	48	...	...
	9	Palra ...	840	884	883	1,001	931	785	35	...	16	...	2	...
	10	Pawālā Khusropur	570	650	650	537	640	500	31	...	67	...	...	...
	11	Tigrā ...	500	600	600	670	670	617	26	...	5	...	...	...
	12	Tikri ...	490	393	386	628	558	612	62	...	8	...	...	...
	13	Tikāmpur ...	300 Including Muham- mad- pur.	243	243	176	243	210	5	...	47	...	...	...
	14	Jharsa ...	3,460	3,040	3,018	3,059	3,149	2,474	160	...	30	...	29	...
	15	Chakarpur ...	440	448	448	908	683	1,496	483	...	138	...	...	...
	16	Chaumunhā ...	...	1,568	1,537	1,643	1,527	1,829	180	...	310	...	...	...
	17	Hedarpur ...	351	285	285	365	297	674	183	...	126	...	...	...
	18	Darbāripur ...	261	228	228	212	228	297	26	...	60	2	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
506	185	2,208	2,899	3,098	1 4 3	1 6 3	1 7 8	A very good village, and a market town. Water near and sweet, and the cultivation near the town good. No great increase has been made, but the rates are sufficient.
...	...	155	155	162	0 13 3	0 13 5	0 14 0	Average soil, but no abádi.
61	...	202	253	254	1 2 8	1 3 0	1 3 1	Average soil but no abádi, and the owners are Biluches.
160	138	609	907	1,031	1 1 5	1 2 0	1 4 5	Circle rates.
145	...	587	732	750	1 3 1	1 4 0	1 4 6	An average village except that the wells lie deep.
58	19	325	402	469	1 4 6	1 5 10	1 9 6	Village doing fairly under the old assessment, is above the average of the circle, needs no material change.
41	19	526	586	591	1 1 4	1 2 2	1 2 4	Circle rates.
61	...	478	542	550	0 14 7	1 0 3	1 0 6	Former assessment low; increase sufficient.
...	...	158	158	205	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 8 7	Owned by the Gurgaon villagers; a good estate, needs no reduction.
464	218	1,573	2,255	2,314	1 4 4	1 6 1	1 6 4	A very good estate, above the average in this chak.
20	...	855	875	1,013	0 7 4	0 10 9	0 12 6	High-lying land, water deep and irrigation scant. The large increase therefore is enough, though the increase in cultivation is very great.
125	43	1,171	1,339	1,649	0 13 4	0 14 10	1 2 3	Some land here rather kallar, rest good average. The owners however are not good cultivators.
...	...	365	365	491	0 7 1	0 9 8	0 13 0	Owners live in Wazirabad, land is cut up by nallas. Increase taken sufficient.
11	18	180	209	271	0 12 3	0 13 6	1 1 5	No reduction required.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

Assessment circle.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GURGAON—continued.	KHALSA.	Number	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last settlement.	Highest Jama of last settlement.	Average demand of the last 5 years ending Rabbī, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
										Unculturable with village site.	Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Garden.
		19	Daulatpur Nasirabad	665	855	855	1,256	1,028	1,281	59...		15	...	3
		20	Dundahera Khetapur	760	801	801	1,142	912	1,426	167...		135	1	...
		21	Farhol ..	494	570	569	524	570	796	87...		185	...	...
		22	Sikandarpur Ghosi	247	228	227	274	255	667	316...		59	...	...
		23	Sukhrāla ...	722	760	755	1,132	912	1,202	86...		48	...	...
		24	Silokra ..	770	673	673	764	673	803	37..		1	1	...
		25	Shahpurwairan	147	147	147	244	185	253	2...		5		...
		26	Shamspur ...	426	352	352	432	406	401	13...		...	...	...
		27	Ināyatpur ...	296	285	285	...	285	500	16...		484	...	...
		28	Fazilpur ...	1,366	1,140	1,132	1,295	1,251	1,087	109...		13	3	...
		29	Fattahpurwairan	171	190	190	259	227	279	7...		12	...	1
		30	Kanhai ...	550	617	617	768	669	877	28...		161	...	...
		31	Gurgaon ...	7,125	7,125	7,011	3,867	7,000	4,194	782...		339	189	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
30	...	1,174	1,204	1,222	0 12 10	0 13 6	0 13 8	Increase taken considerable, and owners are Pathans.
...	...	1,123	1,123	1,259	0 10 3	0 11 7	0 13 0	Soil about average, but cultivation ill protected; rise taken is sufficient.
...	...	524	524	709	0 11 5	0 12 10	1 1 5	No need for reduction; there is room for good expansion.
...	...	292	292	351	0 6 1	0 11 8	0 14 0	Water deep and land somewhat cut up, otherwise an average village.
34	...	1,034	1,068	1,116	0 12 2	0 13 1	0 13 8	Water deep, and wells not much used. Former assessment low, so that the rise now made is enough.
...	29	735	764	766	0 13 5	0 14 1	0 14 1	This village is in much the same state as at last settlement.
...	...	246	246	251	0 11 8	0 11 10	0 12 0	No abádi. Former jama was low; the increase now made is as much as safely may be.
24	...	364	388	388	1 0 2	1 0 9	1 0 9	Village about the average.
...	484	0 9 1	0 9 5	...	This is held by the owners of Gurgaon who have for their own profit turned the place into a grazing ground. There is no reason for altering the jama.
209	14	739	962	978	1 2 5	1 4 6	1 4 10	Village fair but owners not good cultivators; rise taken is sufficient.
...	...	259	259	272	0 13 0	0 13 5	0 14 0	Soil average but no abádi and no irrigation.
43	...	645	638	849	0 12 2	0 12 7	0 15 7	Not much increase of resources since settlement, but there is room for expansion.
413	...	2,540	2,983	3,412	1 10 8	2 0 10	2 5 6	A very fine estate, practically a mañi as the proceeds of the Masani temple owned by the zamíndárs exceed far the jama. Assessed in a lump sum, comparing with former assessment.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assessment circle.	Khalasa.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama before last settlement.	Highest Jama of last settlement.	Average demand of the	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed by Commissioner on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minkhai unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
						last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.				Unculturable with village site.	Lakhsaj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	Gardens.
GURGAON—concluded.	KHALASA.	32	Ghátá ...	610	475	475	613	561	1,354	398	...	217	1	...
		33	Ghásáula ...	..	237	237	414	320	396	11	...	...	...	7
		34	Múlahera ...	475	475	475	532	475	674	55	...	85	2	...
		35	Medáwás ...	800	1,000	1,000	1,168	1,000	1,349	83	15	100	1	...
		36	Nathúpur ...	332	380	380	810	569	1,429	602	...	...	...	...
		37	Naharpur Rúpa ...	530	456	456	473	502	377	8	...	30	...	...
		38	Naglí Umarpur ...	359	359	359	408	383	350	26	...	15	4	...
		39	Nurpur ...	477	421	421	543	480	367	17	...	4	...	...
		40	Wazírábád ...	1,482	1,568	1,668	2,115	1,707	3,268	823	...	397	17	...
		41	Hidáyatpur Ch- háoni Total Chak Gur- gaon ...	...	600	513	681	640	534 320	28 198	...	42 72	...	15 11
Circle rates on amended area				...	36,32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ADJOINING DAHAR.	KHALASA.	1	Basai ...	4,275	3,230	2,553	1,526	2,150	1,654	133	...	343	1	...
		2	Dhanwánpur ...	1,073	1,074	1,043	925	925	998	248	...	243	...	...
		3	Kádípur ...	1,140	1,045	1,042	908	1,000	773	67	...	85	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total cultivated.	
7	26	705	738	956	0 6 8	0 9 5	0 12 2	Village lies high, and the bhār is inferior ; the increase taken is sufficient.
24	...	354	378	385	0 12 11	0 13 7	0 13 7	Soil average, but no abādi and the owners are Biluches.
...	...	532	532	619	0 11 3	0 12 3	0 14 3	The cultivation here is unprotected, hence it is best to leave the old jama.
19	129	1,002	1,150	1,251	0 12 1	0 13 1	0 14 3	No increase of resources sufficient to warrant an increase of jama.
...	...	827	827	827	0 6 4	0 11 0	0 11 0	A high-lying village below the average of the circle. A great increase of unprotected irrigation. The rise now taken on the jama is fully enough.
77	...	262	339	369	1 5 4	1 5 9	1 7 8	This village is about the average.
22	123	160	305	324	1 1 3	1 2 1	1 4 1	Māgda here inferior, otherwise average village.
104	...	242	346	350	1 4 11	1 5 1	1 6 2	An average village, but the area per lao of irrigation is large.
45	...	1,986	2,031	2,445	0 8 4	0 11 2	0 13 5	Not much increase in resources ; owners partly Biluches.
7,333	...	376	449	506	1 3 2	1 4 3	1 6 10	A good average soil, with water near and good manured area, but the increase made is sufficient under the circumstances of the village.
3,096	988	26,719	30,803	34,665	...	...	...
...	
40	...	1,137	1,177	1,521	1 4 10	1 6 7	1 13 3	Lands lie low and soils good. Damage done to the moisture by the Railway, so that no land is now entered as dāhri. A large extent of culturable waste, but rather kallar. The reduction now made is sufficient.
37	233	237	507	750	0 14 10	1 3 9	1 13 2	Rather heavily assessed hitherto, reduced to circle rates.
107	...	512	619	706	1 4 8	1 6 8	1 9 10	A good village mainly of good māgda ; some little damage to the moisture done by the Gwālpahārī band, a reduction to Rs. 1,000 is sufficient.

TAHSIL GURGAON,

ADJOINING DAHAR—concluded.																
Assessment circle.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15
											Khalsa, Jagir or shahar	Number.				
			4	Khánda	1,520	1,520	1,769	1,693	1,581	87	...	118
			5	Garauli Khurd ...	921	826	826	671	730	589	45	...	9	3
			6	Garauli Kalán ...	427	430	420	581	480	531	42
			7	Muhammadpur	618	618	616	624	730	55	...	228	1
			8	Narsingpur ...	1,330	523	523	637	530	493	18	...	20
			9	Harsara ...	3,197	2,660	2,618	2,697	2,600	2,564	494	...	119	22
				Total chak adjoining Dahar ...	12,363	11,926	11,163	10,330	10,732	9,913	1,189	...	1,165	29	1	...
				Circle rates on amended area ...				10,314
				Grand total of Tahsil Gurgaon ...	1,76,627	1,98,504	1,91,095	2,17,645	2,16,353	2,62,548	51,098	544	23,339	2,480	226	...

N. B.—The amount shown in the Jamabandi sent to the Deputy Commissioner is Rs. 2,06,867. The difference is thus deductions Rs. 9,480, leaving the amount as noted for immediate khalsa demand.

GURGAON DISTRICT—concluded.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<i>Cultivated.</i>				<i>Total area assessed.</i>	<i>Rate per acre</i>			<i>REMARKS.</i>
<i>Chahi with Irrigable.</i>	<i>Irrigated by other means.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>	<i>Total cultivated.</i>		<i>On total area.</i>	<i>On total area assessed.</i>	<i>On total cultivated.</i>	
215	...	1,160	1,375	1,494	1 1 2	1 2 2	1 3 8	Part of the soil here is below the average; the well cultivation is good. The rise now taken is sufficient. An ex-jagir village.
27	24	481	532	544	1 3 10	1 5 6	1 5 11	A village resembling Kadipur; some deposits of sand have taken place. The reduction now made is sufficient.
11	...	478	489	489	0 14 60	15 8 0	15 8	The village was lightly assessed at last settlement, and it is difficult to raise the jama much now.
65	19	362	446	675	0 13 80	14 9 1	6 5	Circle rates nearly.
65	41	349	455	475	1 1 2	1 1 10	1 2 8	Owners Rangars, lazy and not well off. A light assessment necessary.
21	527	1,381	1,929	2,070	1 0 3	1 4 1	1 5 7	No rise possible here. A non-resident owner, and a large body of occupancy tenants, Rajputs.
588	844	6,097	7,529	8,724	...	...	...
...	
19,558	20,209	1,45,094	1,84,861	2,10,906	...	...	...

explained: Jagir istamarar Rs. 5,858 and gardens Rs. 229, while protective leases take Rs. 3,404. Total

R. MACONACHIE,

Settlement Officer.

**VILLAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT,
TAHSIL REWARI,
GURGAON DISTRICT.**

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle, Khalsa, Jagir or shared Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi 1877	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhas unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhraji.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK PALHAWAS. KHALSA.	1	Aspur ...	879	523	410	457	454	538	18	12	39	...	
	2	Balawas Zamanpur	900	700	700	662	744	774	15	...	18	109	
	3	Bhathera ...	1,235	688	688	816	726	943	51	...	31	54	
	4	Boriá Kamálpúr...	2,280	1,307	1,307	1,055	1,124	1,063	23	...	86	...	
	5	Bikáner ...	3,350 Includ- ing Gango- cha Jat.	570	570	466	524	476	34	...	2	...	
	6	Pálhawas ...	1,615	1,900	1,900	2,316	2,026	1,737	97	...	14	...	
	7	Pahrajwas ...	1,138	618	618	854	670	791	30	...	8	...	
	8	Tahna Dipalpur...	2,182	903	722	819	760	858	23	...	57	13	
	9	Jádra ...	1,810	1,995	1,995	2,003	2,062	2,059	66	...	19	52	
	10	Jháruwas ...	500	333	333	435	333	557	5	...	2	1	
	11	Cháng ...	157	143	143	253	173	321	7	...	8	3	
	12	Rájáwas ...	380	285	238	257	234	282	5	...	20	...	
	13	Rájpúr Khálsá ...	225	500	500	577	583	548	21	...	63	2	
	14	Rasúlpúr ...	450	380	380	502	380	421	17	...	15	...	
	15	Rajhúwas ...	650	499	499	564	500	562	13	...	53	...	
	16	Rauliáwas ...	500	370	370	450	465	579	30	...	104	17	
	17	Rauhrái ...	1,495	1,235	1,235	1,623	1,464	1,794	54	...	74	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	66	...	403	469	508	0 13 6	0 14 3	0 15 6	Circle rates.
...	111	...	521	632	759	0 15 4	0 15 8	1 2 10	No reduction required. The owners are Abirs, doing fairly. The water is better than average.
...	94	...	713	807	892	0 12 3	0 13 3	0 14 4	Water deep down and salt. No greater rise can safely be made.
...	191	...	763	954	1,040	0 11 1	1 1 3	1 2 10	A reduction here required and given. No need to go lower.
...	70	...	370	440	442	1 1 7	1 2 11	1 3 1	Somewhat superior but heavily assessed.
...	670	...	956	1,626	1,610	1 2 8	1 3 9	1 3 11	Below the average. No more can be wisely asked.
...	128	...	625	753	761	0 13 6	0 14 1	0 14 3	Wells very salt and village not doing well as others.
...	161	...	604	765	835	0 14 2	0 14 6	0 15 11	Estate inferior. Owners Brahmins.
...	184	...	1,738	1,922	1,993	1 0 1	1 0 7	1 1 2	No material difference from circle rates.
...	...	...	549	549	552	0 9 7	0 11 9	0 11 10	Inferior and no abadi; the old jama is maintained.
...	14	...	289	303	314	0 8 7	0 8 9	0 9 1	Inferior. The increase is enough.
...	20	...	237	257	277	0 13 3	0 13 6	0 14 7	Another inferior estate, soil sandy and wells salt.
...	114	...	348	462	527	1 1 1	1 1 8	1 4 2	Circle rates.
...	86	...	303	389	404	0 14 5	0 15 1	0 15 7	Land and produce bad; no advance can be made here.
...	61	...	435	496	549	0 14 2	0 14 7	1 0 1	Owners not doing well. No advance possible.
...	50	...	378	428	549	0 12 10	0 13 6	1 1 4	Bhar good, other circumstances average.
...	95	...	1,571	1,666	1,740	0 13 1	0 13 5	0 14 1	The substantial increase taken is as much as the village will bear.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal	Total area of the village.	Minhai unassessed.		Uncultivated	
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakbrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
Name of village.													
Name of circle.													
Khalisa, Jāgīr or shared.													
Number.													
CHAK PALHAWAS—concluded.													
KHALSA.													
		18	Sūmán Kherá ...	1,354	1,140	1,140	1,015	1,064	841	42	...	14	...
		19	Saidpur ...	133	133	133	253	150	271	9	...	6	18
		20	Shādīpūr ...	760	626	501	536	510	523	14	...	51	...
		21	Shekhūpūr, Shikar-pur	570	855	855	775	892	800	23	...	153	...
		22	Kutabpur Buzurg	760	608	486	617	500	569	17	..	16	...
		23	Kishangarh ...	1,484	925	925	743	870	809	41	...	102	2
		24	Khará Alampur...	1,287	998	998	683	875	506	23	...	...	...
		25	Gindokhar ...	1,615	1,235	1,235	897	1,109	942	25	...	28	...
		26	Gangaecha Abir...	1,000	1,075	1,075	1,028	1,198	810	45	...	1	...
		27	Gangaecha Jat ...	500	570	570	759	700	726	22	...	...	30
		28	Lakhnaur ...	900	475	475	488	503	503	25	...	31	...
		29	Lālā ...	1,473	925	925	1,128	1,020	1,175	35	...	30	145
		30	Lisānā ...	2,500	1,516	1,516	1,501	1,700	1,532	70	...	85	22
		31	Mandhaia Khurd	1,100	760	760	749	760	835	12	...	45	...
		32	Muhiuddinpūr ...	1,425	919	919	688	840	815	37	...	128	6
		33	Mustafápūr ...	1,235	855	855	801	844	767	22	...	33	...
		34	Nangaliá, Ran-maukh	1,330	1,319	1,154	1,076	1,220	958	25	...	12	1
		35	Hansawas ...	1,650	1,045	1,045	1,462	1,257	1,398	52	...	7	6
			Total Chak ...	40,822	28,928	28,175	29,308	29,254	29,083	1,048	12	1,355	480
			Circle rates on amended area ...				29,307	...	...	...	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	195	...	590	785	799	1 4 7	1 5 8	1 6 1	Soils good. No large reduction required.
...	41	...	197	238	262	0 8 10	0 9 2	0 10 1	Owners are not well off.
..	77	...	381	458	509	0 15 7	1 0 1	1 1 9	Dry. Soils bad, chahi good.
...	192	...	432	624	777	1 1 10	1 9 10	1 10 10	A very good village, doing well.
...	100	...	436	536	552	0 14 3	0 14 6	0 14 11	No further advance safe.
...	121	...	543	664	768	1 1 2	1 2 1	1 4 11	The reduction given is sufficient.
...	190	...	293	483	483	1 11 8	1 13 0	1 13 0	A reduction wanted and given, but the village is above the average.
...	147	...	742	889	917	1 2 10	1 3 4	1 3 11	Same as above.
15	294	...	455	749	765	1 7 8	1 9 3	1 9 7	A good village with large area under manure. Owners very fairly off.
...	163	...	511	674	704	0 15 5	0 15 11	1 0 7	Assessed by Settlement Officer at Rs. 750, reduced by Comr. An average village.
...	86	...	361	447	478	1 0 0	1 0 10	1 2 0	Area entered per lao of irrigation small.
...	158	...	807	965	1,140	0 13 11	0 14 3	1 0 11	Reduced in appeal from Rs. 1,051 which gave an increase of 14 p. c. on the jama, as against 23 p. c. increase in cultivation.
...	214	...	1,141	1,355	1,462	1 1 9	1 2 7	1 4 1	Village near Rewari and a large increase in resources.
..	76	...	702	778	823	0 14 6	0 14 9	0 15 8	No change advisable.
...	128	...	517	645	778	1 0 6	1 1 3	1 4 10	A small reduction only required here.
...	177	...	535	712	745	1 1 7	1 2 1	1 2 11	About an average village but no reduction is needed.
...	254	...	666	920	933	1 4 4	1 4 11	1 5 2	A superior village with large manured area.
...	218	...	1,115	1,333	1,346	0 14 4	0 14 11	0 15 1	Narmot rather inferior. Rajpats owners.
15	4,946	...	21,227	26,173	28,023	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalas, Jágir or shareed Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabbí, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK PAHRA. KHALSA.	1	Arámnagar	...	150	103	103	157	141	218	6	...	...	29
	2	Uncha	...	800	630	630	765	771	1,011	24	...	41	6
	3	Ahrod	...	1,067	950	950	1,272	1,180	2,486	497	...	66	12
	4	Básdodá	...	150	800	800	1,447	1,100	2,530	429	...	31	2
	5	Balwári	...	1,283	1,302	1,302	973	1,146	1,218	114	40	6	19
	6	Bawána Gújar	...	618	549	480	515	486	1,066	364	...	115	3
	7	Bohka	...	1,140	700	700	984	943	1,511	26	...	268	...
	8	Bhálkl	...	1,800	1,045	1,045	1,023	1,045	1,599	306	...	47	5
	9	Párla	...	1,350	760	760	1,268	860	1,673	207	...	100	116
	10	Páli	...	1,662	1,850	1,850	1,327	1,700	1,103	602	...	25	19
	11	Púnsiká	...	760	570	570	365	482	446	39	...	25	...
	12	Dhawána	...	1,300	1,045	1,045	2,078	1,500	2,903	372	...	36	1
	13	Didaulí	...	1,141	855	855	968	1,006	1,117	237	...	64	2
	14	Rájarh	...	1,231	1,208	1,208	1,096	1,208	1,796	699	...	16	25
	15	Rampurí	...	800	475	475	468	519	565	16	...	64	..
	16	Srinagar	...	650	342	342	697	537	1,068	64	...	69	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chabi with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	...	...	183	183	212	10 4	0 10 8	0 12 4	Magda below average.
...	71	...	869	940	987	0 12 2	0 12 6	0 13 1	Full Circle rates.
...	10	...	1,901	1,911	1,989	0 7 5	0 9 3	0 9 7	Reduced in appeal from 1,208. Cultivation nearly tripled.
...	...	...	2,068	2,068	2,101	0 6 11	0 8 4	0 8 6	An inferior estate with an enormous increase in cultivation.
11	141	...	837	978	1,014	0 15 4	1 2 1	1 2 9	An inferior soil, but water near ; reduction sufficient.
...	62	...	522	584	702	0 7 3	0 11 1	0 13 4	Below the average. Water deep and soil inferior.
...	93	...	1,124	1,217	1,485	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 12 5	Water near but the increase is large enough.
...	108	...	1,133	1,241	1,293	0 10 5	0 12 11	0 13 5	No change advisable.
...	87	...	1,163	1,250	1,466	0 8 2	0 9 4	0 11 0	An inferior village with water deep. Owners Rāj-puts.
...	201	...	2,256	1,457	1,501	0 12 11	1 2 1	1 2 8	Over-assessed but the Ahirs are not badly off.
...	58	...	324	382	407	1 1 3	1 2 8	1 3 0	Highly assessed and some reduction given which is enough.
...	166	...	2,328	2,494	2,531	0 8 3	0 9 5	0 9 7	An inferior village, with 1,300 acres increase in cultivation. Increase taken is enough.
...	212	...	602	814	880	0 14 5	1 2 3	1 3 9	Chabi good and manured, area large.
...	172	...	884	1,056	1,097	0 10 9	1 1 7	1 2 3	No change is advisable here.
...	78	...	407	485	549	0 14 8	0 8 3	1 1 1	Water near and sweet. Small increase fully justified.
...	45	...	890	935	1,004	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 9 2	An inferior village : increase quite sufficient, appeal rejected.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalisa, Jagir or shared.			Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village	Minhai unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
		Highest jama of settlement before last.			Highest jama of last settlement.	Unculturable.					Lakhrāj	Culturable.	Fallow.		
17	Siha	...	2,050	1,807	1,807	1,510	1,763	1,649	484	...	19	...			
18	Kahrī	...	1,235	1,000	1,000	648	823	536	17	...	14	...			
19	Kadhū	...	380	425	425	423	425	684	146	...	...	...
20	Karūkā	...	500	333	333	327	300	656	234	...	44	...			
21	Kaulānā	...	400	400	400	712	589	890	19	...	45	6			
22	Kūndal	...	925	599	599	679	670	1,733	693	...	9	106			
23	Khālecta	...	1,768	1,188	1,188	1,089	1,100	1,906	560	...	37	72			
24	Khol	...	988	713	713	1,236	945	3,410	1,383	...	296	3			
25	Gobindpurī	...	276	125	105	110	100	180	6	...	1	6			
26	Gothra tappa Khorī	...	2,000	1,615	1,615	1,074	1,448	1,112	85	...	100	...			
27	Lohāna	...	1,100	855	855	1,280	1,014	1,624	110	...	21	...			
28	Majrā, Mutasil	...	900	950	950	1,013	1,025	1,329	166	...	134	1			
29	Bhālki	...	900	570	570	393	484	572	138	...	6	...			
30	Mānmariā Abīr	...	900	570	570	393	484	572	138	...	6	...			
31	Mānmariā thethar	...	850	808	808	670	750	817	128	...	37	...			
32	Mānmariā Asāmpur	...	800	499	499	545	533	633	107	...	...	4	
33	Māin	...	1,687	1,700	1,700	1,316	1,250	1,582	221	...	35	80			
34	Masit	...	1,612	1,425	1,425	1,379	1,200	1,666	290	...	161	...			

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irri- gable, Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.	On total area.		On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.		
...	390	...	756	1,146	1,165	1 14	1 8 2	1 8 7	No great change required fully assessed, but the owners are not doing badly.
...	164	...	341	505	519	1 8 7	1 9 4	1 10 1	A heavily assessed village but better than the average.
...	9	...	529	538	538	9 11	0 12 7	0 12 7	Circle rates and old jama.
...	38	...	340	378	422	0 7 3	0 11 4	0 12 8	Rather below the average with Rájput owners.
...	91	...	729	820	871	0 10 7	0 10 10	0 11 6	Wells very deep, the increase taken is sufficient.
...	39	...	886	925	1,040	0 6 2	0 10 3	0 11 7	Circle rates.
...	148	...	1,089	1,237	1,346	0 9 3	0 13 1	0 14 2	Circle rates. Village has been injured by deposits of sand.
...	55	...	1,673	1,728	2,027	0 4 5	0 7 5	0 8 9	Water deep and soil inferior.
...	...	...	167	167	174	0 8 11	0 9 2	0 9 7	Cultivation has decreased.
...	228	...	699	927	1,027	1 4 10	1 6 6	1 9 0	A superior village but over assessed. The relief now given will be sufficient.
...	120	...	1,373	1,493	1,514	0 10 0	0 10 8	0 10 10	Wells deep and soils inferior.
...	153	...	875	1,028	1,163	0 12 4	0 14 1	0 15 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	53	...	375	428	434	0 13 6	1 1 10	1 2 1	Highly assessed but now sufficiently relieved.
...	96	...	556	652	689	0 14 8	1 1 5	1 4 1	This small reduction is sufficient.
...	89	...	433	522	526	0 13 5	1 0 2	1 0 4	Circle rates nearly.
...	185	...	1,061	1,246	1,361	0 12 7	0 14 8	1 0 1	Nangla pays 360 separately. Village about average and owned by Rájputs.
...	294	...	921	1,215	1,376	0 11 4	0 13 1	0 15 4	Jáma announced Rs. 1,499, reduced without appeal. Wells sweet and nearer than the average.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalisa, Jagir or shared.			Name of village.	Highest jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivated.	
Number.		Highest jama of settlement before last.		Highest jama of last settlement.	Unculturable.					Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK FAHAR.—concluded. KHALISA.	34	Mandaulá ...	800	665	665	904	784	1,169	33	...	42	1	
	35	Manahit ...	1,200	1,005	1,005	932	1,005	2,205	1,131	...	39	1	
	36	Nándhā ...	1,465	1,498	1,198	1,041	1,200	1,373	253	67	73	...	
	37	Nangal Jamalpur	1,100	713	713	896	858	1,356	22	...	241	4	
	38	Nangal Máin ...	47	350	Included in Main.	378	360	525	5	7	1	13	
	39	Harjípúr ...	1,140	1,045	1,045	709	783	1,160	196	..	46	82	
		Total Chak ...	40,928	33,472	32,733	34,667	34,005	52,103	10,479	114	2,374	618	
Circle rates on amended areas ...						34,668	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAK REWARI. KHALISA.	1	Bakápúr ...	375	285	285	386	288	561	18	...	12	140	
	2	Bolní ...	1,850	1,093	893	1,154	1,044	1,161	81	...	51	63	
	3	Bhimárf ...	325	425	410	425	395	557	43	..	53	17	
	4	Bhúrlá ...	811	584	584	892	751	859	18	...	10	75	
	5	Bariawas ...	675	507	507	603	544	557	20	...	34	11	
	6	Padanfyáwas ...	250	333	333	380	367	427	10	...	51	...	
	7	Pohkarpúr ...	185	185	185	129	140	274	4	...	96	15	
	8	Phidairf ...	...	...	...	671	800	589	18	...	75	...
	9	Píthanwás ...	800	625	505	591	537	848	31	...	212	58	

GURGAON DISTRICT.—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardena.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	101	...	992	1,093	1,136	0 10 9	0 11	4 0 11 6	Soil inferior. Owners how- ever are well off, increase taken is enough.
...	112	...	922	1,034	1,074	0 7 3½	0 14 11½	0 15 6½	No change advisable.
1	213	...	766	979	1,057	0 14 0	1 2 2½	1 3 7	No change advisable.
...	82	...	1,007	1,089	1,334	0 10 1½	0 10 3½	0 12 7½	About average, but some abatement is desirable on account of increase.
...	...	...	499	499	513	0 10 11½	0 11 2½	0 11 6½	Circle rates nearly.
...	73	...	789	862	990	0 10 6½	0 12 8	0 14 6½	Heavily over-assessed. The large relief now given will no doubt be sufficient.
12	4,237	...	34,269	38,506	41,510	...	...	...
...	
...	31	...	360	391	513	0 8 2½	0 8 5½	0 11 9½	No material change advis- able.
...	229	...	737	966	180	0 14 4½	0 15 5½	1 1 3½	The increase made is enough.
5	33	...	406	439	514	0 11 4	0 12 3½	0 14 4½	30 rupees reduced on former jama for land taken up. No material change can be wisely made.
...	113	...	643	756	841	0 14 0	0 14 3½	0 15 10½	Owners Gujárs. Some of the soil inferior.
...	102	...	390	492	537	0 15 7½	1 0 2½	1 1 8	Magda here inferior.
...	63	...	313	366	417	0 13 9	0 14 1	1 0 ½	Inferior village, but near to Kewári.
...	...	...	159	159	270	0 8 2	0 8 3½	0 14 1	Over-assessed but has some good culturable waste.
...	136	...	360	496	571	1 5 8½	1 6 5	1 9 9½	A jágir village. No reduc- tion required as owners are fairly off.
...	62	...	485	547	817	0 10 1½	0 10 6½	0 15 8½	Soil inferior but water near. A small increase may be taken.

TAHSIL REWARI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.	Khasra, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village	Minhās unassessed.		Uncultivated.	
				Highest jama of settlement, before last.	Highest jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK REWARI.—continued. KHALSA.	10	Pīnwara	...	247	200	200	183	200	402	11	...	112	68
	11	Jhānjānwās	...	300	80	80	32	100	133	1	...	90	4
	12	Chāndpur	...	200	250	248	357	300	428	21	...	72	4
	13	Chaturpurī	...	422	261	261	305	289	240	4	...	3	1
	14	Chhurānwās	..	285	380	380	380	380	378	10	...	52	...
	15	Khalilpur	...	247	200	200	246	220	258	7	...	29	15
	16	Dhāmākā	...	...	101	101	208	208	270	10	...	32	4
	17	Deolāwās	...	310	190	190	261	237	313	16	...	56	...
	18	Dābrī	...	594	651	634	454	498	386	27	...	25	3
	19	Dawānā	...	450	475	475	614	500	721	34	..	55	40
	20	Dauchī	...	550	570	570	560	644	975	32	...	242	153
	21	Dunmāwās	...	135	35	31	19	30	65	35	...	3	2
	22	Daulikī	...	900	993	956	876	893	942	69	...	64	3
	23	Dhaliāwās	...	500	200	200	220	262	522	13	...	303	13
	24	Rewārī	...	9,591	7,025	6,638	4,124	6,000	4,695	803	39	944	52

GURGAON DISTRICT.—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	13	...	198	211	391	0 7 11	0 8 2	0 15 2	Inferior in soil, but close to Rewári. No change advisable.
...	...	...	38	38	132	0 12 0	0 12 1	2 10 1	The pala and grass sell for Rs. 140.
...	16	...	315	331	407	0 11 2	0 11 9	0 14 6	No abadi, but close to Rewári, no great increase in resources.
...	49	...	183	232	236	1 3 3	1 3 7	1 3 11	Village has developed its resources, but was not lightly assessed before.
...	67	...	149	316	368	1 0 1	1 0 6	1 3 3	Circle rates.
...	35	...	172	207	251	0 13 7	0 14 4	1 1 0	Somewhat inferior soil.
...	21	...	203	224	260	0 12 4	0 12 9	0 14 10	Not fit for more than circle rates.
...	20	...	221	241	297	0 12 1	0 12 9	0 15 8	This village is inferior to average.
...	100	...	231	331	359	1 4 7	1 6 2	1 8 1	A very fair village but rather over-assessed, with Rangars as owners.
...	52	...	540	592	687	0 11 1	0 11 7	0 14 6	Soil inferior and owners Rangars and Rájputs.
...	58	...	490	548	943	0 10 7	0 10 11	1 2 9	Soil good; large culturable area and increase in resources.
...	...	...	25	25	30	0 7 4	1 0 0	1 3 4	Inferior but close to Rewári
...	131	...	675	806	873	0 15 2	1 0 4	1 1 8	Circle rates nearly.
8	21	...	169	190	509	0 8 4	0 8 2	1 5 11	A good deal of culturable waste, which being near Rewári, is valuable.
124	929	...	1,804	2,733	3,853	1 4 12	1 8 11	2 3 4	Jama announced, Rs. 6,566 reduced on appeal. A very fine estate with a large valuable culturable waste.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.	Khalisa, Jágir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhádi unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
				Highest jama of settlement before last.	Highest jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
				CHAK REWARI—concluded.										
KHALSA.														
Jágir														
25	Sálháwás	...	679	500	300	508	380	756	23	...	52	124		
26	Sangwárl	...	1,045	968	968	770	890	557	20	...	4	...		
27	Shahbázpúr, Khalsa	...	760	570	570	543	543	434	15	...	27	...		
28	Kutabpur	...	...	...	...	274	180	200	2	...	...	...
29	Kathuwas	...	570	570	570	593	570	481	19	...	8	...		
30	Káláká	...	750	439	339	694	555	718	21	...	52	...		
31	Kasaulá	...	290	385	385	489	398	582	15	...	8	105		
32	Kasnuli	...	450	318	318	405	330	498	25	...	95	16		
33	Kamálpur	...	550	428	428	370	375	537	22	...	171	...		
34	Kaulsiwás	...	760	750	650	532	562	538	17	...	59	7		
35	Garhí	...	1,065	456	456	327	402	486	22	...	9	141		
36	Gujriwás	...	325	325	325	854	325	357	16	...	95	2		
37	Ládhúwás Gújar...	...	325	225	225	419	300	341	10	...	10	...		
38	Lalpur	...	300	261	261	390	330	590	14	...	68	..		
39	Lodhána	...	800	600	450	593	500	729	19	...	...	177
40	Májra Gorawás	...	499	389	389	467	413	386	11	...	7	3		
41	Mándhaia Káláu...	...	650	487	487	524	500	507	11	...	25	10		
Total Chak			...	29,810	23,319	22,987	22,322	23,180	25,258	1,618	39	3,466	1,326	
Circle rates on amended areas							...	22,415

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	36	...	521	557	733	0 8 1	0 8 3	0 10 11	Light rates required here. The owners are Gujárs and poor.
...	152	...	381	533	537	1 9 6	1 10 6	1 10 8	Good soils and cultivation, but present assessment is rather high.
...	127	...	265	392	419	1 4 1	1 4 8	1 6 2	Circle rates. Some reduction needed.
...	50	...	148	198	198	0 14 4	0 14 6	0 14 6	Jágir. Soils inferior and no abadi.
...	117	...	337	454	462	1 2 11	1 3 9	1 4 1	No increase advisable. Wells mostly kutcha.
...	96	...	549	645	697	0 12 4	0 12 11	0 13 9	Soils fit for circle rates but the increase would be too great.
...	41	...	413	454	567	0 10 11	0 11 3	0 14 1	Owners Gujárs and Rangars and not well off.
...	59	...	303	362	473	0 10 7	0 11 2	0 14 7	Owners Gujárs and not well off.
...	27	...	317	344	515	0 11 2	0 11 7	1 1 5	Circle rates nearly.
...	80	...	375	455	521	1 0 8	1 1 3	1 3 9	Notwithstanding the increase of cultivation the present jama is very high.
1	49	...	264	313	464	0 13 2	0 13 10	1 4 6	Too highly assessed at present, but a good village with valuable "munj" on its culturable waste.
...	53	...	191	244	341	0 14 7	0 15 3	1 5 3	Village in much the same state as at last settlement.
...	78	...	243	321	331	0 14 1	0 14 6	0 14 11	Former assessment low so that now full increase cannot be taken.
...	31	...	377	408	576	0 8 11	0 9 2	0 12 11	Soils inferior. Owners Káj-puts.
...	93	...	440	533	710	0 10 11	0 11 3	0 15 0	An inferior soil, but a large fallow.
...	63	...	302	365	375	1 1 1	1 1 7	1 2 1	Chahi good but the magda bad; only a slight advance advisable.
...	73	...	388	461	496	0 15 9	1 0 4	1 1 4	A great increase in resources, but the jama must have been hard originally.
133	3,496	...	15,180	18,676	23,601	...	...	...
...	

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalsa, Jāgīr or shared.	Number.		Name of village.		Highest jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabbī 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi unassessed		Uncultivat- ed.	
					Highest jama of settlement be- fore last.	Highest jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhraī.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK SHAHJAHANPUR. KHALSA.	1	Bāori	...	552	551	551	856	707	914	17	...	75	...	
	2	Tānkri	...	4,300	3,040	3,040	2,087	2,471	2,376	708	...	10	20	
	3	Chaubāra	...	822	998	998	1,327	1,117	1,182	68	...	178	15	
	4	Chetādungra	...	606	625	625	1,103	800	928	34	...	24	...	
	5	Sānsari	...	492	493	493	493	498	440	22	...	15	1	
	6	Shahjahanpur	...	2,399	2,555	2,555	2,204	2,537	2,457	335	...	312	...	
	7	Faulādpūr	...	1,504	1,455	1,455	1,354	1,454	1,292	77	...	135	...	
	8	Kheri	...	202	238	238	361	238	319	26	...	24	...	
	9	Khandeora	...	1,137	1,197	1,197	1,356	1,376	1,416	110	...	320	8	
	Total Chak	...	12,014	11,056	11,152	11,141	11,198	11,324	1,397	...	1,093	49		
CHAK SAHIBI. KHALSA.	1	Ahmadpūr	...	380	815	815	800	820	463	16	...	7	...	
	2	Asadpūr	...	686	460	297	399	336	369	104	...	...	...
	3	Asiaki tappa Jar- thal	...	1,050	618	618	772	776	626	19	...	105	2	
	4	Asiaki Gorawas	...	4,200	1,088	1,088	1,170	1,166	743	47	...	9	32	
	5	Bāsautā	...	1,054	1,054	1,686	1,467	1,500	766	28	10	1	3	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	84	...	733	817	897	0 12 4½	0 12 7½	0 13 10	Circle rates not suitable. Soils inferior, and owners partly Rājputs, yet the water is sweet and near.
...	122	...	1,516	1,638	1,668	1 0 7½	1 7 8½	1 8 0	A fine village, at present over-assessed. Soils good, wells sweet, but deep.
...	141	...	760	921	1,114	0 15 1	1 0 0½	1 3 4½	The Narmot here is very nearly Magda. The well water not very good; the irrigable area shown is large.
...	101	...	769	870	894	0 13 9½	0 14 1½	0 14 8½	Jama announced at Rs. 868, reduced on appeal. An inferior village, but soils nearly average.
...	73	...	329	402	418	1 2 1½	1 3 0½	1 3 9½	Circle rates.
...	226	...	1,584	1,810	2,122	1 0 6½	1 3 1½	1 6 5	A very good estate, but fully assessed, no material alteration wanted.
...	179	...	907	1,080	1,215	1 2 0 1	3 1½	1 5 6½	A good village, no need to reduce.
...	13	...	256	269	293	0 11 11½	0 13 0	0 14 2	An isolated inferior Rājput village. No advance can be made here.
..	85	...	893	978	1,306	0 15 6½	1 0 10½	1 6 6	Chak rates nearly,
...	1,018	...	7,767	8,785	9,927	...	...	...
...	158	...	282	440	447	1 12 4	1 13 4½	1 13 10	Circle rates.
4	73	...	188	261	265	0 14 7	1 4 3½	1 4 7	Soils here partly inferior.
...	140	...	360	500	607	1 3 10	1 4 5½	1 8 10	Circle rates.
...	254	...	401	655	696	1 9 1½	1 10 9½	1 12 5½	Circle rates.
..	381	...	333	714	718	1 15 9	2 1 6	2 1 7½	The rates here show too high a chahi area, the reduction however is enough.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 6 years ending Rabi 1877.	Estimated demand at per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village	Minhái unannounced.		Uncultivated.		
Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Highest jama of settlement before last.		Highest jama of last settlement.	Unculturable.					Lakhrāj	Culturable.	Fallow.		
			6	Bapās ...	1,560	1,252	1,242	1,015	1,150	579	27	...	3	...
			7	Balewā ...	190	399	399	351	400	178	24	...	...	...
			8	Bahācherī rahnwān	1,450	1,171	1,171	1,221	1,112	666	27	...	11	...
			9	Bhatsāna ..	3,000	2,280	2,280	3,023	2,674	2,920	477	...	22	2
			10	Bhogpurī ...	570	570	211	348	505	248	8	...	12	...
			11	Pānchaur ...	1,600	800	800	754	800	555	21	...	39	1
			12	Pachganwa ...	1,050	618	618	490	554	395	27	...	28	...
			13	Pachlāf ...	350	384	384	417	400	207	2	...	...	...
			14	Pirthipura ...	450	369	369	626	526	370	7	...	37	59
			15	Tatārpur istamrar	1,140	987	987	694	849	585	133	...	35	1
			16	Tatārpur Khālsā	784	570	570	664	648	563	11	...	49	16
			17	Turkiāwās. ...	400	233	233	221	240	287	95	...	24	...
			18	Jant Sairwās ...	1,092	1,383	1,380	1,357	1,355	878	54	...	11	...
			19	Jāntf. ...	736	418	428	456	481	394	12	...	24	...
			20	Jārthal ...	3,000	2,375	1,724	2,024	1,784	2,956	895	...	489	6

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	234	...	315	549	552	1 15 9½	2 1 4	2 1 6	Reduction here too required, but we need not go lower.
...	84	...	70	154	154	2 3 11½	2 9 6½	2 9 6½	Already a full jama. A good village.
...	226	...	402	628	639	1 10 8½	1 11 10½	1 12 4	Former jama rather heavy, the water is inferior.
...	356	42	2,021	2,419	2,443	0 14 8	1 1 6	1 1 8½	Owners Rangars. The increase is all that can safely be taken.
...	57	...	171	228	240	2 0 7	2 1 8	2 3 5½	An Istamar village over-assessed. It is still much above circle rates.
...	120	...	374	494	534	1 7 1	1 8 0	1 9 11	No change here advisable.
...	74	...	266	340	368	1 6 1	1 8 6½	1 10 6½	A good village, but wanting some little reduction.
...	103	...	102	205	205	1 14 11	1 15 2½	1 15 2½	Increase in cultivation has been small. The jama at Rs. 400 is enough.
...	154	...	113	267	363	1 6 9½	1 7 2½	1 15 6	No abadi. The increase of jama too is great.
...	149	...	267	416	452	1 7 2½	1 14 ½	2 0 8	The village has not been doing well and wants relief.
...	111	...	376	487	552	1 2 5	1 2 9½	1 5 3½	Chak rates nearly.
9	43	...	116	169	192	0 13 4½	1 4 0	1 8 1½	A well-cultivated village and the low average area is small, but owners are Saiyids.
2	261	...	550	811	824	1 8 8½	1 10 3½	1 10 8½	Chak rates.
9	67	...	282	349	382	1 3 6½	1 4 1½	1 6 0	Bhur here good.
...	133	50	1,323	1,566	2,061	0 9 8	0 13 10½	1 2 2½	Soil inferior. Owners Rájputs. No material increase can be made here.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalisa, Jagir or shared. Number.	Name of village.		Highest jama of settlement be- fore last.	Highest jama of last settlement.	Average demand of last 5 years ending labbi 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.		Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
										Unculturable.	Lakhráji.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK SAHIBI—continued. KHALISA.	21	Jitpurá	...	536	536	200	749	717	748	18	72	20	...
	22	Jaitpurá Shekhupur		3,100	2,185	2,185	1,790	2,084	1,070	50	...	29	...
	23	Jiwara	...	2,000	1,520	1,520	1,366	1,452	762	32	...	72	9
	24	Chándanwás	...	2,232	1,397	1,397	1,131	1,291	751	45	...	3	...
	25	Chauki	...	651	545	545	445	536	249	26	...	14	2
	26	Chilhar	...	2,375	2,375	2,373	2,898	2,583	1,998	89	46	129	11
	27	Khalilpur	...	1,140	1,122	1,467	1,203	1,357	596	49	...	1	...
	28	Dohná	...	1,000	475	167	205	164	697	378	...	57	...
	29	Dháróherá	...	4,400	2,251	2,251	2,765	2,372	2,861	170	...	121	217
	30	Dárganwás	...	2,000	1,345	1,345	1,096	1,295	745	68	...	3	2
	31	Dhákia	...	1,275	877	766	850	850	660	126	...	5	12
	32	Rajawás	...	1,330	1,425	1,375	1,252	1,296	700	35	13	9	1
	33	Rasgan	...	770	465	465	463	480	265	28	...	2	...
	34	Sánplí	...	400	450	450	707	600	584	13	...	80	2

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	94	...	544	638	658	0 15 4	1 1 3	1 1 11	Formerly an Istamar village. The jama which is not much below chak rates is sufficient.
...	308	...	683	991	1,020	1 15 2	2 0 8	2 1 7	Circle rates quite inadequate, but some reduction only fair.
...	324	...	325	649	730	1 14 6	1 15 10	1 3 9	A good village, somewhat highly assessed.
...	237	...	466	703	706	1 11 6	1 13 3	1 13 4	Recent assessment is too high and presses on the people, but the village is above the average.
...	115	...	92	207	223	2 2 5	2 6 5	2 9 5	A very good village, fully assessed.
...	466	...	1,257	1,723	1,863	1 4 8	1 6 2	1 8 0	Owners mostly Rangars, must be gently dealt with. The village is a good one.
...	306	...	240	546	547	2 4 5	2 7 8	2 7 9	A very good village, highly assessed, but we need not go down to circle rates.
...	...	...	262	262	319	0 3 9	0 8 2	0 10 0	Inferior and no abadi. No change here advisable.
4	384	...	1,965	2,349	2,691	0 13 4	0 14 1	1 0 2	An inferior village, not able to bear a larger increase.
...	219	...	453	672	677	1 11 9	1 14 7	1 14 10	No need here to approximate to the circle rates, the Rs. 50 reduction is sufficient.
...	171	...	346	517	534	1 4 7	1 9 6	1 10 3	Circle rates.
...	228	...	414	642	652	1 13 7	1 15 9	1 0 3	A good village, but somewhat highly assessed.
...	109	...	126	235	237	1 13 0	2 0 5	2 0 8	A good village, but three of the wells are salt.
5	102	...	382	484	571	1 0 5	1 0 9	1 3 10	A very large increase in cultivation, but the jama now is high enough.

* Shared.

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	80	...	199	279	282	1 8 3	1 11 0	1 11 3	Water near and sweet, chahi land good, bhd̄r bad.
...	223	440	...	1,063	1,122	1 11 9	1 12 6	1 14 1	The village is a good one but the owners are not good agriculturists.
...	77	...	627	704	916	0 10 3	0 10 5	0 31 7	Cultivation has nearly doubled, but the jama cannot safely go higher than 600 yet.
...	489	...	778	1,267	1,436	1 5 10	1 6 9	1 9 9	Some abatement necessary on account of the great increase in jama. Of this jama Rs. 461 for jāgir.
4	217	...	277	494	498	1 8 8	1 10 2	1 10 5	Owners not good cultivators, and poor.
...	264	...	741	1,005	1,202	1 7 1	1 8 6	1 13 4	No material change from the former, full jama Rs. 1,856.
...	181	315	760	1,256	1,394	0 13 4	1 2 9	1 9 0	No material increase can be taken, as the village does not seem well off.
...	285	...	419	704	908	1 4 7	1 9 7	2 1 2	35 maafi, some deposit of sand, but lately taken place.
...	59	...	198	257	279	0 4 3	1 0 0	1 2 0	This village has been almost ruined by the Sahib. Reduction already made, no material alteration wanted.
...	235	...	231	466	471	2 5 8	2 8 10	2 9 3	A very good village, but over-assessed.
...	46	...	211	257	307	1 2 9	1 4 8	1 8 5	A little easing off required and given.
...	29	...	153	182	187	1 3 9	1 5 0	1 5 6	Owner non-resident, no change advisable.
2	1,053	...	2,639	3,692	4,013	1 6 10	1 7 11	1 10 8	Probably the best or nearly the best village in the tahsil, an increase of 1,923 acres in cultivation, but present jama was high.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalsa, Jagir or shroed.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama of		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rajbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
			settlement be- fore last.	highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
CHAK SANHI—concluded.													
KHALSA.													
	48	Ghlnāwās ...	1,300	700	689	573	602	430	24	...	54	...	
	49	Malahera ...	855	1,014	720	562	614	674	196	...	7	4	
	50	Maliāki ...	1,600	760	760	809	729	352	23	...	...	...
	51	Masāni ...	1,300	855	855	719	820	560	19	...	67	...	
	52	Mirpur ...	2,266	1,330	1,330	1,055	1,153	786	177	...	30	2	
	53	Nikhri ...	1,093	1,093	1,093	1,061	1,101	687	24	...	6	...	
	54	Nigāniawās ...	900	581	581	757	711	526	18	...	24	...	
	55	Nandrapurbas ...	4,750	2,375	2,375	2,457	2,413	2,618	142	...	270	...	
	56	Nūrpur ...	940	800	640	701	640	516	29	...	24	4	
		Total Chak ...	85,450	62,417	59,935	63,206	62,967	49,714	5,842	178	3,193	548	
* Circle rates on amended areas ... 63,193 ...													
CHAK KASAUTI.													
KHALSA.													
	1	Bābrauli ...	1,301	1,400	1,400	1,220	1,304	1,139	31	...	118	1	
	2	Bāldhan Khurd ...	1,021	1,021	817	918	895	968	21	...	54	19	
	3	Bāldhan Kalān ...	1,120	1,200	960	1,371	1,132	1,477	36	...	70	48	
	4	Khushpurā ...	617	617	617	683	678	610	15	...	71	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	102	...	250	352	406	1 6 5	1 7 8	1 11 4	Present jama rather heavy.
...	51	...	416	467	478	0 14 7	1 4 6	1 5 0	Village poor, requires relief, but the chahi is good, magda also, bhur bad.
...	205	...	154	359	359	1 14 6	2 0 6	2 0 6	Wells here are salt, and present jama a little hard.
...	135	...	339	474	541	1 7 5	1 8 3	1 11 8	Present assessment rather high, village still doing fairly, but well water said to be inferior.
3	242	...	332	574	609	1 7 5	1 14 3	2 0 1	Reduction required, the village is not much above average.
...	180	...	477	657	663	1 7 6	1 8 4	1 10 9	No great change desirable here, the present jama must originally have been hard.
...	89	...	395	484	508	1 5 8	1 6 4	1 7 6	A good village, but the increase in jama is very considerable.
...	194	...	2,012	2,206	2,476	0 14 11	0 15 9	1 1 8	Circle rates nearly.
...	103	...	349	452	517	1 2 9	1 3 9	1 6 8	An inferior village, no advance possible.
42	10,780	1,247	27,884	39,911	43,694	...	...	...
...	
...	185	...	794	979	1,108	1 2 4	1 5 8	1 2 10	The reduction given is sufficient, not much more than an average village.
...	133	...	741	874	947	0 14 9	0 15 1	1 0 5	Circle rates nearly.
...	183	...	1,140	1,323	1,441	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 13 8	Soil unequal, but about average on the whole.
...	133	...	391	524	595	1 1 9	1 2 2	1 2 7	Circle rates.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14						
				Highest Jama.							Minkdi unassessed.					Uncultivated.					
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.						Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.				Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Unculturable.	Lakhsaj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
Name of circle.			Name of village.																		
Khalsa, Jágir or shared.		Number.																			
CHAK KASAUTI—concluded, KHALSA.	5	Daraulí ...	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,379	1,690	1,060	45	6	34	18									
	6	Dakhaurá ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	1,068	1,122	856	21	...	36	...									
	7	Dhání Thetharbar	285	850	650	764	650	886	17	...	43	...									
	8	Dahíná ...	3,750	4,000	3,996	3,683	3,818	3,799	100	...	161	13									
	9	Zainábád ...	2,852	2,527	2,526	2,223	2,150	2,388	89	10	165	31									
	10	Fatahpúri tappá Dahíná ...	2,112	1,710	1,710	1,502	1,702	1,576	57	...	162	4									
	11	Kanwáli ...	2,448	2,448	2,448	2,188	2,462	2,308	81	19	88	35									
	12	Gothra tappá Dahíná ...	1,800	1,213	1,213	1,598	1,393	1,602	40	...	94	59									
	13	Lisán ...	3,600	2,755	2,151	2,474	2,273	2,143	62	2	160	24									
	14	Murlipur ...	2,550	1,045	1,045	867	987	816	18	...	114	45									
	15	Motla Kalán ...	2,900	1,520	1,520	1,510	1,534	1,024	40	...	48	...									
	16	Nangal Pathani...	5,000	2,019	1,619	1,605	1,653	1,330	46	...	66	64									
	17	Nimaut ...	2,185	2,350	1,758	1,756	1,756	2,175	126	...	299	...									
	* Total Chak			36,641	29,475	27,230	26,809	26,198	26,156	845	27	1,743	361								
	* Circle rates on amended areas			26,717								

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irri- gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	309	...	648	957	1,009	1 9 6	1 10 9	1 12 3	Soils very good here, a reduc- tion required as given.
..	149	...	650	799	835	1 4 11	1 5 6	1 6 4	Soils good, water near and good.
...	59	...	767	826	869	0 11 9	0 11 11	0 12 7	A reduction herelately given, no change now advisable, the Nala Kasauti runs through this village.
...	406	...	3,119	3,525	3,699	1 0 1	1 0 6	1 5 10	Some sand deposits by the Kasauti, but we need not go lower.
...	300	...	1,793	2,093	2,289	0 14 5	0 15 0	1 0 5	Sand deposits going on here, a considerable reduction has been necessary.
...	235	...	1,117	1,352	1,518	1 1 0	1 1 11	1 4 1	A large increase of cultiva- tion, but no advance can be made; the jama originally must have been hard.
7	243	...	1,835	2,078	2,208	1 1 0	1 1 10	1 3 0	No need for reduction, and the village is already fully assessed.
25	148	...	1,236	1,384	1,562	0 13 11	0 14 3	1 0 1	Depth to water considerable, and owner- Rajpūta.
..	232	...	1,663	1,895	2,079	1 0 11	1 1 6	1 3 2	A part of this village is very good, but most of its land is below average. The initial jama of the last settlement must have been hard.
...	115	...	524	639	798	1 3 4	1 3 9	1 8 8	Above the average as to soil and water.
..	285	...	651	936	984	1 8 0	1 8 11	1 10 0	No material alteration ad- visable here.
13	273	...	918	1,191	1,284	1 3 11	1 4 7	1 6 2	A good average village in quality.
...	279	...	1,471	1,750	2,049	0 12 11	0 13 8	0 1 0	Circle rates.
43	3,667	...	19,458	23,125	25,274	...	...	...

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle, Khalsa, Jágir or shroed Number.			Name of village.	Highest Jama of		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabbi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhái unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
				settlement be- fore last.	last settle- ment.					Unculturable.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
1	A-áká	...	240	118	117	82	85	78	3	...	1	1	
2	Akbarpur	...	356	315	315	249	276	200	7	...	1	2	
3	Bárjethá	...	76	76	76	...	76	77	1	...	...	76
4	Bársundraud	...	275	444	444	405	405	346	5	...	...	...
5	Baláwás Ahir	...	1,100	500	500	541	525	408	56	...	...	...
6	Báler Khurd	...	665	800	800	668	700	416	25	...	1	...	
7	Báler Kalán	...	570	630	233	553	635	393	13	...	25	...	
8	Bánmar	...	650	428	428	598	448	387	13	...	3	...	
9	Bithwana	...	2,150	950	940	699	800	527	44	...	9	...	
10	Bangarwa	...	570	380	380	429	360	342	14	...	8	13	
11	Bárána	...	475	940	1,013	770	880	579	19	...	19	...	
12	Búrání	...	...	...	...	406	514	300	24	20	2	...
13	Búrthal Thethar...	...	917	700	325	709	763	570	35	2	17	...	
14	Búrthal Jat	...	1,425	855	855	1,077	963	914	55	...	11	107	
15	Bháráwás	...	5,230	2,382	2,377	2,541	2,356	2,728	219	..	250	67	
16	Bhándaur	...	1,800	2,185	2,185	2,007	2,074	1,946	158	...	81	91	
17	Bauhtwás Ahir	...	1,173	808	808	805	750	752	29	...	79	2	
18	Bhagwánpur	...	700	631	631	675	581	628	16	...	47	46	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irriga- gale.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigat- ed.		On total area.	On total area as- sessed.	On total area cul- tivated.	
...	...	...	73	73	75	1 5 1	2 1 1	2 7 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	31	...	159	190	193	1 6 1	1 6 10 1	1 7 3	Only slightly above average.
...	...	...	...	...	76	0 15 9 1	0 0 0	...	No change required.
...	...	...	341	341	341	1 2 8 1	1 3 0 1	1 3 0	Circle rates.
...	136	...	216	352	352	1 4 7 1	1 7 10 1	1 7 10 1	Wells some of them kacha.
...	166	...	224	390	391	1 10 11 1	1 12 7 1	1 12 8 1	Village poor, and requires relief, soils fair.
...	145	..	210	355	380	1 9 10 1	1 10 9 1	1 12 7 1	Soils almost all good, owners fairly off.
...	133	...	238	371	374	1 2 6 1	1 3 2 1	1 3 4	Soils inferior, and owners not well off.
...	125	...	349	474	483	1 8 3 1	1 10 6 1	1 11 0	At present over-assessed, but soil, cultivation and water are good.
...	49	...	258	307	328	1 0 10 1	1 1 6 1	1 2 9	Well water bad, and well area show somewhat in excess.
..	154	...	387	541	560	1 8 4 1	1 9 1 1	1 10 0 1	Village requires relief as given.
...	122	...	132	254	256	1 11 5 2	0 1 1 1	2 0 4 1	Jágir village and a good one.
...	108	...	408	516	533	1 5 5 1	6 11 1	1 7 8	An istamrar village above the average.
...	166	...	575	741	850	1 0 10 1	1 1 11 1	1 4 9 1	Water generally salt, the circle rates cannot be approached.
2	183	...	2,007	2,190	2,509	0 13 9 1	0 15 0 1	1 1 2 1	No material change advisable, soil here generally inferior.
...	216	...	1,400	1,616	1,788	1 1 0 1	1 2 6 1	1 4 6	Water here too bad; a slight reduction is suitable.
...	116	...	526	642	723	0 15 11 1	1 0 7 1	1 2 8 1	Wells salt and deep, and the Narmot Kallar.
...	139	...	380	519	612	0 14 9 1	0 15 2 1	1 1 11	Village generally poor, soil poor, water bad.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalsa, Jāgīr or shared. Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama of settlement be- fore last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhāi unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
										Unculturable.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK MAGDA SHOR—continued. KHALSA.	19	Bhūrpur	...	1,150	760	604	550	542	423	37	7	31	...
	20	Phadnī	...	903	606	606	569	550	525	12	...	38	...
	21	Pithrāwās	...	807	645	545	394	501	303	27	...	7	...
	22	Tint	...	760	1,443	1,443	1,151	1,307	1,083	89	...	105	...
	23	Thothwālkā	...	1,304	725	725	756	655	607	50	...	22	...
	24	Jatūwās	...	1,300	902	886	806	780	824	37	13	135	1
	25	Jaunāwās	...	903	965	965	750	850	601	25	...	60	...
	26	Jaitrāwās	...	825	1,045	1,045	994	1,000	930	64	...	19	41
	27	Chāndāwās	...	472	523	500	492	437	475	48	23	18	...
	28	Chīmāwās	...	503	713	713	664	717	610	87	...	57	1
	29	Husainpur	...	2,150	998	998	1,112	900	848	49	...	14	5
	30	Dānālampur	...	266	171	171	220	171	154	9	...	...	...
	31	Dhāmlāwās	...	855	855	317	738	877	619	21	...	60	...
	32	Dālāki	...	237	650	488	562	482	460	22	39	5	28
	33	Dhānī Sānto	...	380	571	571	482	521	387	21	...	19	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	109	...	239	348	379	1 4 6	1 6 10	1 8 11	Circle rates are suitable.
...	87	...	388	475	513	1 0 9	1 1 2	1 2 6	Soil not good, and wells salt, present assessment rather high.
...	82	...	187	269	276	1 10 5	1 13 0	1 14 0	A very good village, soil and water good.
...	200	...	689	889	994	1 3 3	1 5 0	1 7 6	Above the average, but wants relief.
...	92	...	443	535	557	1 1 3	1 2 9	1 3 7	Village poor and needs relief, wells very salt.
...	39	...	599	638	774	0 15 1	1 0 1	1 8 2	Over-assessed and poor, wells deep and brackish.
...	150	...	366	516	576	1 6 7	1 7 7	1 10 4	Soil good, but water salt, present assessment is too high.
...	76	...	730	806	866	1 1 2	1 2 5	1 3 10	Circle rates nearly.
...	28	...	358	386	404	0 14 8	1 1 3	1 2 1	Over-assessed and poor, wells salt.
...	86	...	379	465	523	1 2 9	1 0 1	1 8 8	Soils good, and no salt wells. Ahirs are fairly off.
...	156	...	624	780	799	1 1 2	1 2 2	1 2 5	Wells badly salt, owners Saiyids, and wail more than work; irrigable area rather largely stated.
...	40	...	105	145	145	1 1 9	1 2 11	1 2 11	Water deep and bad, no abadi, no advance advisable.
...	122	...	416	538	598	1 6 8	1 7 5	1 10 1	Soils good, wells brackish only, the owners are Ahirs, well off.
...	99	...	267	366	399	1 0 9	1 3 4	1 5 1	Not a good village, wells kacha and generally salt, owners non-resident.
...	73	...	274	347	366	1 5 6	1 6 9	1 8 0	At present highly assessed, but the village is rather above the average.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
Name of circle.		Khalisa, Jagir or share.		Number.		Name of village.		Highest Jama of settlement before last.		Highest Jama of last settlement.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.		Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.		Jama announced or fixed on appeal.		Total area of the village.		Unculturable.		Lakhrái.		Culturable.		Fallow.	
		34	Dhání Sund raud	300	400	400	372	400	304	15	...	45	...														
		35	Rajpura istamrar	285	630	630	533	586	395	18	...	...	...											
		36	Rajiáká ...	600	600	600	493	553	409	20	...	44	9														
		37	Rámpura ...	550	754	743	588	602	783	79	133	156	...														
		38	Ramgar ...	998	1,060	370	709	1,000	628	26	...	95	...														
		39	Rojhká ...	1,200	641	641	562	566	523	26	...	7	...														
		40	Sundraud	665	600	600	588	560	499	76	16	17	...														
		41	Saháranwás ...	1,401	950	950	638	863	433	51	...	14	...														
		42	Shahbazpur istamrar	475	241	241	257	263	169	10	...	4	...														
		43	Fatahpuri pápí ...	850	570	570	404	496	298	8	...	5	11														
		44	Kutabpúr Maula...	1,100	950	831	842	848	782	87	...	90	...														
		45	Kákauriá ...	1,125	1,069	1,035	1,051	1,050	786	72	...	59	6														
		46	Kaldwás ...	570	366	366	432	400	304	22	...	3	...														
		47	Kanmazrá ...	...	...	...	479	538	301	20	...	21	3											
		48	Kanháwás ...	219	109	109	171	133	181	4	...	11	...														
		49	Karnáwás ...	800	1,000	1,000	954	900	798	28	...	75	1														
		KHALSA, JAQIR.																									

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	65	...	179	244	289	1 5 0	1 6 2	1 10 2	No change advisable.
...	95	...	282	377	377	1 7 9	1 8 10	1 8 10	Above the average, but present assessment rather heavy.
...	82	...	254	336	389	1 5 7	1 6 9	1 10 4	Village above the average, but at present rather heavily assessed.
4	103	...	308	411	571	0 12 3	1 0 10	1 7 5	Close to Rewári, otherwise average.
...	144	...	363	507	602	1 9 6	1 10 7	1 15 6	An istamrar village, soils good, water not very good, but near, and estate is close to Rewári.
...	109	...	381	490	497	1 1 3	1 2 2	1 2 5	Circle rates nearly.
...	81	...	309	390	407	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 7 0	Owners are not good agriculturists.
...	156	...	212	368	382	1 15 10	2 4 1	2 5 6	A first-rate village, but even at high rates there is a reduction as given.
...	44	...	111	155	159	1 8 10	1 10 5	1 11 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	86	...	188	274	290	1 10 7	1 11 4	1 12 11	Well cultivated, this is low enough jama.
7	131	...	467	598	695	1 1 4	1 3 6	1 6 8	Circle rates nearly.
...	226	...	423	649	714	1 5 4	1 7 6	1 9 10	Circle rates.
...	84	...	195	279	282	1 5 0	1 6 8	1 6 11	Most wells here salt, circle rates too high.
...	139	...	118	257	281	1 12 7	1 14 8	2 1 6	Soil very fair here, a Jágir village.
...	22	...	144	166	177	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 12 10	An inferior village.
...	114	...	580	694	770	1 2 0	1 2 8	1 4 9	Over-assessed at present, the wells are mostly salt, and crops not good.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.			Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi unassessed.		Uncultivated.	
Khalisa, Jāgir or shared.		Highest Jama of settlement before last.		Highest Jama of last settlement.	Unculturable.					Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.	
Number.													
CHAK MAGDA SHOR—continued.		50	Khajūri ...	1,520	1,600	1,600	1,377	1,400	1,122	40	9	55	...
		51	Kharsānki ...	450	360	360	316	345	231	10	...	4	...
		52	Kharkhari Bhīwān ...	515	515	412	288	325	264	20	...	3	5
		53	Khargūwās ...	1,330	771	771	806	750	576	80	...	12	3
		54	Khorī ...	855	1,937	1,937	1,550	1,928	1,455	314	14	2	...
		55	Gāngauli ...	1,000	665	450	587	512	587	40	...	30	12
		56	Gajjīwās ...	350	200	200	188	183	128	9	...	2	...
		57	Gokalpūr ...	960	1,240	1,240	938	1,150	655	33	7	32	...
		58	Gokalgarh ...	4,400	2,800	2,867	2,968	3,066	2,247	233	...	145	1
		59	Goliākā ...	...	...	...	747	868	618	19	...	61	5
		60	Gumīnā ...	1,045	1,112	1,112	668	900	566	35	...	17	...
		61	Ghūrkwās ...	...	...	...	548	550	363	25	...	27	...
		62	Ladhūwās Abir...	1,330	618	494	530	500	425	26	...	32	...
		63	Majra Sheorāj ...	1,000	722	722	736	700	536	23	...	42	...
		64	Majri doda ...	323	300	300	319	280	184	11	...	...	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Iri-gable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	156	...	862	1,018	1,073	1 4 0	1 4 11	1 6 0	Circle rates nearly, village wants relief.
...	49	...	168	217	221	1 7 1½	1 9 0	1 9 5½	A good village.
...	36	...	200	236	244	1 3 8½	1 5 3½	1 6 0½	A good village, at present over-assessed.
...	179	...	302	481	496	1 4 10	1 8 2½	1 8 11½	Village rather poor, something less than its present jama wanted.
...	265	...	860	1,125	1,127	1 5 2½	1 11 4½	1 11 5	A very good village, and fully assessed, no material alteration.
...	40	...	465	505	547	0 13 11½	0 14 11½	1 0 2½	Fair soil, but wells kutchá, and no abádi.
...	41	...	76	117	119	1 6 11½	1 8 7½	1 9 0½	Circle rates.
...	228	...	355	583	615	1 12 1	1 13 11	1 15 6½	A good village, but rather highly assessed. Soil, water, cultivation good.
...	636	...	1,232	1,868	2,014	1 5 10	1 8 4½	1 10 3	A large village, and close to Rewári.
...	96	...	437	533	599	1 6 5½	1 7 2½	1 10 0½	A good baráni soil, but the wells are salt. Villagers doing fairly. Jágir.
...	109	...	405	514	531	1 9 5½	1 11 10½	1 12 0	A good village, but over-assessed, retrogression since last settlement.
...	146	...	165	311	338	1 8 3	1 10 0½	1 12 3½	Circle rates, a jágir.
...	78	...	289	367	399	1 2 10	1 4 0½	1 5 9½	Soils good, but water bad, the present assessment almost right.
...	168	...	303	471	513	1 4 10½	1 5 10	1 7 9½	Average, but wells salt, the culturable waste too is inferior.
...	116	...	57	173	173	1 8 4	1 9 10½	1 9 10½	Soil fair but wells mostly salt, and láo area large.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.	Khalsa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabbī, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi unassessed.		Uncultivated.	
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhrāj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK MAGDA SHOR—concluded.													
KHALSA.													
65	Muradpurī	...	...	416	238	215	240	234	164	7	...	7	...
66	Molhāwās	...	...	650	302	302	270	266	203	13	...	...	...
67	Mūndhaliā	...	...	422	400	400	507	450	410	26	...	49	...
68	Mundhiā Kherā	...	...	817	551	451	483	400	298	18	...	9	...
69	Mahakharīā	...	...	...	259	259	297	260	214	13	...	14	...
70	Mailawās	...	...	375	305	305	254	282	170	7	...	5	...
71	Narāyanpur	...	...	693	437	437	380	350	282	22	...	...	...
72	Nagī Godhā	...	...	250	285	285	213	240	167	24	...	2	...
73	Nayagāon	...	...	1,235	713	713	666	712	448	23	...	45	...
74	Hānsākā	...	...	950	950	352	975	975	634	23	...	8	...
	Total Chak	...	...	63,081	51,774	48,271	49,378	50,865	40,980	2,990	283	2,393	537
	Circle rates on amended area					...	49,430	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAK MANDI.													
KHALSA.													
1	Alhiāwās	...	...	846	642	642	416	516	476	19	...	103	...
2	Aulānt	...	...	2,100	1,330	1,330	1,303	1,330	1,340	32	...	105	...
3	Bataurī	...	...	2,525	1,235	1,235	1,197	1,379	884	43	...	1	...
4	Bāranī	...	...	3,990	3,000	3,000	3,384	3,383	3,818	81	...	169	90
5	Bihārīpūr	...	...	665	360	360	380	364	417	16	...	76	...
				Including Basauli.									

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	51	...	99	150	157	1 6 10	1 7 10	1 8 11	Circle rates nearly.
...	34	...	156	190	190	1 4 11	1 6 5	1 6 5	Circle rates nearly.
...	81	...	254	335	384	1 1 6	1 2 9	1 5 6	Chahi average, barāni rather inferior, the increase is sufficient.
...	135	...	136	271	280	1 5 6	1 6 10	1 7 7	Wells salt, the village poor and requires relief.
...	40	...	147	187	201	1 3 5	1 4 8	1 6 3	No change can be well made here.
...	63	...	95	158	163	1 10 6	1 11 8	1 12 6	A good village, not salt wells, and good manured area.
...	63	...	197	260	260	1 3 10	1 5 6	1 5 6	An inferior village with very bad water, at present considerably over-assessed.
...	38	...	103	141	143	1 7 0	1 10 10	1 11 3	Rather over-assessed, reduction given as required.
...	148	...	232	380	425	1 9 5	1 10 9	1 14 0	Soils good, and manured area large.
...	242	...	361	603	611	1 8 7	1 9 6	1 9 10	Circle rates, an istamarar.
13	8,347	...	26,417	34,764	37,707	...	...	...
...	
...	81	...	273	354	457	1 1 4	1 2 0	1 7 4	A large waste area, the reduction given is sufficient.
...	207	...	996	1,203	1,303	1 15 10	1 0 3	1 1 8	Circle rates nearly.
...	272	...	568	840	841	1 8 11	1 10 2	1 10 2	Good soil, and benefits by rain. Large increase in chahi area.
...	340	...	3,138	3,478	3,737	0 14 2	0 14 5	0 15 6	Circle rates.
...	76	...	249	325	401	0 13 11	0 14 6	1 1 11	Wells deep and soils light.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.	Khalisa, Jagir or shared.	Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabi, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rate sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minhdi unassessed.		Uncultivated.	
				Highest Jama of settlement before last.	Highest Jama of last settlement.					Unculturable.	Lakhráj.	Culturable.	Fallow.
CHAK MANDL—continued. KHALISA. Jágir.	6	Bauhtwás Bhaundú	1,200	665	665	870	804	1,009	19	...	51	31	
	7	Berlí	1,411	1,600	1,600	1,518	1,600	1,648	44	...	80	21	
	8	Parkhotampur	1,235	713	713	1,086	948	1,410	33	...	115	40	
	9	Jatúsaná	990	2,200	1,760	2,346	2,031	2,695	116	...	275	23	
	10	Delhává	1,050	854	854	635	726	725	29	...	108	...	
	11	Daubhiá	1,156	950	950	1,165	1,108	1,204	45	...	41	23	
	12	Rasúli	Includ- ed in Bihari- pur.	245	245	274	275	203	15	...	...	...
	13	Kumraudá	1,300	760	665	729	688	798	28	...	93	...	
	14	Gulábpurá	760	588	588	622	634	554	19	...	12	...	
	15	Gopálpurá Pirán- pura.	285	857	30	826	910	843	33	21	48	...	
	16	Gopálpurá Gazi	713	850	680	719	680	1,011	24	...	14	110	
	17	Motla Khárd	1,750	950	950	728	824	648	34	...	77	...	
	18	Músapur	1,995	1,131	1,131	1,127	1,138	887	30	...	8	...	
	19	Mándawás	433	271	271	357	321	341	6	...	13	...	

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	100	...	808	908	990	0 12 9	0 13 0	0 14 2	Increase of 384 acres in cultivation, but as a whole the village is rather below the average.
...	171	...	1,332	1,503	1,604	0 15 6½	0 15 11½	1 1 0½	Fully assessed and paying the assessment. No change is desirable.
...	80	...	1,142	1,222	1,377	0 10 9	1 0 4½	1 2 5½	An inferior Rangar village. A large increase would not be safe.
14	237	...	2,030	2,267	2,579	0 12 0½	0 12 7½	0 14 4	A Rangar village with salt wells. The increase is sufficient.
...	91	...	497	588	696	1 0 0½	1 0 8½	1 3 9	A substantial reduction given, we need not go lower.
...	162	...	933	1,095	1,159	0 14 6½	0 15 3½	1 0 2½	This increase is enough for the village to pay well,
...	75	...	113	188	188	1 5 8	1 7 5	1 7 5	Circle rates.
...	102	...	575	677	770	0 13 9½	1 0 4½	1 2 7½	Not fully average, though water is near.
...	103	...	420	523	535	1 2 3½	1 2 11½	1 3 4½	A full average village.
...	124	...	617	741	789	1 1 3½	1 2 5½	1 3 7½	An istamrar village with water nearer than the average, bhr good, but some wells salt.
5	37	...	821	858	987	0 10 9	0 11 0½	0 12 8	Soils not good, and owners Rangar. No advance is advisable.
...	143	...	394	537	614	1 4 4	1 5 5½	1 8 6½	Soils fair and large manured area; the reduction now given is sufficient.
...	249	...	600	849	857	1 4 6½	1 5 3	1 5 5½	Circle rates nearly.
...	42	...	280	322	335	0 15 0½	0 15 4	0 15 11½	No abadi.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1		2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle.			Number.	Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 6 years ending Rabbí, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rates sanctioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí unassessed.		Uncultivated.		
KHALSA.		Highest Jama of settlement before last.			Highest Jama of last settlement.	Unculturable.					Lakhráji.	Culturable.	Fallow.		
CHAK MUNDIA—concluded.			20	Múndi ...	2,450	1,954	1,954	2,213	2,142	2,343	149	...	...	...	10
			21	Nangal Múndi ...	1,000	800	800	929	967	896	35	...	...	16	...
			22	Nainsakhpura ...	1,995	1,235	1,235	1,250	1,292	1,078	34	...	...	106	1
			23	Halúberá ...	1,269	950	950	744	805	847	14	...	...	49	4
				Total Chak ...	30,718	24,140	22,608	24,818	24,865	26,075	898	21	...	1,560	353
				Circle rates on amended area ...				24,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHAK MUSHTARKEA.			1	Akhera ...	...	...	475	597	600	719	22	...	...	55	6
			2	Inchhápuri ...	...	...	595	891	733	747	80	...	...	25	57
			3	Pahári ...	...	...	878	1,142	994	743	56	...	...	122	...
			4	Jánfawás ...	...	...	238	461	386	387	9	...	...	31	7
			5	Darapur ...	...	...	428	506	523	407	17	...	...	23	...
			6	Sháhpur Ját ...	...	...	407	417	406	434	53	...	...	45	28
			7	Alawalpur Garhi. ...	...	...	523	825	700	732	18	...	...	...	11
			8	Kápriwas Khetaka ...	...	...	943	1,037	1,004	839	27	...	...	8	...
			9	Khtál Mainawas ...	...	...	403	508	508	792	68	...	...	113	...

GURGAON DISTRICT—continued.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	169	...	2,016	2,184	2,194	0 14 7½	0 15 7½	0 15 8½	Fair soils, but owners Rajputs, and most of the wells kutchu.
...	143	...	702	845	861	1 1 3	1 1 11½	1 2 3½	On the whole a good village, with a substantial increase in cultivation and irrigation.
...	289	...	648	937	1,044	1 3 2	1 3 9½	1 6 0½	A fully average village, with soils good of their kind.
...	57	...	723	780	833	0 15 2½	0 15 5½	1 0 6	Undoubtedly over-assessed, but with this reduction will do.
19	3,350	...	19,874	23,224	25,156	...	...	...
...	
...	77	...	559	636	697	0 13 4½	0 13 9½	0 15 1	Circle rates nearly.
...	197	...	388	585	667	0 15 8½	1 1 7	1 4 0½	Formerly highly assessed, but now low owing to damage done by the Sahibi. There have been several new wells.
...	213	173	179	565	687	1 5 5	1 7 2	1 12 2	Well irrigation extensive, and water near and sweet: land magda fair, but bhur inferior.
...	75	...	265	340	378	0 15 11½	1 0 4	1 2 2	Centre of the village good chahi, round it inferior bhur.
...	104	...	263	367	390	1 4 6½	1 5 5½	1 6 9½	Soils and chahi above average, benefit in heavy rains from the Sahibi.
...	3	169	136	308	381	0 14 11½	1 1 0½	1 5 1	Fully assessed already.
...	180	...	523	703	714	0 15 3½	0 15 8½	0 15 11½	Jama announced Rs. 768, reduced on appeal. A great increase in resources.
...	141	...	663	804	812	1 3 1½	1 3 9½	1 3 11½	Circle rates nearly.
...	45	...	566	611	724	0 10 3	0 11 2½	0 13 3½	Circle rates.

TAHSIL REWARI,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of circle. Khalsa, Jágir or shared.			Name of village.	Highest Jama.		Average demand of last 5 years ending Rabbí, 1877.	Estimated demand as per revenue rate sanc- tioned for the circle.	Jama announced or fixed on appeal.	Total area of the village.	Minháí unassessed.		Uncultivat- ed.	
Number.		Highest Jama of settlement before last.		Highest Jama of last settlement.	Unculturable,					Lakhráj.	Culturable,	Fallow.	
	10	Lokra	...	...	...	1,425	1,513	1,553	846	46	...	...	2
	11	Lokrí	...	...	...	1,330	1,212	1,357	958	30	...	...	130
	12	Málpurá	...	...	...	665	1,271	1,000	1,202	36	...	82	6
	13	Muzaffrá	...	...	...	788	839	900	698	36	...	38	3
	14	Mahesrí	...	...	...	665	676	600	776	56	...	...	...
	15	Mau	...	...	...	691	1,598	1,300	1,530	20	...	150	11
		Total Chak	...	...	...	10,454	13,493	12,564	11,810	514	...	692	261
		Total Tahsil	...	3,39,463	2,64,581	2,03,545	2,75,142	2,76,096	2,75,545	25,691	684	17,869	4,533
		Circle rates on amended area ...											
							2,75,202	...	..	...	...	...	...

The amount entered as initial demand in the Jamabandi is Rs. 2,64,902. To reconcile the amounts for Rs. 204—total deductions Rs. 11,199. This will give Rs. 2,64,897, which will really be the khalsa

GURGAON DISTRICT—concluded.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Gardens.	Cultivated.				Total area assessed.	Rate per acre			REMARKS.
	Chahi with Irrigable.	Irrigated by other means.	Unirrigated.	Total area irrigated.		On total area.	On total area assessed.	On total area cultivated.	
...	253	289	256	798	800	1 13 4	1 15 0	1 15 1	A low-lying village flooded from the Indri and Sahibi.
...	173	131	494	798	928	1 6 8	1 7 4	1 11 2	Above the average. Water near, and village benefits by floods.
...	194	...	884	1,078	1,166	0 13 3	0 13 8	0 14 10	Jama announced Rs. 1,185 reduced on appeal. Very large increase in resources and cultivation.
...	9	322	268	599	662	1 4 7	1 5 9	1 8 0	Jama announced Rs. 934, reduced on appeal. A good low-lying Sahibi village.
...	104	...	616	720	720	0 12 0	0 13 4	0 13 4	Jama announced Rs. 748, reduced on appeal. A Jat village; light soils.
...	203	95	1,051	1,349	1,510	0 13 7	0 13 9	0 15 5	Jama announced Rs. 1,403, reduced on appeal. An enormous increase of cultivation, formerly partly in jágir.
...	1,971	1,179	8,111	10,261	11,236	...	...	...
279	41,812	2,426	1,79,187	2,23,425	2,46,128	...	...	...
...	

deduct from the Statement here Jágir Rs. 8,698, Leases on wells Rs. 2,297, Gardens not here allowed demand for this year, Rs. 5 having been after the submission of the Jamabandi deducted for gardens.

APPENDIX No. V.

PREFACE.

THE General Code of Tribal Custom for the Gurgaon District has been prepared in the following manner. The village headmen of each of the principal land-owning tribes in the district were called together by tribes; and a series of questions drawn up by Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., and approved by the Punjab Government, were put to them as plainly as possible, and their answers carefully recorded, with instances and exceptions attested by them. I myself superintended the attestation of the customs of all but a few of the less important tribes; and afterwards, from the record made by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and myself, drew up a Code for each tribe separately (except that the Codes for some of the less important tribes were combined from the first). These separate Codes with some hundreds of instances will be found in another Volume.* I have now in this General Code combined all these Tribal Codes into one, noting, under the answer to each question, in what respects the customs of the different tribes are the same and in what they differ, and adding remarks, suggested during the course of attestation, explanatory of the custom referred to.

As the village headmen, who represented their respective tribes, are the men who represent their villages in all important transactions, and are, as members of the most influential families in their respective villages, likely to be the most intelligent men of their tribe; as, of the 3,568 headmen of the 21 tribes in the district which own more than one or two villages, 2,754 were present at the attestation of their Tribal Code; as a European officer, assisted by an experienced

* Not printed.

Native, superintended the attestation of the more important Codes, and afterwards drew them up carefully, with his own hand after much deliberation; and as the following General Code of Tribal Custom has been drawn up by a careful comparison of the different Tribal Codes, it may be accepted as of some authority on the customs of the district.

The extraordinary similarity of the customs of the different tribes is worthy of note, extending, as it does, not only to all Hindú tribes, from the Bráhmaṇ and Rájput to the Gújar and Malláh, and not only to tribes formerly Hindú and now Musalmán, such as the Meo and the Khánzáda, but to the tribes which claim a foreign Musalmán origin, as the Sayad and the Mughal. Indeed, there are hardly any traces of the Muhammadan law in any tribe, except in the customs regarding marriage among Musalmáns, with whom the only valid form of marriage is the Muhammadan *nikáh*, nor, on the other hand, are the nice distinctions of the so-called Hindú law to be found in the customs of the Hindú tribes: for instance, there is little trace of the importance attached by Hindú law, in questions of inheritance and adoption, to the duty of presenting oblations to deceased ancestors, and the degrees of relationship thereby defined.

The Hindú tribes are, in order of importance as regards numbers, the Ját, Ahír, Rájput, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Gaurwa, Banya, Taga, Dhúsar, Malláh, Agrí, and Kayath. The tribes formerly Hindú, but converted to Islám, are the Meo, Khánzáda, some Rájputs, some Gaurwas, and some Játs. The tribes which claim a purely Musalmán origin are the Shekh, Beloch, Sayad, Pathán, Fakír, and Mughal.

The prevalent customs are very simple. The usual subdivision of the tribe is into *góts*, the *gót* being founded on the tradition of common descent, and embracing all descendants through males of the common male ancestor—in a word, all agnates. According to strict old custom, no one save an agnate could be adopted, so that no stranger could be admitted into the *gót*; but now, with the consent of the agnates, a

person related through a female, and therefore belonging naturally to another *gót*, may be adopted into the family and *gót* of his adoptive father. Betrothal is a contract generally entered into between the parents of the boy and girl to transfer the ownership of the girl to the boy's family on her reaching puberty; and even the death of the boy does not make the contract void. By the ceremony of marriage, in which among Hindús an old form of sale is gone through, the ownership of the girl is actually transferred to the boy's family, who have thereafter full power over the girl, while her rights and duties towards her own family are thereby cancelled. On the death of the husband, the widow must either remain a widow or marry her husband's brother, unless the agnates sell her to a stranger of the same tribe. A woman is always, to some extent, under the control of her own agnates until marriage, and then of her husband's agnates. A boy is, until puberty, under the guardianship of his father, or, failing him, of the near male agnates. According to strict old custom, none but the male agnates can inherit—the property cannot leave the *gót*; but most noteworthy is the universal custom that, in default of male agnatic descendants, the widow, in all cases, takes a life-interest in her husband's share, and can, even if the family be living jointly, claim partition; but she cannot alienate the property, which on her death reverts to the husband's agnates.

The right of representation is of universal application. Where an agnate would have taken a share if alive, his male agnatic descendants, or, failing them, his widow, invariably take his share if he is dead. Brothers take equal shares, except in the few cases in which the peculiar custom of taking the inheritance by mothers prevails. The order of inheritance is simple and consistent. First, all the male agnatic descendants of the deceased inherit. Failing them, his widow takes a life-interest in the whole property of the deceased. Then his father, then the male agnatic descendants of the father, then the mother, then the paternal grand-

father, then the male agnatic descendants of the paternal grandfather, and so on in the same way, never going through a female—that is, never leaving the *gót*. A man having no male agnatic descendant may adopt a son from among his male agnates of a lower generation. The adopted loses all claim to his natural father's property, and inherits as a son of the person adopting him. The form of adoption consists merely in handing the son over; and there is no restriction as to age. Women have no property at their own disposal. Illegitimate children are not recognized. Wills are unknown.

Gifts of immoveable property cannot be made without consent of the male agnates. The father has full power over the moveable property, and can do with it as he likes. He may also, during his lifetime, do as he likes with the immoveable property, provided he does not alienate it, except in case of absolute necessity; but on his death the male agnates are entitled to their shares by inheritance, and he cannot defeat their rights. With the consent of the male agnates, however, he can give immoveable property to a relation through a female, such as a daughter's son or husband; or can adopt a daughter's son. Without the consent of the male agnates the immoveable property cannot leave the *gót*, *i.e.*, the agnates. The widow of a man who has died without male agnatic descendants can adopt for him one of his male agnates, who succeeds as his son: she cannot without the consent of the male agnates alienate the property from them.

It is remarkable how few modifications of these simple and consistent old customs are found. The refinements and subtleties of the Muhammadan and so-called Hindú law should be introduced as little as possible.

J. WILSON,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

The 17th July 1879.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART.	SEC.		PAGE.
I	I	Family relations	1
"	II	Betrothal	12
"	III	Marriage	18
"	"	Divorce	28
"	IV	Guardianship and minority	31
"	"	Powers of guardians	33
"	"	Powers of minors	34
II	I	General rules of inheritance—	36
		A. Where there are male lineal descendants	<i>ib.</i>
		B. Right of representation	38
		C. Where there are no male lineal descendants	41
		D. Daughters and their issue	43
		E. Other relatives—	46
		(I) Parents	<i>ib.</i>
		(II) Brothers and their issue	47
		(III) Sisters and their issue	48
		(IV) The husband	49
		(V) The stepson	<i>ib.</i>
		F. Where there are no relatives	50
		G. Ascetics	<i>ib.</i>
"	II	Adoption—	52
		A. Who may adopt	<i>ib.</i>
		B. Who may be adopted	53
		C. With what formalities	55
		D. The effects of adoption	56
		E. Ghar Janwái	57
"	III	Special property of females	<i>ib.</i>
"	IV	Bastardy	58
"	V	Wills and legacies	61

PART.	SEC.		PAGE.
II	VI	Gifts—	61
		A. Gifts described	<i>ib.</i>
		B. Death-bed gifts	62
		C. Gifts to relatives	<i>ib.</i>
		D. Gifts to strangers	65
		E. Gifts of joint property	<i>ib.</i>
		F. Revocation	67
II	VII	Partition—	<i>ib.</i>
		B. Partition of lands held in joint ownership other than common village land—	<i>ib.</i>
		(I) Where the ancestor survives	<i>ib.</i>
		(II) Among the heirs after succession	69
		C. Effect of partition by the father on inheritance	70

THE CODE OF TRIBAL CUSTOM, GURGAON DISTRICT.

BY

J. WILSON,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

PART I.—SECTION I.

FAMILY RELATIONS.

Question 1.—Are any persons considered to be relations besides those who are descended from a common ancestor?
Nature of relationship.

Are all or any of the kindred of the wife considered to be the relations of—

- (1) the husband;
- (2) the husband's relatives or children?

If so, state the persons who are relatives, with the names of the relationships.

Answer 1.—Besides persons descended from a common ancestor, the following persons are considered to be relations (*rishtadár*); but, except those descended from a common ancestor, none of them can be called heirs (*wáris*):—

(a) Kindred of the wife considered to be relations of the husband are wife's father=*susrá*, wife's mother=*sás* or *sású*, wife's brother=*sálá* or *sáro*, wife's brother's wife=*salaij* or *salahj* or *sáriyá* or *sálhá* or *sáliyá* or *sálhe*, wife's sister=*sáli* or *sári*, wife's sister's husband=*sádhú* or *sádú*.

All these relations taken together, that is, the wife's father's family, are called *susrál* or *susrár* or *sásrá*—a word which denotes rather the house or village where they live than the persons themselves.

(b) Kindred of the wife considered to be the relations of the husband's relatives are the father and mother of the wife called *samdhi* and *samdhan* respectively of the father and mother of the husband, and *vice versa*. The collective relationship, or rather the house or village, is called *samdhi-yána* or *samdhaná*.

(c) Kindred of the wife considered to be relations of the husband's children, that is, relations through the mother, are mother's father = *náná*, mother's mother = *nání*, mother's brother = *mámún* or *mamá*, mother's brother's wife = *mámí* or *máin*, mother's brother's son = *mámún ká bétá bhát*, mother's sister = *mausi* or *máusi*, mother's sister's husband = *mausá*. All these relations taken together (or rather their house or village) are called *nansál* or *nanihál* or *nansár* = wife's father's family.

(All tribes without exception.)

Notes.—The word *rishtadár* is used in this district for "relation" in the fullest sense, and would include any relation by blood or marriage, however remote. When the word *wáris* is used for "relation," the people think of the rules of inheritance; but sometimes *wáris* = owner (*málik*) or master or guardian. The word *ekjaddí* = person descended from a common ancestor, rarely includes any but males descended through males, who alone are in most tribes entitled to inherit. Thus *ekjaddí* is equivalent to "agnate," except that it does not include females. Sometimes *asnáo* is used as equivalent to *rishtadár*, "relation," and sometimes *áshnáo* is applied particularly to a son-in-law (*janicái*). It is evidently a corruption of *áshná*.

Dadsál = the house or family or village into which one's grandfather (*dádá*) married; *nansál* = the house or family or village into which one's father married; *susrál* = the house or family or village into which oneself married; *sam-dhyána* = the house or family or village into which one's son married.

A woman calls her own father's house *píhar*.

Other relationships are—Father's father = *dádá* or *bábá*; father's elder brother = *táyá* or *táo*, and his wife *tái*; father's younger brother = *chachá* or *cháchá* or *káká*, and his wife *cháchí* or *chachí* or *kákí*; father's sister = *búa* or *phú-phí*, and her husband *phúphá*; step-mother = *dúsrí má* or *mausi* or *maindar má*: this word *mausi* is used for (1) mother's sister, (2) stepmother, and (3) brother's or sister's mother-in-law; brother = *bhát* or *bhaiyá*, sister = *bahin* or *bá-*

hin ; elder brother's wife = *bhábhi* or *bhāwij*, younger brother's wife = *bahoriyá* : this word *bahoriyá* is also used for a son's wife, who is generally called *bahú*, a word also applied to one's wife.

The word *bahú* is used generally for the wife of a relation younger than oneself or of a younger generation.

Notes.—Wife's brother's son = *sárut* (son of *sárá*), but generally called simply *bhatijá* = brother's son ; husband's other wife = *sauk* or *saut* ; husband's sister = *nand* or *nanad*, and her husband *nandoi* or *nandeú*, and her son *nandút* ; daughter = *dhi* or *béti*, and her son *dheotá* or *dohtá* or *nau-ásá*, and her husband *janvot* or *jammát* or *dámád* or *khvesh*.

The Musalmáns, of course, know the Persian terms of relationship, but they are seldom used, the Hindú terms being more common even among the Sayads.

In the course of attestation the comparative difficulty which the people evidently had in following out relationships through the mother, wife, and daughter showed how much more importance is attached to relationship through males than to that through females.

In describing a relationship beyond those for which there are special names, the special name of a similar nearer relationship is used, but always a name which shows that neither the generation, nor the fact that the relationship is through a female (if it be through any female except the wife), is lost sight of. Thus a grandfather's brother is *dádá* or *náná* as the case may be ; a father's cousin *cháchá* or *mámún*.

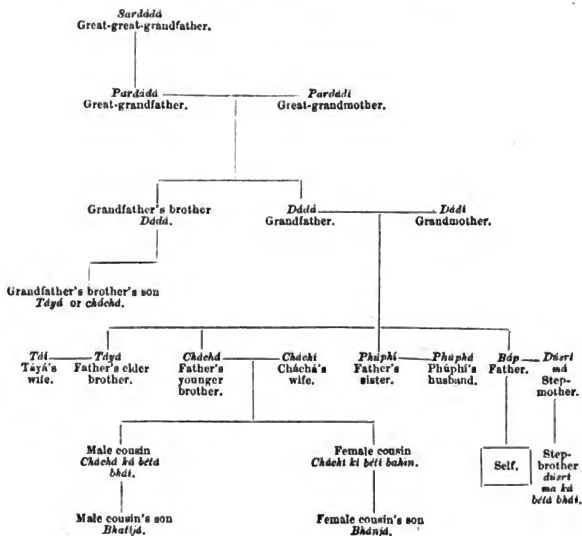
It is worthy of note that there is no word meaning "cousin." It has to be expressed by a periphrasis, such as *cháchá ká bétá bhát*.

A father is addressed as *láláji*. A man addresses all women, except his wife, with *arí*, the feminine form of the interjection ; his wife he addresses with *are*, the masculine form. It is very improper for a man to address any other woman with *are*, as signifying improper relations.

A woman addresses her husband and all male relatives equal to, or older than he, with *jí* or *ají* ; she need not be so polite to her husband's younger brother or nephew. A man must never mention his wife's name, nor she his. This is strictly adhered to even by the Musálmán Sayads. No reason can be given for this superstition, save immemorial custom. A man speaks of his wife as the dame (*bírbáni*), the housewife (*gharwáti*), the lass (*lugái*), the wife (*bahú*, often

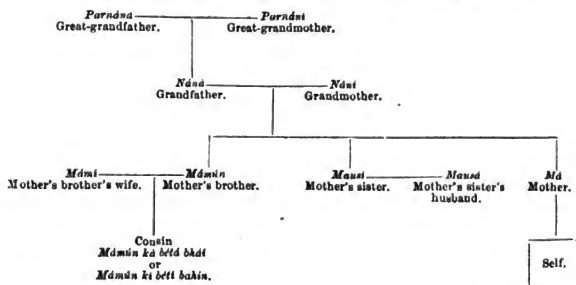
pronounced *bow* = bend), or describes her as "*rámđáski*" from her father, or "*dhansingh kí má*" from her son, or "*bádshápúr wáli*" from the place of her birth. The word *bibi* is used rather in speaking of a sister than of a wife. *Aurat bání* is applied to women in general. A man speaking of another man's wife talks of her as so-and-so's *bír bání*. A wife talks of her husband as *gharwálá* or *kháwínd*, or so-and-so's father or so-and-so's uncle. An elder brother looks on his younger brother's wife as something like a son's wife: thus the word *bahoriyá* is applied to both, and in some tribes which allow the younger brother to marry his elder brother's widow, an elder brother cannot marry his younger brother's widow.

A.—Relations through the Father, whether of man or woman.



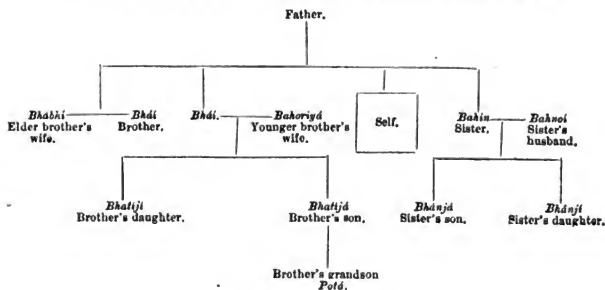
A woman calls this her *píkar*.

B.—Relations through the Mother, whether of man or woman.

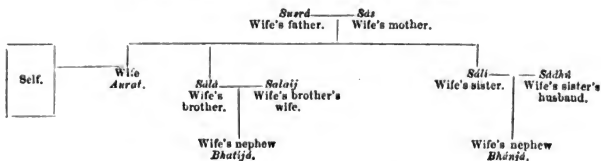


These relations form the *nánsál* = mother's father's house.

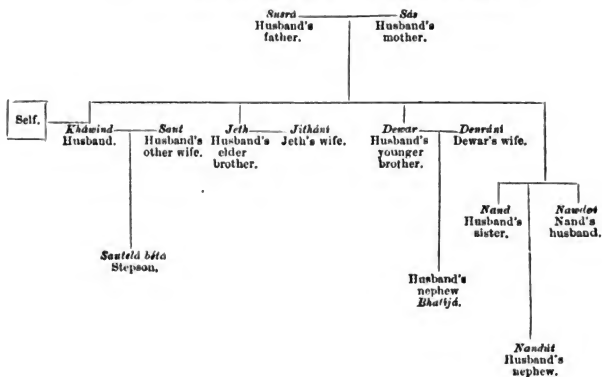
C.—Relations through the Brother and Sister, whether of man or woman.



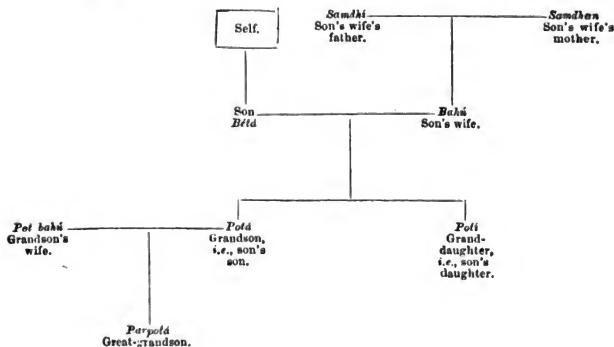
D.—(1) *Relations through the Wife, of a man.*



This is a man's *susrál* = wife's father's house.

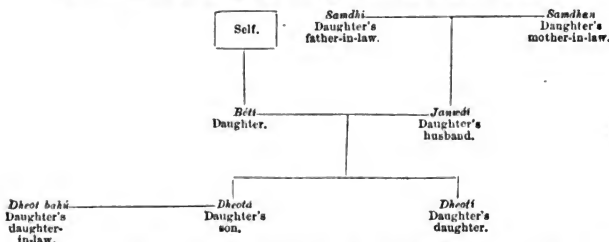
D.—(2) *Relations through the Husband, of a woman.*

This is a woman's *susrá* = husband's house or family.

E.—(1) *Relations through the Son, whether of man or woman.*

A man calls his child's father-in-law's house his *samdhíyáná*,

E.—(2) Relations through the Daughter, whether of man or woman.



Question 2.—Explain your system of reckoning generations; and give a table of kindred with the local names of the relations up to the third degree in both the ascending and descending line.

By how many generations are the following persons said to be related to the person whose relatives are to be reckoned?—

- (1) Brother;
- (2) Father;
- (3) Uncle;
- (4) Cousin-german, *i.e.*, uncle's son;
- (5) Brother's grandson;
- (6) Great-grandson;
- (7) Great-grandfather.

Answer 2.—All persons of the same generation are reckoned as equally distant with regard to generation. There is no custom of reckoning by degrees.

- (a) Brother and uncle's son are in one's own generation.
- (b) Father and uncle in the second generation upwards.
- (c) Brother's grandson in the third generation downwards.
- (d) Great-grandson in the fourth generation downwards.
- (e) Great-grandfather in the fourth generation upwards.
- (All tribes.)

Notes.—The only trace of a system of reckoning by degrees was, that some of the Dhúsars knew that there is such a system of reckoning as that of Act X of 1865, as illustrated in section 24. Thus, they say a brother is in the second degree (*darja*), his grandson in the fourth, &c.; but they make no practical use of this system. The other tribes do not even know of it, nor can they be said to think of one man as “related by generations” to another. They never lose sight, however, of the generation in which one person stands with regard to another.

In calculating generations (*piri* = *pusht*), as in calculating days, they include the man's own generation: thus, the

father and son are in the second generation; the great-grandson in the fourth.

The following table shows how the generations are reckoned:—

Fourth generation	. .	Great-grandfather.	Great-grandfather's brother.	
Third generation	. .	Grandfather.	Grandfather's brother.	Great-grandfather's brother's son.
Second generation	. .	Father.	Uncle.	Grandfather's brother's son.
Own generation	. .	Self.	Brother.	Cousin.
Second generation	. .	Son.	Nephew.	Cousin's son.
Third generation	. .	Grandson.	Grand-nephew.	&c.
Fourth generation	. .	Great-grandson.	Great-grand-nephew.	

And similarly with regard to relations through the mother, sister, and other female relations.

Question 3.—Into what classes are relations distributed? Specify each class, and the relations included in it. Give the distinctions, if any,—

Class of relations.

- (i) between Sapindas, Sakulyas, Samánodakas, Bandhus, and Gotrajas;
- (ii) between personal, paternal, and maternal kindred;
- (iii) between legal sharers and residuaries, near and distant kindred (*karibí* and *baídí*), lineal and collateral relations.

What relations are included in the terms *shurkaián jadí* and *hissadárán karibí*?

Answer 3.—There is no custom of distinguishing between—

- (1) Sapindas, Sakulyas, Samánodakas, Bandhus, and Gotrajas,
- (2) or personal, paternal, and maternal kindred,
- (3) or legal sharers and residuaries, near and distant kindred, lineal and collateral relations, *shurkaián jadí* and *hissadárán karibí*.

(All tribes.)

Notes.—The classes of relatives under the Hindú law are not known even to the Bráhmans; and most of the Hindú tribes, although they offer the *pind* to their ancestors, and

say there are seven persons to whom it is offered, cannot say with certainty which are the seven.

Most even of the Musalmáns know nothing of the distinctions made between classes of relatives by the Muhammadan law. Some of the Shekhs, Sayads, and Patháns have a vague idea of the meaning of these terms, but none of them are acted on in practice. In tribes which are divided into *gôts*, the limits of the *gôts* are well known, and always kept in mind; but this can hardly be said to be a classification of relatives. Perhaps relatives may be said to be divided into the great classes—first, males related through males only; and second, females and persons related through a female. According to the strict old custom, only the first class could inherit. They differ from the *agnates* of the Roman law only in this, that females related through males only were included among the *agnates*; but here, according to old custom, females can never inherit, and should be included in the second class. A man belongs to his father's *gót*; and as a woman cannot marry in her own *gót*, her children must be of a different *gót* from her own—that is, her father's. Thus, all males related through males only are of the same *gót*; and when a female comes in the chain the *gót* is changed. The strict old rule of inheritance is, therefore, generally thus expressed: The property cannot leave the *gót*."

Question 4.—Is your tribe divided into sections? If so, by what names are the sections known? Does each section
Tribal organization. depute one or more representatives to the *jirga*?
If so, what are such representatives called?

Has any particular person or family the right to be so deputed?

Answer 4.—There is no regularly-constituted *jirga*, or assembly to which sections of tribes depute representatives. When any caste question requires to be disposed of the chief man of the tribe in the neighbourhood summons a *pancháyat* of the tribe, which is attended by tribesmen from the neighbouring villages, but no particular person or family has a special right to be present. There are no definite rules as to the persons who are to attend the *pancháyat*, or as to the mode in which the business before it is to be discussed and disposed of. Everything is vague and indefinite, but the *pancháyat*, guided generally by the opinions of the older and more respectable tribesmen present, usually comes to a decision, which is acquiesced in by all. The most common questions which come before a *pancháyat* are

those relating to betrothal or marriage, the most important, perhaps, being the not uncommon case of a man's marrying a woman of another tribe, when a *pancháyat* is assembled to compel him to part with her, or to pronounce him outcaste. If a man be thus excommunicated, no one of his own tribe, except such as have been similarly outcaste, will eat, drink, or smoke with him, or give him his daughter in marriage; and had the tribesmen their will they would deprive him of all his civil rights.

The most important sub-division of the tribe (*ját, zát, gaum*) is the *gót*, a distribution based upon the tradition of common descent.

Each *gót* is supposed to be descended from one particular ancestor, from whom, generally, it derives its name: all persons descended through males only from that ancestor are of the same *gót*, which, therefore, consists of agnates only. Almost universally among Hindús, and among Hindús who have become Musalmáns, a man is prohibited from marrying in his own *gót*; so that here too, as in the Roman family system, a woman ends her branch of the family; for her sons will be of the *gót* of their father, and therefore of a different *gót* from hers. The *gót* resembles in many of its features the Roman *gens*; and, although the name of the *gót* does not form part of the ordinary name of the individual, they always remember and note to what *gót* he belongs. According to the strict old custom, a man could not adopt as a son any one of a *gót* different from his own, so that there was no way in which an outsider could be introduced into the *gót*; but now generally a man is allowed to adopt a person related to him through a female, such as his daughter or sister's son. In such a case the *gót* of the person adopted does not seem to be changed, but his children are considered to be of the same *gót* with the adopter of their father—that is, of the *gót* of their adoptive grandfather. This distinction into *góts* is very important in matters of marriage and inheritance.

"A man must not marry a woman of his own *gót*," and "the property must not leave the *gót*," are two maxims of very general application.

All Hindú tribes which have become Musalmán keep up the distinction into *góts*; and even those tribes which claim a pure Musalmán descent, many of them, call their sub-divisions by the name of *gót*. Thus, the Patháns, although they say that properly their sub-divisions are called *zai*, yet

generally know them as *gôts*; so, with the Shekhs and Mughals. The Beloch call their sub-divisions *tuman*.^{*} There are other sub-divisions of the tribe. The Bráhmans, while they seem to have no name to embrace the whole tribe, call their sub-tribes *ját* (= *zát*). These *játs*, while they are admitted on all sides to be Bráhmans, are to all intents and purposes separate castes, and will not intermarry. They are sub-divided into *gôts*, and these again into *al*,—a local distribution based on the tradition of common local origin; the place from which the *al* is supposed to have sprung generally giving its name to the *al*. In some cases the *al* has usurped the importance of the *gót*; and the restrictions as to marriage, generally attaching to the *gót*, have been transferred to the *al*. The Káyath tribe is similarly sub-divided. The Banya or trading class consists of several distinct tribes, one of which, the Agarwálá, consists of two sub-tribes—the Bísás, or pure Agarwálá, and the Dasás, or half-breeds. These form for all practical purposes distinct castes, as do the Dharúkras, an offshoot from the Bráhmans, and the Dasá Tagas, a branch of the Tagas, who have, like the Dharúkras, adopted the custom of remarriage of widows. The Meos call their twelve largest *gôts pál*, and a thirteenth is called *palákhra*. The Rájputs have a sub-division resembling the *al* of the Bráhmans, intermediate between the *gót* and the family (*ghar* or *khándán*) called the *thámbá*. This, too, is based on common descent, and simply means a branch of a *gót* consisting of a number of nearly-related families. The Fakírs are divided into *firkas* or *giroh* named after their spiritual leaders.

Possibly the *al* among the Brahmanás and the *thámbá* among the Rájputs are incipient *gôts*, and the now general sub-division of tribes into *gôts* may have arisen in somewhat the same way. As above noted, the *al* bears a distinct name; and in some cases has become so much like a distinct *gót* that men forget their *gót* and go by their *al* only. Among the Dhúsars, the *gót* is sub-divided into *kuldevis*, or collections of families worshipping the same family god. These, too, may possibly develop into distinct *gôts*. In calculating the prohibited degrees of marriages, the *kuldevi* takes the place of the *gót*.

Among the Meos, the *páls* are, some of them, divided into *thoks*, which used to have among themselves distinctions as to giving and taking in marriage.

^{*} It is interesting to note that *tuman* is the word for the whole tribe in Dera Gházi Khan, where the Beloch Chief is a *Tumandar*.—C. L. T.

PART I.—SECTION II.

BETROTHAL.

Question 1.—In the case of persons between whom marriage is lawful, who can make the contract of betrothal?
Parties and consent.

State whose consent is necessary to the validity of a betrothal—

- (1) where both parents of the person to be betrothed are living;
- (2) where the father is dead, but the mother and brothers, whether of full age or minors, are living;
- (3) where the mother is living and there are no brothers;
- (4) where both parents are dead.

Answer 1.—The consent of the relatives to a contract of betrothal of a minor, whether boy or girl, or of an adult female, is required in the following order:—

(1) The father's father; (2) the father; (3) the mother; (4) the elder brother, if of full age; (5) the father's brothers; (6) the father's brother's sons, &c.; and, failing paternal relations, the mother's father or brother can conduct the contract. (Sayads, Shekhs, and Patháns.)

The same, except that the brother of full age can overrule the mother; and if there be no brother of full age, the mother must consult the father's brothers. (Mughal, Beloch, Khánzada, Rájput, Gaurwa, Ját, Gújaz, Meo, Banya, Dhúsar, Kayath, Taga, Ágrí, Ját Musalmán, Malláh, Fakír, Ahír, and Bráhmaṇ.)

Notes.—The right to consent to betrothal goes much in the same order as do guardianship and inheritance. But really there is no clear well-defined custom regulating the matter and making it certain that one relative has the power to overrule the others: usually the whole family assembles to discuss a matter of this nature, and comes to an agreement about it, the wish of the elder members generally carrying the day. There are very few instances of a dispute about the person with whom a betrothal is to be made; and there is nothing in the mode in which such disputes have been settled to show that it was right, not might, which carried the day. It is unusual for a woman to conduct the ceremonies of betrothal, that is, to send the barber to engage a boy for her daughter; but instances are found in which a widow, managing for her minor children, did so make the contract of betrothal, with or without consulting her husband's male relatives related through males.

Question 2.—At what age can betrothal take place?

Answer 2.—There is no restriction with respect to age.

A betrothal can take place at any age after birth. (All tribes.)

Notes.—Instances are given of children being betrothed at all ages, from the day of their birth to the age of 40 or more. The commonest age is from 5 to 7; and few children are not betrothed before the age of 13. Some object to a child's being betrothed earlier, because it is not weaned till the age of three, and then is still subject to the diseases of childhood. Usually the boy is a little older than the girl; but this is not necessary. Sometimes the girl's age is concealed, as it is considered a disgrace to allow a girl to grow up unmarried. The age at which betrothal takes place depends much on the means of the family.

Question 3.—Can a person consent to his or her own betrothal; or is it in every case necessary that parents or guardians should consent on behalf of the child, or ward, whether male or female?

Can a widow consent to her own betrothal, whether or no there be living male near kindred of her deceased husband?

Answer 3.—A minor, whether boy or girl, cannot make a contract of betrothal: the consent of the relatives is necessary.

A man of full age can make his own contract of betrothal. A girl, though of full age, cannot make her own contract of betrothal: the consent of the relatives is necessary. A widow goes through no form of betrothal before remarriage. (All tribes.)

Note.—Usually the contract of betrothal, even of a man of full age, is made by his father or uncle, if he be alive. But if the man himself made it, even against his father's wish, it would not be invalid.

Formalities.

Question 4.—Describe the formalities which are observed upon a contract of betrothal.

Is there any distinction between formalities after which the betrothal is reversible and formalities which are absolutely binding?

Describe in full detail the formalities which are essential to the contract.

Is it necessary to employ *lāṛīs* or others; or can all ceremonies be performed by the relations of the parties concerned?

Answer 4.—The usual formalities of a contract of betrothal are as follows.

The father of the girl sends his family barber (*nāī*) and priest (*Purohit Brāhman*), or, if he be a Musalmān, his musician (*dom—mirāsi*) or one of these, to search among the families of his acquaintance for a boy who will be a suitable

match. They visit several families, and on their return report where they have found a suitable boy, and if horoscopes (*teivá—janampatrí*) are kept, bring his horoscope for comparison with the girl's. If there appears to be no objection to the match, and the girl's father approves of it, he sends his barber and priest, or musician, again to the boy's house with the signs of betrothal, called among Hindús *tíká* or *sikká*, and among Musalmáns *nishání*. If the boy's father approves of the match (no public enquiry is made about the girl, but the women find out among themselves), he calls together his kindred; and before them the messengers from the girl's house (called *negí*, as being entitled to the *neg* or *lik*—betrothal fees) put the signs of betrothal into the boy's lap, and usually some sweetmeats (*batúshe*) into his mouth, at the same time announcing the name of the girl with whom the betrothal is made. The signs of betrothal vary; but there is almost always a rupee, often a cocoanut, sometimes clothes, or a ring. If the boy be a Hindú, the girl's barber or priest makes the forehead mark (*tíká*) on the boy's forehead with his thumb; and during the ceremony the boy is seated on a wooden plank (*chauki—patrí*) raised a little off the ground, on which, after sweeping it and smearing it with cowdung (*gobar*), a square has been traced out (*chauk puráná*) with flour.

The binding ceremony is the placing of the signs of betrothal in the boy's lap before his assembled kindred. (Ahír, Malláh, Bráhmañ, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa, Rájput, Káyath, Banya, Dhúsar, Taga, Fakír, Khánzáda, Meo.)

Of these tribes, among the Ahírs, Bráhmans, Gaurwas, Rájputs, Khánzádas, it is necessary to send a *negí* (also called *haqdár*), barber, priest, or musician. Among most of the other tribes the father or other relative can himself conduct the betrothal, the contract being in such a case usually made by the girl's father's placing a rupee in the boy's hand. Sometimes, especially among the Meos, Játs, and Gújars, the girl's father literally sells his daughter for a price.

Among the Beloch, the contract is arranged among the relatives themselves, and is made binding by a rupee being given to the boy on the girl's part, and to the girl on the boy's part.

Among the Sayads and Shekhs the signs of betrothal are taken by the girl's relatives and barber, and given to the boy's father.

Among the Patháns and Mughals a verbal agreement is

sufficient to make the contract binding between persons already related. Sometimes the initiative is taken by the boy's father. A rupee is usually given to the boy.

The giving of a rupee to the boy to make the contract of betrothal binding is almost universal.

The cocoanut (*náriyal*) is used in betrothal by the Ahír, Bráhmaṇ, Ját, Gaurwa, Rájput, Káyath, Taga, Malláh. The ring (*angushtri* or *chhalla*) is used in betrothal by the Khánzáda, Sayad, Shekh, Banya, Dhúsar, Fakír.

Question 5.—Is a man who has contracted a betrothal entitled to marry another woman before he marries her to whom he was first betrothed? Or does priority in betrothal entitle the female to priority in marriage?

Answer 5.—A man who has contracted a betrothal is not entitled to marry another woman before he marries her to whom he was first betrothed. (All tribes.)

Note.—If he does marry another woman first, it would seem to make the contract of betrothal voidable at the option of the betrothed girl and her relatives.

Question 6.—Upon what grounds can a contract of betrothal be annulled?

Annulment.

State whether—

- (1) impotence,
- (2) immorality,

of either party are considered sufficient grounds for annulment.

Answer 6.—The following grounds are considered sufficient for the annulment of a contract of betrothal:—(1) blindness; (2) leprosy, paralysis, or other incurable disease; (3) impotence; (4) impurity of descent; (5) becoming an outcaste; (6) change of religion; (7) gross immorality; (8) insanity. (Khánzáda, Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pa-thán, Ahír, Bráhmaṇ, Ját, Taga): among Rájput, Meo, Gaurwa, Gújar, Banya, Káyath, Malláh Fakír, the same, except that immorality is not held a sufficient reason.

Among Dhúsars the same, except that they say that no fault in the girl occurring after betrothal and no fault discovered before the betrothal is a sufficient ground for annulling the betrothal.

Notes.—There seems some doubt as to whether blindness would be considered a sufficient ground for annulment, unless the party was blind before the betrothal and the other party was kept ignorant of the fact.

Indeed, some tribes say that deceit of any kind, such as

concealing the age of the girl where she is older than the boy, would be sufficient ground for annulment. A contract of betrothal is rarely broken off for immorality, as the parties are generally too young up to marriage to develop any immoral habits.

I understand that in no case would a court compel either party to complete the marriage against his or her will. This would probably be held contrary to equity and good conscience. I understand that the present question is put with a view to ascertain in what cases damages for breach of the contract of betrothal should be refused; and no doubt the court would in such a case not allow equitable reasons for annulment, such as immorality (which perhaps a *panchayat* of the tribe might consider an insufficient reason), to be held insufficient.

Question 7.—If a betrothal be annulled—

- (1) at the request of the intended bridegroom or his family,
- (2) by mutual consent,

are the expenses incurred repayable to the person who discharged them?

Answer 7.—When a betrothal is annulled at the request of the intended bridegroom or his family, or by mutual consent, neither party is bound to repay the expenses incurred by the other; but any jewels which have been exchanged are returned. (All tribes.)

Notes.—I suppose that where the parties annul the contract by consent, the court would hold them to the terms agreed on by them as the conditions of the annulment; that where one party, without the consent of the other, breaks off the contract for a reasonable objection, the court would not enforce the payment of the expenses of the other party, but would order the return of jewels, &c., or their equivalent; and that where one party, against the will of the other and without reasonable excuse, breaks off the contract, the court would decree return of the jewels, payment of the reasonable expenses, and damages for the breach.

It may be as well to note the ideas of the people generally on the subject of betrothal.

A girl is looked upon as a valuable piece of property; and betrothal is considered as a contract to transfer the ownership of the girl to the boy's family when she reaches a marriageable age. If the boy die, and the girl be married to another boy of the same family, the ceremony of betrothal

is not repeated ; but if, for any reason, the girl be married into another family, the ceremony of betrothal is repeated. A girl once married cannot again be betrothed according to the ceremonies of a first betrothal. If the custom of her tribe allow the re-marriage of widows, she is married by the form of *kardó* (which, indeed, is hardly any form at all) if a Hindú, and by the simple *nikáh* if a Musalmán, without any of the elaborate ceremonies of a *shádí*, or first marriage. A man, however, after his first marriage, and even during the lifetime of his wife, may go through the regular forms of betrothal (*sagát*) and marriage (*shádí*) with another girl. His former marriage does not alter his status, as it does that of a girl.

The advantage of the contract seems to be considered as being chiefly on the boy's side, in having secured a piece of valuable property ; little is thought of the girl's claim on the boy, and only in very exceptional circumstances would the boy's family refuse to find a match for her. The tendency is all the other way. If the girl die, the contract is void, and neither party has any further claim on the other ; though it would be considered "nice" if the boy were to marry the girl's sister or another member of her family. But the contract is by no means cancelled by the boy's death. It is the boy's family, not the boy himself, that have bargained for the girl ; and their right to get possession of her when she becomes marriageable remains, though the boy to whom she was first contracted may have died. She must marry another boy of the same family, unless they agree to give her up. Although the Judicial Commissioner in his circular No. 102D., dated 30th October 1858, laid down that contracts of betrothal should be considered strictly personal, and voided by the death of either of the betrothed parties as by the act of God, most of the tribes do not agree with him ; and usually a *pancháyat* would insist on the girl's father marrying her to another of the boy's family, or paying satisfactory damages. And, although it may be admitted that it would be contrary to equity and good policy to compel marriage of the girl against her will or her father's, there seems no reason why, if this condition, which the people certainly consider attaches to the contract, be broken, the girl's father, who breaks it, should not be made to pay damages to the boy's family, which suffers by the breach. There would be nothing inequitable or inexpedient in thus far following an old and firmly-established custom of the people. It is questionable

if the Judicial Commissioner's dictum is sufficient to deprive the contracting party of what is, by custom, their undoubted right. Among a few tribes, however, such as the Káyaths, Banyas, Dhúsars, and Tagas, the boy's father is considered to have no such right; and if the boy die the contract is considered void, and his family have no further claim on the girl. When the marriage has taken place the property in the girl has been actually transferred from the girl's family to the boy's family; and if he dies the boy's brother or other near relative has, in tribes in which remarriage is allowed, the right to marry her. Sometimes she is regularly sold to a stranger; and if she, against the will of her former husband's family, marries a stranger, a *pancháyat* of the tribe will compel him to give her up, or pay the former husband's family reasonable compensation—that is, a reasonable price for the woman. It would not be contrary to equity, and would certainly be consistent with the custom of many tribes and the ideas of the people generally, if the courts were to decree damages in favour of the former husband's family against the stranger who entices a widow away from their care, but probably section 7 of Act XV of 1856 which enacts that, in the case of a widow who is of full age, or whose marriage has been consummated, her own consent shall be sufficient consent to constitute her remarriage lawful and valid, would be held to bar such a claim in the case of Hindú widows, even of those tribes in which, previous to the passing of that Act, re-marriage of widows was allowed by custom.

PART I.—SECTION III.

MARRIAGE.

Prohibited degrees.

Question 1.—Enumerate the relatives with whom marriage is unlawful.

Answer 1.—The Khánzáda, Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Mu-ghal, Pathán, Fakír, and some Musalmán Gaurwas follow the Muhammadan law as regards prohibited degrees in marriage.

Among the Ahír, Bráhmaṇ, Taga, Ját (Hindú and Musalmán), Hindú Gaurwa, Ágrí, and probably the Mallah tribes, as well as among some Musalmán Gaurwas, a man may not marry a woman belonging to any of the following *gôts* :—

- (1) his own *gót* ;
- (2) his mother's *gót* ;

(3) his father's mother's *gót* ;

(4) his mother's mother's *gót*.

And the same prohibition applies to women.

Among the Gújars and Káyaths only the three *gôts* first enumerated are forbidden. A man may marry in his mother's mother's *gót*. Among the Rájput's, both Hindú and Musalmán, a man may not marry a woman—

(1) of his own *gót* ;

(2) of his mother's *thámbá* ;

(3) of his father's mother's family, or grandfather's mother's family, so far as the relationship is traceable ;

(4) descended from his father's sister or father's father's sister, &c., so far as the relationship is traceable.

Among the Meos a man may not marry—

(1) a woman of his own *gót* or *pál* ;

(2) a woman of the village his mother belonged to, even though of a different *gót* ;

(3) a woman of the village his father's mother belonged to ;

(4) any woman whose relationship with him is close enough to be traceable ;

(5) the daughter or descendant through males for two generations only of a woman of his own *gót*.

Among the Dhúsars a man may not marry a woman—

(1) of his own *kuldeví* ;

(2) of his mother's *kuldeví* ;

(3) of his father's mother's *kuldeví* ;

(4) of his mother's mother's *kuldeví*.

Among the Agarwálá Banyas a man may marry in any *gót* except his own, even in his mother's *gót*, and even in his mother's family, provided the relationship be not very close. There is no distinct limit fixed.

Notes.—As great care is taken in comparing *gôts* and investigating relationship before betrothal and marriage, it is hardly possible that any case should arise in which, after the ceremonies of marriage have been performed, it is discovered that the parties are within prohibited degrees of relationship. No such instance has been given ; but the general feeling is that in such a case the marriage, once completed, would be held valid and legal, and the offspring legitimate.

For a definition of the terms *gót*, *pál*, *thámbá*, see answer 14. A *kuldeví* among the Dhúsars means a section of the

tribe worshipping the same family deity. It is worthy of notice that there is some vagueness of idea, and probably indefiniteness of custom, about the prohibited degrees. For instance, among the Játs there was a great dispute about whether the prohibition extended to the whole *gôt* of the mother's mother or only to the village, house, or family; and some Játs maintained that a man must not marry in his stepmother's *gôt*, and perhaps not in his step-grand-mother's. Among the Bráhmans sometimes the prohibited degrees are calculated by the *al*, and not by the *gôt*, so that, although in marriage a man may have avoided (*bacháná*) the four *als* enumerated, he may not have avoided the four *gôts*. None of the Musalmáns can enumerate the prohibited degrees, but most of them obey the Muhammadan law in this matter. Indeed, it seems that even among some of those Musalmán tribes which adhere to the old Hindú marriage customs and the Hindú prohibited degrees, a marriage between two persons, allowed by the Musalmán but prohibited by the Hindú law, if made by the simple *nikáh* form, would be held valid. Especially is this the case among the Meos, among whom the law of Muhammad, like the religion, is gradually extending its influence in a purer form. Formerly there were distinctions about *páls* or *thoks* which would give daughters, but would not take them, in marriage from other *páls* or *thoks*; but these are now almost obsolete. The Malláhs are not sure whether they can marry in the *gôt* of their paternal or maternal grand-mother. It is worthy of note that the prohibited degrees are in no tribe the same as those given by Manu (see Macnaghten, chapter V). These seem to be as follows. A man may not marry a woman (1) of his father's *gôt*; (2) of his mother's *gôt*; (3) descended from his paternal or maternal ancestors within the sixth degree.

Question 2.—What physical defects will be sufficient ground for the annulment of a marriage which has actually taken place?
 Other disabilities.

State whether idiocy or lunacy, impotence, mutilation, are such sufficient grounds. Is any distinction made if the party seeking annulment knew of the defect at the time of the marriage, or if the defect has arisen after the marriage was consummated?

Answer 2.—No physical defects are considered sufficient ground for the annulment of a marriage which has actually taken place (Banya, Dhúsar, Ágrí, Ját Musalmán, Káyath, Taga, Malláh, Fakír, Rájpút, Áhír, Bráhman, Ját, Khánzáda, Meo, Gújar). No instance of the annulment of marriage

which has actually taken place on the ground of a physical defect (Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Gaurwa, Beloch).

Notes.—Perhaps the Muhammadan law on this subject would be held applicable to persons married by the *nikáh* form.

It would seem that, in equity, if one party was impotent at the time of the marriage and the other party did not know of it, the marriage should be considered void. The Beloch say this is their custom, but can give no instance.

The Áhírs say that, even if one party becomes mad or develops an incurable disease, the marriage remains binding.

Question 3.—Are there any disabilities other than those which arise out of blood-relationship or physical defect which operate to bar marriage?

Can persons of different castes intermarry? If so, of what castes? Can persons of different religions intermarry? If so, of what religions? May a man be married at the same time to any two women who stand in such a degree of relation to each other as that, if one of them had been a male, they could not have married? May a man marry again a woman he has divorced?

Does it make any difference if she have been married to another and divorced by him, or separated from him by his death in the interval between her divorce from her first husband and his second marriage to her?

Is any distinction taken if the wife have not been three times irreversibly divorced?

Are the degrees prohibited by consanguinity also prohibited by fosterage?

Are there any exceptions to the rule?

Answer 3. (1) Religion.—A man may not marry a woman of a religion differing from his own. (All tribes.)

Note.—There are instances of a Musalmán marrying a woman who was till then a Hindú; but she is supposed to have become a Musalmán and is married by *nikáh*.

(2) *Caste.*—A man may not marry a woman of a caste differing from his own (Ahír, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa, Rájput, Dhúsar, Banya, Ágrí, Malláh, Káyath, Taga).

Notes.—Although this is stated to be the custom by the above tribes, and their general ideas are that marriage with a woman of another tribe is illegal, yet there are instances (though comparatively rare) in which a marriage with a woman of a somewhat similar tribe was not considered illegal, and the children of such a marriage were allowed to inherit. But with these tribes such a union cannot be made by the ceremonies of a *shádí*, or first marriage. The only ceremony, if there be any ceremony at all, is that of the *karáo*, in

which hardly anything but consent and cohabitation is requisite. In this sense—

A Gújar sometimes marries by *karáo* a Játaní or Ahírání.

A Ját sometimes marries by *karáo* a Gújarní, Ahírání, or Rájpútní; but he would not be allowed to keep in his house a Bráhmání or Chamáří.

A Rájpút Musalmán may marry any Musalmán by the *nikáh* form; but it seems that, unless she be a Rájpútní her sons will be so far illegitimate that they will not be entitled to inherit.

If a marriage have taken place, even with all the ceremonies of a *shádí*, and it be afterwards discovered that the woman was of a caste which the man could not marry with, the marriage is considered void from the first, and the offspring illegitimate; and the woman is turned out of the house, or retained as a concubine, or kept separate and given maintenance only.

A Khánzáda may marry a woman of his own caste or a Pathání or Musalmán Rájpútní.

A Beloch man may marry a woman of another tribe, such as a Shekh or Musalmán Rájpút; a Beloch girl may not marry any but a Beloch.

A Sayad man may marry a woman of another tribe; a Sayad girl may not marry any but a Sayad.

A Shekh may marry into another tribe; so may a Pathán or a Mughal.

A Meo may marry any Musalmán woman by the bare *nikáh* form; but he cannot marry any but a Meoní by the full ceremonies of a *shádí*.

A Fakír may marry any Musalmán, but usually marries a Fakírání.

A Ját Musalmán may marry a Musalmán Ját, Gaurwa, Gújar, or Rájpút.

(3) *Relationship to first wife still alive.*—No Musalmán can, during the duration of his marriage with one woman, marry her sister or any woman so related to her that if one of them had been a male they could not have married. (All Musalmáns.)

Any Hindú may, during his marriage with one woman, marry her sister or any relation of hers of the same generation. He may not marry a relation of hers of a higher or lower generation. (All Hindús.)

Note.—It is by no means uncommon among Hindús for a man to marry two sisters at one time, both girls going

round the nuptial fire with him. In such a case it generally is because one of them is blind or has some other physical defect which would prevent her from getting a match by herself; and she is thrown into the bargain as it were with her more lucky sister. The general feeling is that a girl must be married at all events, and if she have any serious defect and cannot be otherwise disposed of some one is bribed to take her. When a man after his first marriage and during his first wife's lifetime marries her sister or cousin, it is usually because she has given him no son; and he generally obtains her consent first.

(4) *After divorce*.—No instance of a man's having married again a woman he has divorced. (All tribes.)

Among Musalmáns divorce is still uncommon; but no doubt the Muhammadan law regarding divorce and re-marriage of a divorcee would apply to them.

Among Hindús there is no divorce proper; but sometimes a man expels his wife. No doubt if he took her back again there would be nothing to prevent his doing so, but it could hardly be called re-marriage.

(5) *Relationship by fosterage*.—There is no instance of a man's having married a woman to whom he was related by fosterage.

Note.—Usually a child, if not suckled by his own mother, is nursed by a relation so near that he could not in any event have married any relation of hers, or by a hired woman of a different caste, whose relations he could not marry for difference of caste. No doubt the Muhammadan law on the subject would apply to Musalmáns.

Between how many parties. *Question 4*.—How many wives are allowed?

Answer 4.—No Musalmán can have more than four wives alive at one time. (All Musalmáns.)

There is no limit to the number of wives which a Hindú may have at one time. (All Hindús.)

Notes.—Even among Musalmáns it is uncommon to have more than one wife; and the usual reason for marrying a second is that the first has no son.

Among Hindús the largest number of wives alive at one time at present known in the district is seven, all equal wives of an Ahír.

The usual reason for marrying a second wife is that the first has no son; and even in such a case it is thought proper to obtain the first wife's consent before marrying again; but

that is not absolutely necessary. The expense of a *shádt* generally puts a limit on the number of wives a man marries by that form; but among tribes which allow *karáo*, a man often marries more than one of his relation's widows by that form, in addition to his first wife, married by the regular form.

Age.

Question 5.—At what age may marriage take place?

Answer 5.—There is no limit to the age at which marriage may take place. (All tribes.)

Note.—Both among Hindús and Musalmáns there are instances of children being married at the age of five. The usual age is from seven to twelve; only in very rare cases is a girl unmarried at twenty, for it is thought disgraceful (or likely to lead to disgrace) to have an unmarried grown-up daughter. Indeed bachelors of twenty are rare. The age at which marriage takes place depends a good deal on the ability of the families to bear the expense of the ceremonies.

By whose consent.

Question 6.—Whose consent is necessary to the validity of marriage? Give the rule—

- (1) if both parties are minors,
- (2) if both parties are of full age.

Can the woman consent to her own marriage without the consent of her guardian?

Answer 6.—The consent of the same persons is necessary to the validity of marriage as is necessary to the validity of betrothal (see section II).

A woman cannot consent to her own marriage without the consent of her guardian. (All tribes.)

Notes.—Among Hindú tribes which allow of the remarriage of widows, it is usual for the widow to marry her husband's brother or near relative; and custom requires that before marrying a stranger, she should obtain the consent of her former husband's relatives. If she cohabits with a stranger without their consent, usually a *pancháyat* will make him give her up or pay a price for her. But Act XV of 1856, section 7, enacts that in the case of a widow of full age, or whose marriage has been consummated, her own consent shall be sufficient consent to constitute her remarriage lawful and valid; and if she is a minor whose marriage has not been consummated, she shall not remarry without the consent of her father or his relatives (not, as the custom is, her former husband's relatives).

Among Musalmán tribes generally the consent of the former husband's relatives, who are the guardians of the widow, is required to make the marriage valid.

Question 7.—Do you observe any of the eight forms required by the strict Hindú law. If so, which forms; and with what, if any, modification? Describe

Formalities.
in full the usual ceremonies, and specify any particular ceremony which is regarded as making the tie indissoluble.

Answer 7.—Not even the Bráhmans know what are the eight forms required by the strict Hindú law. Among Hindús only two forms of marriage are known. First, the regular marriage (*shádí byáh*), with all its elaborate ceremonies, most important of which is the ceremony of the *phere*, or seven turns round the sacred fire.

This is the form practised in the case of a girl's first marriage in all Hindú tribes, and is the only form allowed by those tribes in which the re-marriage of widows is not allowed by custom. It seems to correspond with the Bráhma ceremony described by Manu. The second form is practised only among those tribes which allow the remarriage of widows, and requires none of the elaborate ceremonies of the *byáh*. It seems sufficient that the parties should consent to cohabit with each other, and thus the *karáo*, as it is called, seems to correspond with the Gándharva form of marriage described by Manu.

Among the Musalmáns there is a similar distinction. In the celebration of the *shádí*, or full-caste marriage, the *nikáh*, or Musalmán form of marriage, which is the really binding ceremony, forms one only among many elaborate ceremonies which are very similar to those practised by the Hindús; and are evidently, in the case of converted Hindús, a relic of their old customs, and in the case of purer Musalmáns, such as the Sayads, borrowed from their neighbours. But in the re-marriage of a widow, or in marrying a woman of another tribe (at least among converted Hindús), the only ceremony is the *nikáh*, which in such a case some call by the name of *karáo*, like the corresponding form among the Hindús. Some of the many ceremonies performed on the occasion of a full-caste marriage (*shádí*) are detailed below. They are, with slight variations, performed by all Hindú tribes; and with the exception of the *phere* ceremony, the place of which is taken by the *nikáh*, by all Musalmán tribes also.

(1). *Pú chithí*—the yellow letter. This is a notice,

written on paper smeared over with turmeric, proposing a date for the marriage, sent by the girl's father to the boy's father by the hand of the family barber. When a date has been finally fixed on the girl's father sends the—

(2) *Lagan*—the date. This also is a letter containing a notice of the date agreed on, and is sent by the family priest or barber to the boy's father. It is generally accompanied by some copper or silver money, betel-nuts, turmeric, sacred grass, and sometimes a red thread, with knots on it corresponding to the date agreed on. These things are given by the messenger to the boy before his assembled relatives.

(3) *Tel bán*—the cleansing ceremony. The boy and girl are, for a few days before the marriage, rubbed over with a mixture of oil, turmeric, and flour to purify them.

(4) *Barát*—the marriage procession. The boy's father gathers his relatives together, and, taking the boy, starts off, in as grand a procession as he can form, for the girl's village, at the outskirts of which they are received by the girl's relatives in ceremonious fashion, and conducted to a place set apart for them for rest and refreshment.

(5) *Bárothí*—the threshold ceremony. The boy is taken to the threshold of the girl's house, and is there welcomed by the girl's female relatives, one of whom waves round his head a tray containing a small lump of flour and melted butter with other things.

(6) *Phere*—the turns round the fire. This is among Hindús the important ceremony which makes the marriage binding. It almost invariably takes place at night under an awning specially prepared in the courtyard of the girl's house. The relatives of both parties gather there, and when the sacred fire (*hom*) has been properly prepared the boy and girl, with their clothes knotted together, are made to go round the fire seven times,—at first the boy in front, and then the girl in front,—while the Bráhmans representing both parties repeat the marriage vows and perform other ceremonies. The boy and girl are then made to sit down, the girl being at the wife's place on the left hand of the boy; and the girl's father gives away the girl to him by placing her hand with a copper or silver coin, a little water and some grains of rice in his, while the Bráhman pronounces the formula of gift (*sankalp*).

(7) The *badhár*—the marriage feast—takes place the following day; and on the day after that, when the dowry

has been presented, and the parties have exchanged presents, the marriage procession starts back again, taking with it the girl, who remains for a few days in the boy's house, and then returns to her father until puberty.

The binding ceremony is the *phere*, or turns round the sacred fire.

Among the Musalmáns its place is taken by the *nikáh*, which is performed with all the formalities of Muhammadan law by a *kází* or his deputy.

For a description of the *karáo* form, see answer 15.

Question 8.—Who are competent witnesses to a marriage contract between Musalmáns.

Are there any special requisites to the competency of such witnesses?

Answer 8.—The witnesses to a marriage contract between Musalmáns must be adult male Musalmáns. There are no special requisites. (All Musalmáns.)

Note.—The Sayads say that no witness is necessary to a marriage between Shíahs.

Witnesses generally are relations of the bride or shrine-attendants.

Question 9.—Will contracts entered into by a married woman, the subject of such contracts, being other than her peculiar property, be binding on herself or her husband?

Effects.

Is any distinction made if the contract may have been requisite to her obtaining the necessaries of life.

Answer 9.—A contract entered into by a married woman in the absence of her husband, if requisite for obtaining the necessaries of life, or to pay the Government revenue, is binding on herself and her husband as regards his moveable property. (All tribes.)

The immoveable property she may in such necessity mortgage, but she cannot sell it (Meo, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Ját).

A married woman can in no case enter into a contract regarding immoveable property (Rájpút, Dhúsar, Banya, Taga, Káyath, Agrí, Ját Musalmán, Malláh, Fakír, Gaurwa, Khánzáda, Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Ahír).

Note.—When a married woman's husband is absent, and she has to contract debt to supply herself and her children with necessaries, to pay the Government revenue, or to marry her children, she should apply to her husband's relatives for help; and if they cannot, or will not, aid her, she may enter into a contract which will be binding on her husband. Prob-

ably, even in the case of the latter tribes, if a woman mortgaged her husband's land for necessities, and received value in return, the courts would in equity hold the contract binding on the husband.

DIVORCE.

Grounds.

Question 10.—Upon what grounds may a wife be divorced?

Is change of religion a sufficient cause?

May a husband divorce his wife without assigning any cause?

Answer 10.—No instance, in any tribe, of a wife having changed her religion. No custom of divorce among the following tribes:—Ját Musalmán, Fakír, Rájpút Musalman, Gaurwa Musalmán, Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán.

A wife may be divorced for misconduct or because her husband and she disagree. A husband may not divorce his wife without assigning any cause (Khánzáda, Meo).

Note.—No doubt in these Musalmán tribes in which the marriage-tie is fastened according to the Muhammadan law by the form of *nikáh*, it would be held that it may be loosened in the modes allowed by that law.

While all the Hindú tribes assert that they have no custom of divorce, it appears that when the wife is unchaste, the husband sometimes expels her from his house, and will have no more to do with her. This is called *tyág*, and practically amounts to divorce. Unchastity is the only sufficient ground for such an expulsion.

Note.—Among the Ját if a wife so expelled goes and lives with another Ját and bears sons to him during her first husband's lifetime, they will be considered legitimate sons, and will share in their father's property. The Ját say this is their custom, and it has been so held by the Chief Court (No. 851 of 1877).

Question 11.—What are the formalities which must be observed to constitute (1) a revocable, (2) an irrevocable divorce?

Formalities.

Do you distinguish between *tilák* and *khola*? If so, what is the distinction?

Answer 11.—Among the Khánzádars and Meos, the only tribes which have any custom of divorce, *khola* is unknown. The only form of divorce known is the *tilák*, which becomes irrevocable by the husband's saying three times before competent witnesses that he gives up his wife and puts her away from him.

Note.—No doubt, as the custom is not very general, and is evidently an attempt to follow the Muhammadan law, the law would be held to overrule the custom, should either party claim to follow the law.

Question 12.—Has the divorced or superseded wife any claims against her husband? If so what—for maintenance or for a specific share of his property? Does she lose such claims if she be divorced on the ground of adultery?

Effects.

Answer 12.—Among the Khánzádas and Meos, the only tribes which have any custom of divorce, the wife is entitled to be paid her dower, and has no further claim.

A Hindú wife, expelled for unchastity, has no claim for maintenance, or for a share of her husband's property. A wife, who has only been superseded by her husband's marrying another wife, remains in his house as his wife, and is entitled to maintenance.

Release.

Question 13.—Upon what grounds has a wife the right to claim release from the marriage-tie?

Answer 13.—A wife can in no circumstances claim release from the marriage-tie. (All tribes.)

Question 14.—Explain what is meant by dower (*kabin*). State when it becomes payable,—whether on consummation or the death of the husband or on divorce.

Dower.

Is it payable in the case of divorce on the ground of adultery?

Answer 14.—No custom of dower. (All Hindú tribes.)

Dower is mentioned at the time of marriage, but is never paid (Fakír, Ját Musalmán, Rájpút Musalmán, Gaurwa Musalmán.)

Dower is the sum of money fixed at marriage to be paid by the husband to the wife in return for the marriage, but it is rarely paid at any time (Beloch, Khánzáda, Shekh, Sayad, Mughal, Pathán, Meo).

Note.—As there is no clear custom, and evidently only an attempt to follow the Muhammadan law, probably a court would decide according to the law in this matter. There is no instance of any but the legal dower of ten *dirms* (which they consider equal to 32 rupees and some annas) being agreed on; and no doubt that is mentioned only because it comes in the marriage service.

Karewa marriages.

Question 15.—Explain the custom of *karewa* or *chadar andazi*.

What is the distinction between such marriages and marriages of the ordinary kind?

In what castes or tribes does the custom obtain?

What period, if any, must elapse after the death of the first husband before the *karewa* of the widow is permissible?

Answer 15.—*Karáo* is the re-marriage of a widow or deserted wife, who has been previously married by the full ceremonial of a caste-marriage (*shádi*), and therefore is disqualified from being again married by that form. The only ceremonies performed at a *karáo* are that before the assembled kindred she and her new husband announce their intention of living together as man and wife; and a red sheet (*chadar*), such as only married women whose husbands are alive wear, is put on her, and she has bangles (*chúrí*) put on her wrist, and thereafter lives with her new husband, but even this much ceremony is not necessary.

Where, as in the commonest case, a widow marries her husband's brother, consent and cohabitation are all that is required; and the outer world know of the marriage only by seeing the widow again assume the red sheet and bangles, which are not worn by widows. Even if a child be born before the marriage is announced, it will be considered legitimate if the husband's brother admit it is his. There is no distinction made between the offspring of a marriage by *karáo* and that of an ordinary marriage (*shádi*). The sons all inherit as legitimate.

A widow should not re-marry within a year after the death of her first husband; but it is not necessary to wait this time.

The different tribes of Hindús think it an important distinction whether they allow re-marriage of widows or not. The following tribes do not practise remarriage of widows, and therefore have no custom of *karáo*: (1) Bráhmaṇ, (2) Taga, (3) Rájput, (4) Dhúsar, (5) Káyath, (6) Banya.

The following tribes do practise re-marriage of widows by *karáo*: (1) Ahír, (2) Ját, (3) Gaurwa, (4) Malláh, (5) Agrí, (6) Gújar.

Some Bráhmaṇs who have adopted the custom of re-marriage of widows have been outcaste and form a practically separate caste called Dharúkra. So with some Tagas who allow *karáo* and are called *Dasá*, or half-blood (though really of pure Taga blood), as a practically distinct caste. On the other hand, some Ahír families do not allow re-marriage of widows, and keep themselves apart from the other Ahírs. So with some Ját families, while other Ját families allow widows to remarry, but not with the husband's relatives.

Among tribes which practise *karáo*, the Ahírs and Gaur-was do not allow a widow to marry her husband's elder brother; but she may marry her husband's younger brother, or, with the consent of her husband's relatives, a stranger. Among the Játs, Gújars, and Malláhs, a widow may marry her husband's elder brother; but it is considered more proper for her to marry the younger brother. A widow cannot be compelled to re-marry.

The customs and ideas of the Hindú tribes have infected the Musalmán tribes also. The following Musalmán tribes say they have no instance of a widow's re-marriage: (1) Ráj-pút Musalmán, (2) Gaurwa Musalmán, (3) Sayad.

The following say it is only lately that widows have married again: (1) Beloch, (2) Shekh, (3) Pathán,* (4) Mughal, (5) Khánzáda.

Among these and the other Musalmán tribes, when a widow remarries, she does not go through the full *shádi* ceremony, but is married by the simple *nikáh* only.

Question 16.—Is marriage ever presumed from cohabitation, although the full ceremony may not have been performed? If so, amongst what castes of tribes?

Presumption of marriage.

Answer 16.—Among all Hindú tribes which do not practise *karáo*, marriage is never presumed from cohabitation only. The regular ceremonies must be known to have been performed.

Note.—Owing to the elaborate ceremonies of marriage and the assembling of the brotherhood to witness them, there can never be any doubt as to whether the ceremonies have been performed or not.

Among all Musalmán tribes marriage is never presumed from cohabitation only. The *nikáh* must be known to have been performed.

Among the Hindú tribes which allow re-marriage of widows, cohabitation of a widow with her husband's brother is presumptive proof of a *karáo* marriage; and the offspring of such cohabitation is legitimate.

No doubt among such tribes marriage is often presumed from the cohabitation of a widow with a stranger.

PART I.—SECTION IV.

GUARDIANSHIP AND MINORITY.

Question 1.—Is a father at liberty to appoint by testament or other-

Appointment. wise whomsoever he will to be after his decease the guardian of his minor children?

Answer 1.—A father can appoint any one he pleases of his own or the mother's family to be after his decease the guardian of his minor children. No written testament is necessary (Rájpút, Khánzáda, Beloch, Meo, Gújar, Ahír).

No clear custom (Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Bráhmañ, Banya, Dhúsar, Káyath, Ját Musalmán, Malláh, Fakír, Taga, Ját Hindú).

Note.—Instances of the appointment of a guardian by the father are very rare; and still more rare is it for him to appoint any but a near relative of his own.

Question 2.—State upon whom the guardianship of the person and Guardians without property of a minor successively devolves if no appointment. appointment be made by the father.

Is any distinction made as to the property of the minor where the guardian is a female?

Does the right of guardianship of a female minor always carry with it the right of disposing of her in marriage?

Answer 2.—If no appointment be made by the father, the guardianship of the person and property of a minor successively devolves on (1) the mother, for the person only, (2) the father's father, (3) the elder brother, if of age, (4) the father's brother, (5) the father's brother's son, (6) the paternal grandfather's brother, (7) the son of (6), and so on, as the inheritance would descend.

The guardian of the person is guardian of the property also, except where the mother is the guardian.

The right of guardianship of a female minor always carries with it the right of disposing of her in marriage, except where the mother is the guardian.

(Rájpút, Khánzáda, Beloch, Shekh, Sayad, Mughal, Pathán, Ahír, Gaurwa, Káyath, Banya, Dhúsar, Taga, Malláh, Agrí, Fakír, Ját Musalmán.)

Among Gújars, Játs, Bráhmans, and Meos, the same, except that, in the absence of the father's father and elder brother of full age, the mother manages the property of the minor also, subject to the control of the father's relatives, who can prevent her from injuring it permanently.

Notes.—As to the right of disposing of a female minor in marriage, see sections II and III.

Sometimes the mother, generally with the consent of the father's relatives, appoints some relative of her own to be her agent in managing the property of the minor.

Classes of guardians.

Question 3.—Define the different descriptions of guardians, if any.

Answer 3.—There are no different descriptions of guardians known, except guardians of the person and guardians of the property, as above detailed. (All tribes.)

POWERS OF GUARDIANS.

Question 4.—To what extent, under what conditions, for what purposes, can guardians alienate the property, moveable or immoveable, of their wards by sale,

Alienation.

gift, or mortgage?

May a guardian lease the property of his ward? If so, for what period?

Answer 4.—A guardian can, in case of necessity, such as for the expenses of a marriage or funeral ceremony, alienate by sale, gift, or mortgage the moveable property of his ward.

A guardian may lease the property of his wards, moveable or immoveable. There is no fixed period beyond which he may not lease it. (All tribes.)

A guardian cannot alienate by sale or gift the immoveable property of his ward. (All tribes.)

A guardian can, in case of urgent necessity, such as to pay the Government revenue, mortgage the immoveable property of his ward (Abír, Beloch, Shekh, Pathán, Meo, Bráhma, Gújar, Ját Hindú and Musalmán, Banya, Dhúsar, Taga, Mallah, Fakír, Káyath).

A guardian cannot mortgage the immoveable property of his ward (Rájpút, Gaurwa, Khánzáda, Sayad, Mughal).

Note.—Probably, in case of dire necessity, if all the male relatives agreed and it were done solely for the benefit of the ward, the guardian might even sell a portion of the ward's land to save the rest. There are a few instances of this having been done.

Question 5.—As regards the moveable property of the minor, state to what extent the contracts of the guardian are considered binding.

Contract.

Are they binding whether or no they be beneficial to the minor, or whether or no they be made under manifest necessity?

Answer 5.—The contracts of a guardian affecting the moveable property of his ward are binding whether or no they turn out beneficial to the minor, and whether or no they be made under manifest necessity, provided they be made in good faith. (All tribes.)

Question 6.—Who is entitled to the custody of a married female infant whose father and husband are alive?
Custody.

Answer 6.—The father is entitled to the custody of a married female infant until the *gauná* has taken place; after that the husband and his family are entitled to her custody. (All tribes.)

Note.—After the marriage, the girl returns, after a few days' stay with the bridegroom, to her own father's house; and when both parties have attained puberty, she is carried in a procession, called the *gauná*, *chálá*, *khandáwá*, *bahorá*, or *muklává*, to her husband's house, and finally deposited with him. It seems that the husband may demand possession of the girl when she attains puberty.

The betrothal is looked on as a contract to transfer the ownership of the girl to the boy's family. The marriage does transfer the ownership; and the *gauná* transfers the possession. Thereafter the girl's family have no claim on her.

Question 7.—If a widow, being the guardian of her minor child remarry, will the widow's right of guardianship cease? On her again becoming a widow, will it revive?
Cessation.

Answer 7.—If a widow, being the guardian of her minor child, remarry, the widow's right of guardianship ceases; and the father's relatives become the guardians. On her again becoming a widow the right of guardianship of her former husband's child will not revive. (All tribes which practise the remarriage of widows.)

POWERS OF MINORS.

Question 8.—May a minor acquire property independently of parents or guardians?
Acquisition.

Answer 8.—A minor cannot, except by gift, acquire property independently of parents or guardians. (All tribes.)

Question 9.—To what extent are the contracts of minors, made independently of parents or guardians, binding?
Contracts.

Answer 9.—Contracts made by minors independently of parents or guardians are not binding. (All tribes.)

Question 10.—Is a minor whose father is dead, and who has inherited the father's estate, liable for the father's debts?
Debts of father.

If such debts are not payable till the minor come of age, can the property inherited be alienated in the interval?

Answer 10.—A minor who has inherited his father's estate is liable for his father's debts. Such debts are not payable till the minor comes of age; and the property inherited cannot be alienated in the interval. (All tribes.)

Note.—No instance of a son's giving up his ancestral estate on the ground that the assets were exceeded by the debts. Probably, if the creditors agreed, part of the estate might be alienated in the interval for necessities.

Question 11.—Are females, whether minors or adults, always under Guardianship of women. guardianship? Upon whom does the guardianship of (1) an unmarried, (2) a married, female successively devolve?

Answer 11.—An unmarried female (not a widow), whether minor or adult, is always to the fullest extent under the guardianship of her father, or, if he be dead, some relative in the order given in answer 2. A married female is always under the guardianship of her husband while he lives. (All tribes.)

A widow, whether minor or adult, is always under the guardianship of her husband's family (Rájpút, Khánzáda, Gaurwa, Banya, Dhúsar, Káyath, Taga, Fakír, Ját Musalmán, Malláh).

A widow is to some extent under the guardianship of her husband's brothers or near relatives in the order of inheritance. She cannot marry again, or betroth her children, or alienate her immoveable property, without consulting them; but she can arrange about her moveable property, and can do much in her own name for herself and her children, sometimes appointing a relative of her own as agent. (Meo, Ahír, Brahman, Gúzar, Ját, Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Pathán, Mughal.)

Question 12.—As regards capacity to act in marriage, dower, divorce, and adoption, up to what age or event does Cessation of minority. minority continue in the case of (1) male, (2) female, children?

Answer 12.—There is no fixed age or event at which minority terminates, but a boy or girl is generally considered to be of age when the signs of puberty distinctly show themselves. (All tribes.)

Note.—They say that a boy becomes of age about 18, and a girl about 15.

Question 13.—Who have the preferential claim to the guardianship of illegitimate children—the mother and her relatives, or the father and his relatives?

Answer 13.—There are different degrees of illegitimacy.

(1). The child whose father is unknown, or the child of an unmarried girl. This is considered abominable (*harám*). The woman and child are expelled, the child being left to the woman's care and the father having no claim. Such cases are, owing to the universal custom of early marriages, very rare.

(2). The child of a kept concubine among Ahírs, Rájputs, and other tribes which allow concubinage. This is called *suraitcál* (from *surait*, a concubine); and the father and his relatives have the right to its guardianship, but it does not inherit.

(3). The child of a widow whom the father might marry by *karáo* or *nikáh*. This is generally considered legitimate and inherits; and the father is entitled to its guardianship.

PART II.—SECTION I.

GENERAL RULES OF INHERITANCE.

A.—Where there are male lineal descendants.

Question 1.—If a man die leaving a widow or widows, a son or sons, a daughter or daughters, brothers, and other relatives, upon whom will the inheritance devolve?

Answer 1.—If there be a son or sons, or their male lineal descendants through males, they will inherit on the death of the father.

Note.—Where the custom of *máon bat* prevails, if there be a childless widow and sons by another widow, sometimes (but rarely) the childless widow may take a life-interest in the share of her husband's land which would have gone to her son had she any.

Question 2.—If there be more sons than one, will they take equal shares?

If the sons do not take equal shares, state upon what principle the shares are regulated.

- (1) Is any regard had to uterine descent? Are the shares in the inheritance distributed according to the number of mothers?
- (2) Is any regard had to the caste or tribe of the mother, so that the sons by a wife of a high caste, or of the same caste or tribe with the father, take larger shares than the sons by the wife of a low caste or of a different caste or tribe?

- (3) Is any regard had to the age of the sons, so that (1) the eldest son, (2) the youngest son, would take a greater or less share than his brethren?

Answer 2.—Where the sons inherit, and there are more sons than one—

(1) *Age.*—In no tribe is any regard paid to the age of the sons so that the eldest or youngest son should take more or less than his brothers. As far as age is concerned, all share equally.

(2) *Taste.*—In no tribe is any regard had to the caste or tribe of the mother, provided that she was of a tribe with which marriage is permissible. So far as the caste of the mother is concerned, all the sons share equally.

Note.—There is some doubt as to whether the son of a Rájput Musalmán by a woman of another tribe whom he has married by *nikáh* would inherit or not. The Rájputs say he would not.

(3) *Uterine descent.*—No regard is paid to uterine descent. All the legitimate sons, whether descended from the same or different mothers, take equal shares (Banya, Dhúsar, Taga, Káyath, Agrí, Malláh, Ját Hindú and Musalmán, Fakír, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Gaurwa, Meo, Khánzádá, Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Beloch, Ahír, and some families of Rájputs). But generally among the Rájputs, among a few families of Ahírs (the same who do not allow the remarriage of widows), and a few villages of Játs, and here and there among the Meos, Khánzádas, and Beloch, the inheritance is divided among the sons according to the number of mothers, the sons, however few, of one mother taking as much as the sons, however many, of another.

Note.—As this custom of *máon bat*, or division according to the number of mothers, is very rare in comparison with the custom of *bháiyon bat*, or division according to the number of sons without regard to the number of mothers; and as it seems contrary in a sense to equity, and no reasonable ground can be assigned for the anomaly, very clear proof of the custom should be required before it is allowed.

The only case of inheritance in which regard is paid to the age of the son is in the devolution of the office of headman. This goes strictly in the eldest branch; so much so that if the eldest son of the deceased headman be dead or unfit, it will go to his eldest son, though a minor, in preference to his younger brother. (Indeed the people often

wish the childless widow of a headman to enjoy the emoluments and hold the office for her lifetime.)

Question 3.—Can a father in his lifetime nominate a particular son as the fit person to take a larger share than his brethren after the father's decease.

Laik bétá.

Answer 3.—A father cannot in his lifetime nominate a particular son as the fit person to take a larger share than his brothers after the father's decease. (All tribes.)

Question 4.—When an estate has been held jointly by a father and his sons, and is distributed amongst them upon his decease, are acquisitions made by the sons exempt from distribution; or will all the sons share in all the joint estate, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, whether or no any part of such estate have been acquired by any one or more of the sons, or have devolved upon any one or more of them by right of inheritance in the female line or through a female?

Answer 4.—When an estate has been held jointly by a father and his sons, and is distributed amongst them upon his decease, all the sons share in all the joint estate, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, without exception (Bráhmaṇ, Gújár, Ját Hindú and Musalmán, a few Rájpút góts, Malláh, and generally among Ahír, Beloch, Meo, Taga.) The same, except property acquired by one of the sons only from his mother or wife's relatives, which is exempt from distribution (Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Gaurwa, Dhúsár, Banya, Káyath, Fakír, Khánzáda, generally among Rájpúts, and sometimes among Ahír, Beloch, Meo, Taga.)

Note.—It may be taken as an almost universal rule that on partition of a joint family estate everything is brought into partition; the idea being that all the expenses of equipping a son having been paid from the joint fund, all his acquisitions should go to it, and the family, having jointly borne the expenses of his marriage, should jointly share in any gifts he may thereby receive. It is rather as a matter of favour than of right that one son is sometimes allowed to keep what has been acquired by him in a special manner without directly employing the joint property, or a gift made specially to him or to his wife by persons who intended it for their particular use rather than for the benefit of the joint family.

B.—Right of Representation.

Question 1.—Amongst male lineal descendants.—Where there are male

descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the deceased, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, will the nearer descendants exclude the more remote; or are the more remote descendants entitled to succeed simultaneously with the nearer descendants?

Answer 1.—Where there are male descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to the deceased, and the persons through whom the more remote are descended from him are dead, the nearer descendants do not exclude the more remote and the more remote are entitled to succeed simultaneously with the nearer descendants. (All tribes.)

Note.—Thus, to take the simplest case, the son of a deceased son is not excluded by his uncle.

Question 2.—*Per capita* or *per stirpes*.—If in the case stated in question 1 the more remote descendants succeed simultaneously with the nearer descendants, how is the estate to be divided?

Is it to be divided in equal shares amongst all the heirs; or is it to be divided into such a number of equal shares as may correspond with the number of the male lineal descendants of the deceased, who either stood in the nearest degree of kindred to him at his decease, or, having been of the like degree of kindred to him, died before him, leaving male descendants who survived him?

Answer 2.—In the case above stated the estate is divided into as many equal shares as correspond with the number of sons alive, or who, though dead, have left male lineal descendants. The share of each deceased son so calculated is then similarly divided among his male lineal descendants. (All tribes.)

Note.—This is, of course, modified by the custom of *māon bat*. Where the sons are of different mothers, their shares are not necessarily *equal*, but in any case, whatever the share of the son would have been had he been alive goes to his male lineal descendants who represent him. The division is in the fullest sense *per stirpes*, and not *per capita*.

Question 3.—Where there is no son, but where the male lineal descendants are all grandsons, or all great-grandsons, will the estate be divided equally amongst all such grandsons or great-grandsons as the case may be; or will the shares be allotted to the grandsons proportionately to the shares which the sons would have taken had they been living, or to the great-grandsons proportionately to the shares which the grandsons would have taken had they survived the deceased?

Answer 3.—Although there be no son surviving, and the surviving male lineal descendants are all grandsons or all great-grandsons, still the shares are not divided equally

among the grandsons or great-grandsons as the case may be, but are allotted proportionately to the number of sons whose male lineal descendants survive; and each son's share is similarly allotted among his male lineal descendants. (All tribes.)

Note.—In the fullest sense *per stirpes*, and not *per capita*.

Question 4.—*Amongst heirs in general.*—Do the principles stated in the replies to questions 1 and 2 apply to every case of the distribution of an inheritance; or is there any distinction when collaterals inherit; that is to say, does a son or grandson always take the share his father or grandfather would have taken, if such father or grandfather had survived the deceased, whether or no the share descend lineally or through a collateral relative?

Answer 4.—The principle of representation as above stated applies to every case of a distribution of an inheritance, whether or no the shares descend lineally or through a collateral relative. (All tribes.)

Note.—In the fullest sense *per stirpes*. Thus, when a man dies childless, and his property goes to his collateral relatives, a surviving brother does not exclude a deceased brother's son.

Question 5.—Does the inheritance successively devolve upon all male lineal descendants how low soever; or is there any degree fixed in the descending line within which, if there be no male lineal descendants, the inheritance will devolve on other relatives?

If so, state what the degree is.

Answer 5.—The inheritance devolves successively upon all male lineal descendants through males how low soever. There is no limit fixed beyond which it does not go in the descending line. (All tribes.)

Note.—In no case can a male lineal descendant through males—for instance a great-grandson—be passed over in favour of the widow or a collateral. Even among the Hindú tribes in customs regarding succession no attention is paid to whether or not the person inheriting is the person whose duty and right it is to perform the funeral rites, as stated in the Hindú law. That question is hardly ever mixed up by the people with the question of inheritance. In inheritance the general rule is simple. "The succession goes to the nearest agnates or their representatives." It will be noted, more especially in this section, that neither the Hindú nor the Muhammadan law is followed in questions of succession by the tribes of this district.

C.—Where there are no male lineal descendants.

THE WIDOW.

Question 1.—If a man die leaving a widow or widows, and either a daughter or daughters, or brother or their descendants, or uncles or their descendants, or great-uncles or their descendants, but no male lineal descendants within three generations, upon whom will the inheritance devolve?

Answer 1.—If there be no male lineal descendants through males, the widow inherits in preference to all others. (All tribes.)

Note.—In a few families of Beloch, it seems the widow does not inherit,* and is entitled to maintenance only, but this is the only exception to the otherwise universal rule.

Question 2.—If the estate devolve upon the widow, define her interest therein. What rights has the widow to alienate by sale, gift, mortgage, or bequest?

(1) Are there any special circumstances or expenses under or on account of which alienation is permissible? If so, what are these?

Is there any distinction in respect of moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired property; or in respect of alienation of the kindred of the deceased husband?

(2) Supposing alienation to be permissible, whose consent is necessary to make it valid?

Answer 2.—If the estate devolve upon the widow, her interest is a life-interest only, but she is owner of the property for the time being.

A widow can alienate as she pleases any of the moveable property which has devolved on her from her husband.

A widow can, with the consent of her husband's relatives, alienate by sale, gift, or mortgage the immoveable property which has devolved on her from her husband.

No distinction is made between ancestral and acquired property.

(All tribes.)

Note.—The only matter left doubtful is the widow's power to alienate the immoveable property without the consent of the husband's relatives, who have a reversionary interest in it as next heirs. Only a few of the Khánzádas and one Rájpút asserted that the widow has full power to alienate the immoveable property as she pleases without consulting any one; and this can hardly be accepted. Among almost all the tribes the feeling is very strong that the widow

* This was vigorously asserted by the Beloches of Jampur. See below, page 258.—C.L.T.

should not, and cannot, alienate the immoveable property without the consent of her husband's relatives. Many instances are brought forward in almost every tribe in which the widow sold or mortgaged the immoveable property which had devolved on her from her husband; and it is at least doubtful whether in all these instances the consent of the husband's relatives was obtained. Still more common is it to find the widow gifting the land, or a part of it, to her daughter's son or husband, and thus preventing it from reverting to the husband's relatives on her death. Of most of these numerous instances it is asserted that the husband's relatives agreed, or that their objection was wrongly dismissed by the court; and it is the almost universal feeling that, except in very special cases, the widow should not be allowed this liberty. I would consider it as the universal custom, both among Hindús and Musalmáns (for in no tribe does the Muhammadan law on this matter prevail) that the widow cannot, except in case of urgent necessity, when her husband's relatives cannot, or will not, help her otherwise, or when they agree to the alienation, sell, mortgage, or give away by gift or bequest any of the immoveable property which has devolved on her from her husband.

Question 3.—As regards the right of a Muhammadan widow to alienate, is any distinction taken in respect of her legal shares?

Answer 3.—As regards the right of a Muhammadan widow to alienate, no distinction is taken in respect of her legal shares. (All Musalmán tribes.)

Note.—In no tribe does a Muhammadan widow take the share to which she is entitled by the Muhammadan law.

Question 4.—If there be several widows, do they take in equal shares? Is any distinction made in respect of the right of widows who are not of the same family with their deceased husband?

Answer 4.—If there be several widows, they all take in equal shares. No distinction is made with reference to the family of the widow. All with whom marriage is permissible and who have been properly married by *shádt*, *karáo*, or *nikáh* inherit equally a life-interest. (All tribes.)

Note.—It seems that among the Musalmán Rájpúts none but a Rájpútní widow takes a life-interest. Even though married by *nikáh*, a woman of another tribe seems to be looked on as a concubine (*surait*). One widow is excluded

by the son or son's son of another widow, except perhaps where the custom of *maon bat* (division of the inheritance by mothers) prevails.

Question 5.—Is there any distinction in the rights of widows based upon the circumstance whether the husband were
 Exclusion of widow. or were not associated with his brethren?

Answer 5.—It makes no difference in the rights of a widow whether her husband was associated with his brothers or not. She takes by representation her husband's share. (All tribes.)

Note.—Here, as in many other important matters, universal custom differs from what is accepted as the Hindú law.

In all cases of inheritance, the widow of a person who would, if alive, have shared, and who has died without sons or son's sons, takes a life-interest in what would have been her husband's share.

Question 6.—What is the effect of unchastity upon the right of a widow in respect of the estate of her deceased husband?
 Unchastity of widows and their remarriage.

In the case of widows who are not Hindús, what is the effect of their remarriage?

Answer 6.—If a widow be proved unchaste, or marry again, she loses all right with respect to the estate of her deceased husband. (All tribes.)

D.—Rights of daughters and their issue.

Question 1.—Under what circumstances are daughters entitled to inherit? Are they excluded by the sons, or
 Succession of daughters. by the widow, or by the near male kindred, of the deceased? If they are excluded by the near male kindred is there any fixed limit of relationship within which such near kindred must stand towards the deceased in order to exclude his daughters? If so, how is the limit ascertained? If this depends on descent from a common ancestor, state within how many generations relatively to the deceased such common ancestor must come.

Answer 1.—A daughter is in no case entitled to inherit. She is excluded by the widow, or by the sons, or by the male kindred of the deceased, related through males, of any degree (Meo, Khánzáda, Beloch, Pathán, Mughal, Ahír, Bráhmañ, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa, Rájput, Banya, Dhúsar, Taga, Ágrí, Ját Musalman, Káyath, Fakír, Malláh).

Among Sayads and Shekhs daughters are excluded by the widow or by male lineal descendants through males of the father.

Notes.—It is doubtful whether among the Shekhs and Sayads also the daughter is not excluded by the male collateral relations through males. But no doubt, among the Sayads especially, this otherwise universal custom has been modified, probably by the influence of Muhammadan law, in favour of the daughter; but nowhere is the Muhammadan law strictly followed.

The general idea is, that the daughter has a right to be suitably married—nothing more. Among Hindú tribes and among some Musalmán tribes, the daughter must marry into another *gót*, to which thereafter she and her children belong; and as one of the strongest feelings is that property must not leave the *gót*, she and her children have no right to inherit her father's property. Their rights to inherit are confined to the property of the husband's family, to whose *gót* they belong. It is by no means uncommon, however, especially where there are no male lineal descendants through males, to find a man succeeded by his daughter, son-in-law, or daughter's son; but this succession does not seem to take place by right of inheritance. Generally the father has in his life-time gone through some form of gift or adoption or sale; and the male relations through males have given their express or tacit consent. Among almost all tribes there is a very strong feeling that, even where such a form has been gone through, the property should not leave the *gót*, unless the nearest agnates, to whom it would go by inheritance, agree to let it go. I would consider this to be the almost universal custom.

Question 2.—Is there any distinction as to the rights of daughters to inherit (1) the immoveable or ancestral, (2) the moveable or acquired, property of their father?

Answer 2.—As regards the right of the daughter to inherit, no distinction is made between the moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, property of the father. (All tribes.)

Note.—Naturally the male relatives are more ready to consent to the daughter's taking the moveable acquired property of the father than his immoveable or ancestral property.

Question 3.—*Maintenance and marriage.*

(1) Under what circumstances are daughters entitled to be maintained out of the estate of their deceased father?

(2) What is the effect of (a) marriage, (b) residence in a strange

village, upon the right of the daughter to inherit or to be maintained?

(3) If a married daughter with her husband live with the father up to his decease, can the daughter inherit?

(4) Can daughters who are married and barren, or widowed and without male issue, or mothers of daughters only, inherit the father's estate?

Answer 3.—

(1) Unmarried daughters are entitled to be maintained out of the estate of their deceased father until they are suitably married.

(2) The right of the daughter to be maintained is lost by her marriage or residing in a strange village.

(3) It makes no difference in the right of the daughter to inherit, whether she be married or reside in a strange village, or be married and barren, or widowed and without male issue, or mother of daughters only, or whether she and the husband reside with the father up to his decease.

Note.—There is hardly an instance in which a girl is not married sooner or later; and it is her right to be suitably married.

As a general rule, in no case is a daughter entitled to inherit; but there is more chance of a daughter's succeeding with the tacit or express consent of the father's relatives if she live with her father and have a son.

Question 4.—What is the nature of the interest taken by a daughter in the property she inherits? Define her rights of alienation, if any, by sale, gift, mortgage, or bequest.

Answer 4.—When a daughter is allowed to succeed, whether by tacit consent, by gift, or in any other way, her interest is more than a life-interest, and, in fact, seems almost equivalent to that of a male owner, subject, however, to the control of her husband. The land does not on her death lapse to her father's relatives, but descends to her sons.

Question 5.—After daughters, do daughters' sons succeed?

If so, is the property equally divided amongst all the sons of several daughters; or are the shares proportioned to the number of daughters who leave sons?

Answer 5.—Daughters' sons are not entitled to inherit. (All tribes, except Sayads and Shekhs).

Failing daughters, daughters' sons succeed, taking by

representation shares proportioned to the number of daughters who have sons (Sayads and Shekhs).

Note.—As with daughters, so with daughters' sons. Although never *entitled* to inherit, they are often permitted to succeed their maternal grandfather by gift or by simple consent of the heirs. The custom of allowing land to go to a daughter's son in default of a son is increasing. Here, too, the custom of representation generally prevails, but not universally, as the succession is rather by consent than of right.

E.—Other Relatives.

I.—PARENTS.

Question 1.—When a man dies leaving no male lineal descendants, no widow, and no daughters or daughters' sons, upon whom will the inheritance successively devolve?
Mother and father.

Answer 1.—Failing male lineal descendants through males and widows, in all tribes except Sayads and Shekhs, the inheritance devolves successively on the following relatives:—

(a) Where the custom of *bháiyon bat* prevails (see Inheritance, answer 2)—

- (1) the father; (2) the brothers and their male lineal descendants through males, and their widows, if sonless;
- (3) the mother; (4) the father's father;
- (5) the paternal uncles and their male lineal descendants through males;
- (6) the father's mother; (7) the father's paternal uncles and their male lineal descendants through males, &c., &c.,—to the male agnates only.

(b) Where the custom of *máon bat* prevails (see Inheritance, answer 2)—

- (1) the father; (2) the full-brothers and their male lineal descendants through males, and their widows, if sonless;
- (3) the mother; (4) the step-brothers and their male lineal descendants through males, and their widows, if sonless;
- (5) the step-mother; (6) the father's father; (7) the paternal uncles and their male lineal descendants

through males, &c., &c., in the same way—to male agnates only.

Among the Sayads and Shekhs there is no clear custom, save that the brothers and their male lineal descendants take, and, failing them, probably the sisters and their descendants (but this is doubtful).

Note.—It will be observed that the order of succession is quite consistent throughout, only the male agnates taking in full possession, the widow of any one who would, if alive, have had a share, taking that share for life, before it goes to a higher generation, and the person of a higher generation taking it before it goes through him to persons of the same or a lower generation. It should be particularly noticed that, in all cases, the sonless widow of a person who would, if alive, have shared, takes a life-interest in what her husband's share would have been. Thus, a grandson's widow would take a life-interest in an equal share with the other grandsons by the same son, and, if there were no other lineal descendant, would take a life-interest in the whole property before it went to the brothers.

Question 2.—When the estate devolves upon the mother of the deceased, what is the nature of the interest she acquires? Define her powers of alienation. On the death of the mother, will the property devolve on the heirs of the son or on her heirs?

Answer 2.—When the estate devolves on the mother of the deceased, she takes only a life-interest, and has the same powers that the widow has.

After the mother's death, the estate devolves on the heirs of the son, not on her heirs.

(All tribes.)

II.—BROTHERS AND THEIR ISSUE.

Question 1.—When the property devolves on brethren, what, if any, regard is paid (1) to uterine descent, (2) to association? Do uterine associated brethren exclude all others?

In what order succeed—

- (i) unassociated brethren of the whole blood;
- (ii) associated brethren of the half-blood;
- (iii) unassociated brethren of the half-blood;

If a man die leaving a uterine brother separated and a half-brother associated, how will these two inherit?

Answer 1.—In the distribution of the immoveable property, no regard is paid to the fact of association or non-association. (All tribes.)

Where the custom of *máon bat* prevails, the full-brothers exclude the half-brothers from succession to the immoveable property. Where the custom of *bháiyon bat* prevails, full-brothers and half-brothers share alike in the immoveable property. (Probably all tribes.)

Question 2.—When a man dies leaving associated brethren or un-associated brethren, and the property devolves on his brethren, have the associated brethren any preferential claim to acquired property, moveable or immoveable, or to ancestral moveable property?

Answer 2.—When the property devolves on the brothers, no distinction is made between ancestral and acquired property; but the associated brothers, whether of the same mother or not, take all the moveable property. (Probably all tribes.)

Note.—There is some doubt whether among the Bráhmans, Gaurwas, Sayads, Shekhs, Patháns, and Mughals, the associated brother would exclude the unassociated from a share in the moveable property. His sharing or not sharing seems partly to depend on whether or not he paid a part of the expenses of the funeral feast (*káj*). No doubt the court would take into consideration the circumstances of the previous partition, and would consider acquired immoveable property as similar to moveable property.

Question 3.—In default of brethren, does the property devolve upon their sons?
Brother's issue.

Answer 3.—In default of brothers, the property devolves on their sons or male lineal descendants through males, the sons of a deceased brother taking by representation along with the surviving brothers. (All tribes.)

III.—SISTERS AND THEIR ISSUE.

Question 1.—Does the property ever devolve upon sisters, or upon sisters' sons? If upon sisters' sons, how are their shares computed?

Answer 1.—Sisters and their sons are in no case entitled to inherit. (All tribes.)

Note.—Perhaps, following the analogy of the daughter's case, among the Shekhs and Sayads, the sister or sister's son might have a right to inherit in the absence of male

descendants through males of the same grandfather ; but in no case is the Muhammadan law of sharer and residuary as regards the sister acted on.

See note on "daughter." Generally speaking, neither has any right to inherit ; but the consent of the heirs (agnates) to the succession of the daughter or daughter's son is more likely than in that of the sister or sister's son.

IV.—THE HUSBAND.

Question 1.—Where a wife dies holding property in her own right, is the husband entitled to such property, or any part of it ?

Answer 1.—When a wife dies holding property in her own right, the husband succeeds in default of sons or sons' sons (Meo, Beloch, Mughal, Pathán, Bráhlman, Gújar, Ját, Banya, Dhúsar, Káyath, Malláh, Ját Musalmán, Taga, Fakír).

The husband succeeds in default of issue, whether male or female (Shekhs and Sayads).

The husband succeeds (Ahír, Khánzáda, Rájpút, and Gaurwa).

Note.—The husband takes either all or none at all. He never takes a share only as prescribed in the Muhammadan law.

V.—THE STEPSON.

Question 1.—Can the son by a former marriage of a woman who

contracts a second marriage inherit from (1) his natural father, (2) his stepfather ? If from his stepfather, is his share equal to, or less than, that of his stepfather's own sons ?

Answer 1.—The son by a former marriage of a woman who contracts a second marriage is entitled to inherit from his natural father. He has no right to inherit from his stepfather. (All tribes having any custom on the point.)

Question 2.—Is any distinction taken as regards the stepson, (i) if he be not born till after the second marriage of his mother ; (ii) if the stepfather in his lifetime assign him a share by deed ?

Answer 2.—No distinction is made in the stepson's right to inherit whether or not he be born before the second marriage of his mother, and whether or not the stepfather assign to him in his lifetime a share by deed. (All tribes having any custom on the point.)

Question 3.—Are stepsons entitled to be maintained by their stepfather? If so, till what age?
Maintenance.

Answer 3.—Stepsons are entitled to be maintained by their stepfather until able to maintain themselves. (All tribes.)

Note.—Although the stepson, not being an agnate of his stepfather, has no *right* to inherit his property, there are instances in which, by consent of the agnatic heirs in deference to the wishes of the stepfather, the stepson has been allowed to take a share generally less than, but sometimes equal to, the share he would have taken had he been a natural son. I consider that the agnatic heirs have the right to forbid this as regards the immoveable property; but the stepson has a better chance of being allowed to keep a share if the stepfather has by gift during his lifetime put him in possession. Generally the stepson is expelled by the sons after the stepfather's death.

* *F.—Where there are no Relatives.*

Question 1.—Enumerate in the order of their succession the persons entitled to the estate of a man who dies intestate leaving no relations.
Order of succession.

Answer 1.—No instance known of a man's having died leaving no relatives. (All tribes.)

Note.—The members of village communities are always so closely interrelated, and are so particular about their pedigrees, that it is hardly conceivable that a man should not be able to trace his relatives. The general rule is that the heirs are the nearest male agnates, however remote. These must necessarily be of the same *gót* with the deceased. In a case, however, in which a man had received land from his father-in-law or maternal grandfather in a village different from his own, it would be more in accordance with the ideas of the people that the land should revert to the original *gót* and go to the village than that it should go to a distant relative of the last possessor in another village. Such cases, however, are rare, and there is no custom.

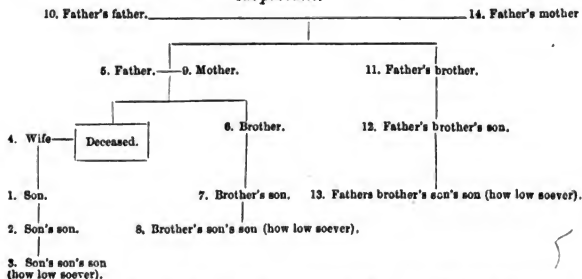
G.—Ascetics.

Question 1.—If a person voluntarily retires from the world and becomes a member of a religious order, what is the effect upon (i) his right to retain his property, (ii) his right to property acquired by inheritance? Upon whom will devolve property which he would have inherited if he had not retired from the world?
Civil death of ascetics.

Answer 1.—If a person voluntarily retires from the world and becomes a member of a religious order, the effect upon the rights to retain, and acquire by inheritance, property is exactly as if he had died. He cannot retain his property, which goes to his heirs as if he had died. He cannot acquire property by inheritance. It will go to the person to whom it would have gone if he had died. (All tribes, whether Hindú or Musalmán, whose members become ascetics.)

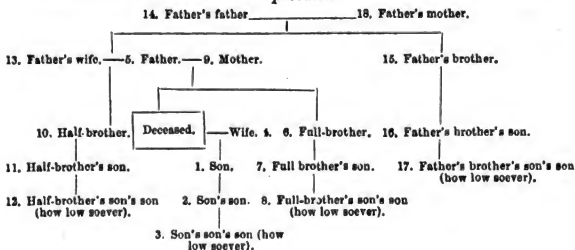
Note.—When a man becomes a religious ascetic, he becomes civilly dead. Indeed, sometimes his wife is treated like a widow, and marries again. Some say that if an ascetic before breaking his caste returns to the world, he can take again his civil rights as if he had never gone.

Chart showing the general order of inheritance where the custom of bháiyon bat prevails.



Note.—This holds for both Hindús and Musalmáns, except perhaps Shekhs and Sayads. Where there are two of one class, they share equally, and the right of representation prevails to the fullest extent. No heir excludes the agnatic descendant or the widow of another heir of the same class.

Chart showing the general order of inheritance where the custom of máon bat prevails.



See note above. A woman succeeds only when she is a widow and there is no agnatic descendant or widow of an agnatic descendant of her husband. She takes a life-interest only, and excludes for her lifetime the collateral or ascending agnatic heirs of her husband.

No regard is paid to the fact of who offers oblations to whom, and who performs whose funeral obsequies. All that is thought of is agnatic relationship.

PART II.—SECTION II.

ADOPTION.

A.—Who may adopt.

Question 1.—Is it necessary that the adopter should be destitute of a son, a son's son, and a son's grandson? Is a daughter's son a bar to the right of adoption?

Answer 1.—If a man have a son, or a son's son, or a son's son's son, he cannot adopt.

A daughter's son is no bar to the right of adoption. (All tribes which have the custom of adoption.)

Note.—The following tribes do not seem to have the custom of adoption:—Beloch, Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Musalmán Gaurwa, Fakír.

Question 2.—May a man adopt who has male issue, if such issue be disqualified by any legal impediment (such as loss of caste) from performing the exequal rites?

Answer 2.—A man who has male issue may adopt if such issue be outcaste or a leper, an idiot, an ascetic, or not heard of for a long time. (Seemingly all castes which adopt.)

Note.—Little regard is paid to whether or no the son is capable of performing exequal rites. They think more of his ability to work and support his father or mother.

Question 3.—Can a man who had already adopted a son adopt another during the lifetime of the first?

Answer 3.—A man who has already adopted a son cannot adopt another during the lifetime of the first. (All tribes which adopt.)

Question 4.—Can the following persons adopt:—

- (1) a bachelor;
- (2) a man blind, impotent, or lame;

- (3) a widower ;
 (4) an ascetic who has renounced the world ?

Answer 4.—(1) A bachelor, (2) a man blind, impotent, or lame, (3) a widower, can adopt. An ascetic who has renounced the world cannot adopt. (All tribes which adopt.)

Note.—The Bráhmans say a man impotent from his birth, who could never hope for offspring, cannot adopt ; but this is not certain. An ascetic can adopt a pupil (*chela*), who stands to him something like a son. Perhaps an ascetic's wife can adopt a son for him as if he were dead.

Question 5.—Can a woman adopt ? State whether it is necessary to the validity of an adoption by a widow that she should adopt with the permission, written or verbal, of her deceased husband, or with the consent of his kindred.

Answer 5.—A woman cannot adopt in her husband's lifetime.

A widow can, without the permission, written or verbal, of her deceased husband, adopt any one she pleases of her husband's male relatives related through males.

She cannot adopt any one else without the consent of her husband's male relatives related through males.

(All tribes which adopt, except that the Káyaths, Ját Musalmán, and Malláh say the widow must either have her husband's express permission to adopt, or the consent of her husband's male relatives.)

The Dhúsars say the husband's relatives are either bound to supply the widow with a son, or to allow her to adopt a daughter's son or other relative through a female.

Question 6.—In the event of the death of a son adopted by a widow with the sanction of her husband, may the widow adopt another person without permission of her husband to that effect ?

Answer 6.—A widow can, without permission of her husband, adopt a second son if the son's first adopted have died unmarried or have left no son, son's son, or widow. (All tribes which adopt, so far as any custom can be discovered.)

Note.—The son's son or widow would be entitled to succeed, and would bar the second adoption ; or the son's widow could adopt.

B.—Who may be adopted.

Question 1.—May a man give in adoption—
 (1) his only son ;

Who may be given. (2) his eldest son ;
 (3) his brother ?

Answer 1.—A man may give in adoption (1) his only son, (2) his eldest son, (3) or his brother (Ahír, perhaps Khánzáda).

Note.—But his only son he can give only to his brother or brother's widow, or some near relative ; and in that case the son generally succeeds to the property of both (Ahír).

A man may give in adoption his eldest son, or his brother, but not his only son (Meo, Bráhmán, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa, Banya).

A man may give in adoption his brother, but not his only son or his eldest son (Rájpút, Taga, Dhúsar, Káyath, Malláh).

Question 2.—Must the person adopted be of less than any specific age ? If so, up to what age may a person be adopted ? Can a person be adopted after tonsure or investiture with the sacred cord in his own family ?

Answer 2.—There is no limit of age beyond which a person cannot be adopted. The ceremony of tonsure or investiture with the sacred cord, or even marriage and the birth of a son, is no bar to adoption, *i.e.*, a man may be adopted even after he has married and had children. (Seemingly all tribes which adopt.)

Note.—Generally among Bráhmans investiture with the sacred thread (*janeú*) takes place at the same time as marriage—about the age of 8 to 12. A man may be adopted after this.

Question 3.—Is there any rule by which it is required that the person adopted should be related to the person adopting ; If so, what relatives may be adopted ? Is any preference required to be shown to particular relatives ? If so, enumerate them in order of preference. Is it necessary that the adopted son and his adoptive father should be (1) of the same caste or tribe, (2) of the same *gót* ?

Answer 3.—The person adopted should be of the same family with the adopter or the adopting widow's husband. A preference is shown to the husband's elder brother's son or descendants, then to his younger brother's son or descendants ; failing them, to the more distant male relatives related through males. The adopted person should be of a lower generation than the person adopting (whether one or two generations lower). The person adopted must be of the same

caste with the adopter, and (except in the case of adoption of a daughter or sister's son) of the same *gôt* with the adopter or the adopting widow's husband. (Rájput, Banya, Dhúsar, Káyath, Taga, Musalmán, Ját, Agri.)

The same, except that the descendants of the husband's elder brother have no prior claim, as compared with those of the husband's younger brother. The adopter may choose from either. (Ahír, Meo, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa.)

Note.—When a widow adopts, she is supposed to be adopting a son to her husband, and it is the relationship to him that is thought of. The adopted person is called the son of the widow's husband, and succeeds to his property. It is most usual to adopt the husband's brother's son.

Question 4.—Is there any rule prohibiting the adoption of the son of a woman whom the adopter could not have married, such as his sister's son or his daughter's son.

Answer 4.—There is no rule prohibiting the adoption of the son of a woman whom the adopter could not have married.

A man may, with the consent of his male kindred related through males, adopt his sister's son or daughter's son. A widow may, with the consent of her husband's agnates, adopt for her husband his sister's son or daughter's son. (All tribes which adopt.)

Note.—The disqualification is not looked at in the way put in the question. The reason for objecting to the adoption of a sister or daughter's son is that he is related through a female, and is of another *gôt*; he is not one of the agnates.

There is a very strong feeling against allowing land to pass into another *gôt*; and it is only when the husband's near agnates give their consent, or when there are none, that a sister's son or daughter's son may be adopted. Many assert that in no case can such an adoption take place; but in most tribes there are instances to the contrary.

C.—With what formalities.

Question 1.—Are any formalities necessary to constitute a valid adoption? If so, describe them. State expressly whether the omission of any customary ceremonies will vitiate the adoption.

Answer 1.—The only important ceremony common to all is the handing over of the adopted son by his father or guardian to the adopter before the assembled kindred, with some words implying that henceforth the adopter and adopted

are to consider each other as father (or mother) and son. The kindred are generally feasted; and rejoicings are made as when a son is born. If the son is a small child, he is placed in the lap (*god*) of the adopter. (Hence *god lená* = to adopt = to take into the lap.) (All tribes which adopt.)

Note.—No doubt, even in the absence of proof of any ceremony, adoption would be presumed from a long-continued relation between the parties implying adoption.

Question 2.—Do you distinguish between the *dattaka* and *kritrima* forms of adoption? If so, what is the difference between them, and what are the formalities appropriate to each?

Answer 2.—The distinction between the *dattaka* and *kritrima* forms of adoption is not known. The usual form seems to be similar to the *kritrima* form of the Hindú law. The only traces of the *kṛita* form are among the Banyas, where, if the adopter cannot get a son among the male relatives, he can buy a son of his own *gót*, announcing the fact to his relatives. An instance of this is also found among the Meos. Among the Ahírs are traces of the *dwyámusháyana* form.

D.—The effects of adoption.

Question 1.—Does an adopted son retain his right to inherit from his natural father? Can he inherit from his natural father if the natural father die without other sons.

Answer 1.—An adopted son loses his right to inherit as son from his natural father. If the natural father dies without other sons, the adopted son can only inherit as the son of his adoptive father. (Rájpút, Khánzáda, Meo, Bráhmaṇ, Gújar, Ját, Gaurwa, Dhúsar, Banya, Káyath.)

Among the Ahírs, and perhaps Tagas, if the natural father die without other sons, the adopted son can inherit from his natural father.

Note.—But probably only where there are no near relatives to dispute his right.

Question 2.—Describe the rights of an adopted son to inherit from his adoptive father? What is the effect of the subsequent birth of natural legitimate sons to the adoptive father? Will the adopted sons take equal shares with them? If natural legitimate sons be born subsequently to the adoption where the *chúndavand* system of inheritance prevails, how will the share of the

adopted son, if any, be computed? Can an adopted son whose tribe differs from that of the adopted father inherit from him?

Answer 2.—An adopted son cannot be of a different tribe from that of the adoptive father. He inherits from his adoptive father exactly as if he were a natural son, and shares as a son with natural legitimate sons subsequently born to the adoptive father, taking an equal share with them where the *bhāiyon bat* system of inheritance prevails, and where the custom of inheritance is *māon bat*, taking as the son of the wife in whose lap he is placed, that is (where there are two) the elder wife. (All tribes which adopt.)

Note.—Another effect of adoption is that the adopted son, if of a different *gōt* (as when he is a sister or daughter's son), assumes the *gōt* of the adoptive father, with its prohibited degrees of marriage, but probably the old prohibited degrees remain in force for him.

E.—Ghar Janwái.

Question.—When a son-in-law leaving his own family takes up his residence permanently with his father-in-law as *gharjanwái*, what will be the effect on the rights of such son-in-law to inherit (1) from his father, (2) from his father-in-law?

Answer.—A son-in-law by living with his father-in-law neither loses any right to inherit from his own father, nor gains any right to inherit from his father-in-law. (All tribes which adopt.)

Note.—Although the son-in-law is in no case entitled to inherit (being of another *gōt*), he is sometimes allowed to take by consent of the agnates; and this consent is more likely if the son-in-law live with the father-in-law and there be no other near relative.

PART II.—SECTION III.

SPECIAL PROPERTY OF FEMALES.

There is nowhere any clear custom by which certain property is considered as the special and peculiar property of a woman, subject in a peculiar way to her absolute control and following special rules of inheritance. Among the Rájpúts, Tagas, Fakirs, and Káyaths, whatever property a wife may receive, even from her father, becomes the absolute property of her husband. Among the Bráhmans, Gújars, Játs, and Gaurwas some little difference is made with regard to orna-

ments, &c., given to a wife by her father and his family. The husband has full control over his wife's as over his own property. There is no special rule of succession with regard to such property. The sons or husband succeed.

Among the Banyas and Dhúsars, and perhaps to some extent among the other tribes, gifts made to a wife by her father or his relatives, or property acquired by herself, are considered more or less at the disposal of the wife; and her husband does not make use of it, except in case of necessity, or with his wife's consent. She can dispose of it as she pleases, so long as the disposal is not improper.

When land, by gift from the father or consent of the agnates, devolves on the daughter, it goes on her death to her sons or husband, and, failing them, probably to her father's agnates. But if she leaves a daughter only, the agnates are the more likely to consent to its going to a woman that it has gone to a woman before.

PART II.—SECTION IV.

BASTARDY.

Question 1.—Where a marriage has taken place between parties whose marriage has taken place. whose marriage, either by reason of relationship or previous marriage, or difference of caste, or any other ground, was not permissible, will the offspring of such marriage be considered legitimate or illegitimate?

Answer 1.—Where a marriage has taken place between parties whose marriage by reason of difference of caste was not permissible, the marriage is void, and the offspring illegitimate.

Where it is discovered after marriage that the parties were too closely related through the *góts* of their ancestors, the marriage still holds good, and the offspring are legitimate.

(All tribes having any instances.)

Previous marriage of the woman with another man still alive does not necessarily make the offspring illegitimate (Játs).

Notes.—When a man of a Hindú tribe or a Musalmanized Hindú takes into his house a woman of a low caste, such as a Chamár or Bhangí, or is deceived into marrying such a woman by her being put forward as a woman of his own caste, he is, on the fact being discovered, made to turn her out, and her children do not inherit.

Usually so much care is taken in comparing the *gôts* of the parties, that a mistake can hardly be made; but some of the tribes are not very particular about the distant *gôts*. Probably a marriage by *nikâh* of persons related within the degree prohibited by the Muhammadan law would be void, and the children illegitimate.

The Jâts say that if a married woman ran away and lived with another Jât and bore him children, they would be his legitimate children, even although the woman was found and taken away by her former husband.

Question 2.—Where a lawful marriage has taken place, and a child is born so soon after marriage that the presumption is that it must have been conceived before marriage, is such child considered legitimate; or is any period laid down before which the child would be considered illegitimate and after which legitimate?

Answer 2.—There is no distinct custom as to the period which must have elapsed after marriage to raise the presumption of a child's legitimacy.

Note.—Most of them say six months must have elapsed, the idea evidently being that the child must be begotten in wedlock; and surely to decide this question, science would be believed rather than the vague ideas of ignorant peasants.

Among tribes which allow *karáo*, very often the *karáo* does not take place until the woman is pregnant; and if her deceased husband's brother at any time admit the child to be his, this is enough to establish its legitimacy. If the *karáo* takes place with a stranger, a sufficient time must have elapsed to afford the presumption that the child was begotten in wedlock.

Question 3.—Where a lawful marriage has taken place, and a child is born after the death of the husband or after divorce, is any period laid down up to which the child is considered legitimate and after which illegitimate?

Answer 3.—There is no distinct custom as to the period within which a child must be born after the death of the husband or after divorce to be presumed legitimate.

Note.—Here, too, surely science would be called in to decide whether the child could have been begotten in wedlock. Some give an instance of a woman's remaining pregnant for four years.

Question 4.—State generally what are the rights of illegitimate

Inheritance of bast- children to inherit the property of their natural ards. father, noticing the following points:

(i) Will the sons of a slave-girl (*kawizak*) inherit? If so, will they take equal shares with the legitimate son? If they take less shares specify the shares.

(ii) Have the sons of a slave-girl or illegitimate son any better title to succeed where there are no legitimate sons?

(iii) Do you distinguish, for purposes of inheritance, between the sons of a purchased concubine and the sons of a serving woman who was not purchased?

(iv) Do you distinguish, for purposes of inheritance, between illegitimate sons by a woman with whom marriage was lawful and illegitimate sons by a woman with whom marriage was unlawful?

Answer 4.—Illegitimate children have in no case any right to inherit. (All tribes.)

Note.—Slave-girls (*kantzak* or *laundí*) are kept in the houses of some Rájputs, Ahírs, and Sayads. Among Híndús their sons never inherit. Among Musalmáns, if the mother have been married by *nikáh*, the children are legitimate, and inherit; but the Rájput Musalmáns say that, even in such a case, the children are only *suraitwál* or *ghulám*, and do not inherit. Although not forbidden, they are not considered fully legitimate. Rare instances may be found in which, in the absence of any near agnates to object, an illegitimate son succeeded. The Sayads say that the sons of a concubine owned by the father are legitimate, even without *nikáh*, and share; but this is doubtful.

Question 5.—Are illegitimate children, who do not inherit, entitled Maintenance of bast- to maintenance as against the heirs of their de- ards. ceased father?

Answer 5.—Illegitimate children by a recognised concubine (*suraitwál*) are entitled to maintenance as against the heirs of their deceased father (Rájputs, Ahírs).

Other illegitimate children are not entitled to maintenance as against the heirs of their deceased father. (All tribes having any custom.)

Note.—Among Rájputs sometimes a *suraitwál* is given enough land to live by, but he cannot alienate it. His right is *milkiyat mahdída*—strictly limited.

The usual answer to this question is *kamáo kháo*, i.e., if the illegitimate son work for his living, he gets it; otherwise he is turned out.

Question 6.—Are sons the offspring of a marriage by the *karewa* Sons by *karewa* mar- form entitled to inherit equally with sons the off- riage. spring of a regular marriage?

Answer 6.—Sons the offspring of a *karáo* marriage are entitled to inherit equally with sons the offspring of a regular marriage (*sháda*). (All tribes allowing *karáo*).

PART II.—SECTION V.

WILLS AND LEGACIES.

There is no general custom by which a proprietor makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death. (All tribes.)

Note.—A few instances may be found, especially of late years, and chiefly among the Sayads, Ahírs, Meos and Játs, in which an attempt has been made, by word of mouth or in writing, to regulate the disposition of the property after death; but it is doubtful to what extent these dispositions would hold if disputed, and they are certainly contrary to general custom. Sometimes, especially perhaps among the Dhúsars and Banyas, a proprietor does on his death-bed give some directions about his property; but it is difficult to say whether these are of the nature of legacies or deathbed gifts, and to what extent the heirs are considered bound by them. It seems clear that the proprietor cannot, without the consent of his near heirs, deprive them of an unreasonably large portion of the immoveable property, or perhaps of the ancestral moveable property, by any such disposition.

PART II.—SECTION VI.

GIFTS.

A.—Gifts described.

Question.—State the facts necessary to constitute a valid gift. Can a gift be conditional or implied?

Is delivery of possession essential? Must the gift be made in writing?

Answer.—A gift need not be made in writing. Probably, to constitute a valid gift, delivery of possession is essential, and the gift must not be conditional or implied; but these distinctions are too refined to be brought clearly out by custom. The Dhúsars and Banyas say that delivery of possession is not necessary, nor need the gift be unconditional. Even without these, if there be no fraud, a gift is valid. (All tribes.)

Note.—Generally a gift is neither conditional nor implied, and is made by delivery of possession. In the case of land, mutation of names in the register is considered almost equivalent to delivery of possession. A gift of land, unless it be a few bighas given in charity or for religious purposes, is now-a-days generally accompanied by a deed in writing.

Among Hindús a gift is made as follows by the ceremony called *sankalp*, which is used in giving land for religious purposes, or a feast, or other offering to Bráhmans, or in giving away a daughter in marriage. Before the assembled Bráhmans and brotherhood the giver takes a copper coin (*paisá*) and a little barley (*jau*) in his hand, and a Bráhman pours some water over them. Then the giver places these in the hands of a Bráhman, saying, "I have given two bighas of land" (or "101 oxen," or "the food of so many Brahmins") "as an offering to Krishn," or as the case may be.

B.—Death-bed Gifts.

Question 1.—Are there any special rules relating to death-bed gifts? Can a man who is suffering from a death disease make a gift to his relations, male or female, or in charity? If so, can such gift affect the whole or a part only of his property? If a part only, how much? If some heirs consent and some dissent, is the gift good? If so, to what extent?

Answer 1.—There are no special rules relating to death-bed gifts. (All tribes).

There are no instances or customs showing that death-bed gifts are considered different from gifts in other circumstances.

C.—Gifts to Relatives.

Question 1.—Can a father make a gift to his daughter by way of dowry (*dahez*) out of his property, moveable or immovable, ancestral or acquired, whether or no there be (1) sons, or (2) near kindred; and whether or no the sons or near kindred, as the case may be, consent?

Answer 1.—A father cannot, without the consent of the sons and near male kindred related through males, make a gift out of his immovable property, ancestral or acquired, by way of dowry (*dahez*) to his daughter; but he can, without the consent of his sons or near kindred, make such a gift out of his moveable property, ancestral or acquired. (All tribes.)

Question 2.—If the custom of making dowries to daughters obtains, state upon whom the right of inheritance to the property subject to a gift of this nature successively devolves?

Answer 2.—There is no special rule of inheritance for property of this nature. The husband and his heirs succeed to it. (All tribes.)

Question 3.—Define also the power of the daughter or of her husband over such property as regards (1) control, (2) alienation.

Answer 3.—The husband, or rather the husband's father, has full control over the dowry, which becomes at once his property. (All tribes.)

Among the Ahírs and Meos, and perhaps among other tribes, sometimes regard is paid to the daughter's wishes in the disposal of such property; but the husband's father or the husband has full control.

Question 4.—Can a father make a gift of the whole or any specific share of his property, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, to his daughter otherwise than as her dowry; to his daughter's son; to his sister or her sons; or to his son-in-law? Is his power in this respect altered if he have (1) sons, (2) near kindred and no sons? If the consent of the near kindred is essential to such gifts, state the degree of kindred towards them in which the persons must stand by whom such gifts can be prohibited.

Answer 4.—A father cannot, without the consent of his sons or near kindred (males related through males) make a gift of any part of his immoveable property, ancestral or acquired, to his daughter, daughter's son, or any other relative related through a female. He can, without restriction, and without the consent of the sons or near kindred, make a gift to any of those relatives out of his moveable property ancestral or acquired. (All tribes having any clear custom).

Note.—There is great confusion between gifts and inheritance and (to some extent) sale. The fact seems to be that, according to strict old custom, the father has no power to alienate the immoveable property from the male to the female line, *i.e.*, out of the *gót*. But natural affection, especially where there were no sons, sought ways in which to avoid this strict rule. Sometimes, with the consent of the male relatives, the daughter or daughter's son took the inheritance after the death of the father, or he in his lifetime went through the form of a gift, which did not fully take effect till after his death (this resembles a will); or a sale was no-

minally effected in favour of the son-in-law, or the daughter's son was adopted. Hence it is difficult to make out whether the instances are those of sale, gift, inheritance, wills, or adoption; but it seems clear that they should not take effect against the will of the agnates.

There is a tendency, shown in some tribes more particularly, to allow the father a greater power of gift. Thus, the Banyas say that, if a sonless father's share be separate or acquired by himself, he can give out of that without consent of his brothers.

Question 5.—Will the power of the father to make the gifts described in question 4 be affected by the custom of *Ghar Janwai*. *ghar janwai*; that is, if his son-in-law and daughter live with him? If so, explain in what way? Can any relative prohibit a gift of property of any description to a son-in-law resident with his father-in-law, to a married daughter resident with her father, or to the children of such persons? Will the rights of the son-in-law as against the estate of his natural father affect his capacity to receive a gift from his father-in-law? If the son-in-law be put in possession of such a gift, and his wife die, will he forfeit the gift on remarriage?

Answer 5.—The power of the father to make such a gift is not affected by his having his son-in-law and daughter living with him.

The rights of the son-in-law as against the estate of his natural father do not affect his capacity to receive a gift from his father-in-law.

If the son-in-law be put in possession of such a gift, and his wife die, he will not forfeit the gift on remarriage. As regards the power of the father to make a gift to a son-in-law resident with him, to a married daughter resident with him, or to the children of such persons, see last answer.

(All tribes.)

Note.—A relative is less likely to object to a gift on immoveable property to a son-in-law if he be resident with the father-in-law, but the mere fact of residence does not affect his right.

Question 6.—Is entire relinquishment by the donor essential to the completion of a gift of property of any description
Relinquishment. (1) by a wife to a husband, (2) by a father to his minor child?

Answer 6.—There is no clear custom as to whether entire relinquishment by the donor is essential to the completion of a gift of property of any description (1) by a wife to a husband, (2) by a father to his minor child. (All tribes.)

Note.—The question could hardly ever arise. A wife has no property which is not already in her husband's control; and the property of a minor child would not be considered as his, apart from the father.

D.—Gifts to Strangers.

Question 1.—Give the rules regarding the power of a proprietor to make gifts of his property, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, to persons who are not related to him, or in charity. Is the consent of the sons, if such there be, or of the near relatives, necessary? If of the near relatives, who are considered such? How does (1) the absence of sons, (2) the circumstance that the property is divided, affect the power of the proprietor to make such gifts?

Answer 1.—A proprietor can, without the consent of his sons or near relatives, make a gift to persons who are not related to him, or in charity, of any part of his *moveable* property, ancestral or acquired, whether or no there be sons alive, and whether the property be divided or not.

A proprietor cannot, without the consent of his sons or near male kindred related through males, make a gift of any part of his *immoveable* property, ancestral or acquired, whether it be divided or not.

(All tribes having any clear custom, and probably all others.)

Note.—There is no clear custom as to the near male kindred who are entitled to prohibit a gift of immoveable property. Generally only a bigha or two of land is given for some religious purpose to a stranger; and no one thinks of objecting. Probably the sons or near male kindred could prohibit an unreasonably large gift of the moveable property to a stranger.

A *dholi* is a gift of land for religious purposes, and cannot be revoked; but, sometimes, the person to whom it is given may be changed, if he does not preform properly the religious service for which it was given.

A *bhonda* is not a gift properly so called. A Brahman or other servant is allowed to occupy land, rent and revenue free, in consideration of service performed. Such land can be taken back at the pleasure of the donor or his heirs.

E.—Gifts of joint property.

Question 1.—Do you observe the rules of the Muhammadan law with regard to *Mushaa*? Is the gift of an undivided part of a thing valid, if such thing admits

Mushaa.

E

of partition consistently with the preservation of all the uses which might be made of it before partition ?

Answer 1.—The rules of Muhammadan law with regard to *mushoa* are not known ; and there is no clear custom as to whether the gift of an undivided part of a thing is valid. (All tribes.)

Note.—No doubt, if the other sharers agreed, the gift of an undivided part of a thing would be valid, and if they did not agree, invalid.

Question 2.—Can a co-sharer in joint property make a gift of his share without the consent of the other co-sharers ?
Gift of shares.

Answer 2.—A co-sharer in joint property cannot make a gift of his share without the consent of the other co-sharers. (All tribes having any clear custom, and probably all other tribes also.)

Note.—A co-sharer cannot even make a gift of the common moveable property, such as an ox, without the consent of the other co-sharers, though it be less than his own share. We must obtain division first. Shekhs and Sayads say that he need not get division first ; but probably they are wrong.

Question 3.—If a gift, whether of divided or of undivided village land, be made to a person who is not a member of the village community where the land is situate, will such gift carry with it the right to share proportionately (1) in the *shamilat*, (2) in the miscellaneous village income?
Gift of undivided village land.

Answer 3.—If a gift, whether of divided or undivided village land, be made to a person who is not a member of the village community where the land is situate, such gift, in the absence of express conditions, will carry with it the right to share proportionately (1) in the *shamilat*, and (2) in the miscellaneous village income, if it be made as the gift of the whole land of the giver, or a definite share of it ; but not if it be made as a gift of a certain defined area of land, as is usually the case in a gift of land for charitable or religious purposes. (All tribes having any custom.)

Note.—For instance, if a man gifts half his land to his daughter's son, the gift carries with it a share in the village common land and common income ; but not if he gifts two bigahs to a shrine.

P.—Revocation.

Question 1.—State under what circumstances a gift is revocable, and under what circumstances irrevocable; specify particularly the effect (1) of possession on the part of the donee, (2) of relationship between the donee and donor.

Answer 1.—A gift cannot be revoked after having been once made, whether or no the donee be a relation of the donor. As a general rule, the gift is not valid until possession has been given; when given, it cannot be revoked. (All tribes.)

Question 2.—Is a gift revoked by the subsequent birth of children to the donor?

Answer 2.—A gift once made is not revoked by the subsequent birth of children to the donor. (All tribes.)

PART II.—SECTION VII.

PARTITION.

B.—Partition of lands held in joint ownership, other than common village land.

I.—WHERE THE ANCESTRAL SURVIVES.

Question 1.—Whose consent is requisite to the partition of a joint-holding? Define the conditions under which such a partition can take place. Is it necessary that the wife or wives of the proprietor should be past child-bearing? If so, to what description of property does this restriction apply?

Answer 1.—The proprietor can, during his lifetime, whether his wife be past child-bearing or not, distribute the joint-holding as he pleases; but the distribution, if unequal, will not necessarily hold after his death. (All tribes.)

Note.—Where the partition made by the father was intended to be equal, it will generally hold after his death.

Question 2.—Are the sons entitled to claim partition as a matter of right?

Answer 2.—During the father's lifetime the sons cannot, as a matter of right, claim partition, whether of ancestral or acquired property. (All tribes.)

Note.—They say that, if the father change his religion, become an outcaste, or adopt a religious life, it is the same

as if he had died. But probably the courts would, except in the latter case, take a different view.

Question 3.—Can the father exclude one or more sons from their shares, or otherwise make an unequal distribution?
Unequal distribution. If so, is there any distinction as regards the moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, property of the father?

Answer 3.—A father can in his lifetime make any distribution he pleases of his property, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, and even exclude one or more sons from their shares. But, on his death, all the sons become entitled to share the immoveable property according to the rules of inheritance. (All tribes.)

Note.—That is, the sons will share the immoveable property equally, if the custom of inheritance be *bhāiṇ bat*, and by mothers if it be *mūon bat*. If the distribution made by the father be a fair one, it is generally allowed to stand; and more regard is paid to the equality of shares in the land than in the moveable property.

Shares of wives. *Question 4.*—Are the wives, whether childless or otherwise, entitled to shares at partition?

Answer 4.—A wife, whether childless or otherwise, is not entitled to share at partition. (All tribes.)

Shares reserved by father. *Question 5.*—How many shares may a father reserve to himself at partition?

Answer 5.—A father may at partition reserve to himself as many shares as he pleases. (All tribes.)

Note.—Usually the father remains joint with one son, or keeps one share to himself.

Subsequent birth of son. *Question 6.*—What is the effect of the birth of a son after partition?

Does such birth entitle the father to cancel the partition? If the father have reserved one or more shares for himself, will such shares devolve exclusively on the son born after partition?

Answer 6.—If a son be born after partition, the father may cancel the former partition in favour of the new-born son, or may give him his share out of the portion he has reserved for himself. In any case the son born after partition is entitled to as much of the whole estate as if he had been born before, and to no more. He does not inherit the whole of the portion reserved by the father, to the exclusion of the sons born before partition. (All tribes.)

II. AMONG THE HEIRS AFTER SUCCESSION.

Question 1.—Can any one of the persons upon whom the estate devolves, irrespectively of the sex of such person, or of the relationship in which such person stood to the deceased, claim partition as a matter of right?

Who can claim. State particularly whether the widow, or sister, or unmarried daughter can claim partition. Does the right of the widow to claim partition depend upon her being childless or otherwise?

Answer 1.—Any one of the persons upon whom the estate devolves, irrespectively of the sex of such person, or of the relationship in which such person stood to the deceased, can claim partition as a matter of right.

The widow, whether childless or not, the sister or unmarried daughter, can claim partition of her share, if any. (All tribes.)

Question 2.—If partition be made, can the widow claim a share? If so, what share; and on whom will it devolve after her death?

Right of widow.

Answer 2.—A widow, having sons or sons' sons, inherits no share, and does not receive any in case of partition. If she have no son or son's son, she takes a life-interest in her husband's share, and can claim that share in partition: on her death it goes to her husband's heirs.

Note.—A sonless widow always takes her husband's share by representation.

Question 3.—Must property of the following descriptions be brought into partition,—moveable, immoveable, ancestral, acquired, recovered, nuptial present, inherited from the maternal grandfather, inherited from the father-in-law?

Subject of partition. If acquired or recovered property is brought into partition, does the person who made the acquisition or recovery get any compensation? If so, in what way?

Answer 3.—All property of whatever description, moveable or immoveable, ancestral or acquired, must be brought into partition (Bráhmans, Gujars, Játs, some Rájpúts).

The same, except property acquired by one of the sharers from his mother's or wife's relatives, which is exempt from partition (Sayad, Shekh, Mughal, Pathán, Gaurwa, Beloch).

All, except property acquired by one of the sharers from his wife's father and relatives (Khánzáda, Meo, most Rájpúts).

All ancestral property, moveable or immoveable, must be brought into partition. All property acquired while living jointly must be brought into partition.

Property, moveable or immoveable, acquired by one sharer separately, is exempt from partition. So are jewels or ornaments given to one son's wife by her own relatives. (Ahr.)

Note.—Usually, even where jewels are taken into account in the partition, the actual jewels are not distributed, but left with the holder, and allowed for in the partition. As a general rule, each case appears to be decided on its own merits on equitable principles. If a member of the family living separate claims a share of the moveable property, he should bring in his own acquired property.

C.—Effect of partition by the father on inheritance.

Question 1.—Has a son who remains associated with his father after partition to the remaining sons, the right to exclude them from inheriting the share or shares reserved by the father?

Answer 1.—A son who remains associated with his father after partition to the remaining sons cannot exclude them from inheriting the share or shares reserved by the father. (All tribes.)

Note.—Generally, if the distribution made by the father was meant to be fair and final, a new distribution will not be made on his death. The immoveable property, if distributed unequally, will almost always be redistributed; and the separated sons have a right to demand this. The distribution of the moveable property, though made unequally, is more likely to remain good.

Question 2.—Will acquisitions made by a father after partition devolve equally on all the sons, whether or no one or more sons have remained associated with him and whether or no such acquisitions have been made with the share or shares of the associated son or sons?

Answer 2.—Generally acquisitions made by the father after partition devolve on all the sons, whether or no one or more sons have remained associated with him, a share being first deducted for the associated son in proportion to his share employed in the acquisition. (All tribes.)

Note.—Each case would be decided as seemed fair in the special circumstances.

Question 3.—If a son remain associated with his father after partition to the remaining sons, and if such son die childless, can the remaining sons claim his estate in the father's life-time, to the exclusion of the father?

Answer 3.—If an associated son die childless, the remaining sons cannot claim his estate in the father's lifetime. The father has full power over it. (All tribes.)

J. WILSON,

Assistant Settlement Officer.

GURGAON ;

The 17th July 1879.

LIST OF ERRATA.

- Page 7. Line 38. For *diversed* read *diverse*.
- Do. 11. Do. 5. For *Raipur Ghata* read *Raipur, Ghata*.
- Do. 15. Do. 8. For *Radli* read *Raoli*.
- Lines 22 and 25. For *Granwacke* read *Grauwacke*.
- Line 35. For *Kherti—Kankar* read *Kherli—Kankar*.
- Do. 44. For *Khanpur* read *Khalilpur*.
- Do. 23. Do. 30. For *feudatory* read *predatory*.
- Do. 26. Do. 25. For *Mahow* read *Mahon*.
- Do. 39. Do. 1. For *forridge* read *porridge*.
- Do. 59. Do. 37. For *Kāla's* read *Kalas*.
- Do. 72. Do. 26. For *I* read *III*.
- Do. 107. Do. 15. For *2,19,940* read *2,21,217*.
- Do. 109. Do. 1. After 'consists of' insert 1.
- Do. 7. For *3* read *2*.
- Do. 12. For *4* read *3*.
- Do. 113. Do. 26. For *Balonj* read *Balouj*.
- Do. 124. Do. 23. For *11 gardens* read *Ra. 11 for gardens*.
- Do. 25. For *Ra. 25* read *Ra. 26*.
- Do. 26. For *Ra. 53,040* read *Ra. 51,272*.
- Do. 125. Lines 7 and 8. Transfer the words "the villages in which these are situated are Multhan and Khanpur Nuh" from the text to a note.
- Line 16. For *150* read *154*.
- Do. 130. Do. 6. from bottom, for *Kasi* read *Kosi*.
- Do. 136. Line 41. After "value" insert "of one-sixth the gross produce."
- Do. 137. Do. 6. For *0-8-0* read *1-8-0*.
- Do. 7. For *0-4-0* read *1-4-0*.
- Lines 8 and 9. For *0-2-0* read *0-12-0*.
- Do. 139. Line 21. For *loas* read *laos*.
- Do. 142. Do. 11. For *106761* read *110,901*.
- Do. 16. For *10,828* read *108,428*.
- Do. 143. Do. 6. For *48* read *8*.
- Do. 168. Do. 2. from bottom, after "assessment" insert "including the two Nuh villages."
- Do. 169. Line 6. For *14,103* read *14,441*.
- Do. 18. For *13,062* read *13,203*.
- Do. 171. Do. 1. For *21,071* read *16,469*.
- Do. 186. Do. 23. For *68,318* read *63,318*.

ERRATA.

- Page 192. Line 31. For 1879 *read* 1877.
 Do. 194. Do. 31. Between 'have' and 'in' insert 'not.'
 Do. 198. Do. 15. For 'dohiti' *read* 'dohli'
 Do. 208. Do. 27. For Mahmadpur-Saidpur *read* Saidpur-Mahmudpur.
 Do. 221. Lines 18 and 37. } For Palwāl *read* "Palwal."
 Do. 222. Do. 7 and 15. }
 Do. 224. Line 20. For Girdāwār *read* Girdāwar.

APPENDIX IV.

- Page CXI. Total Chak Taoru Col. 16. For 8,747 *read* 3,747.
 Do. CXXXIII. Grand Total, Col. 17. For 31, 182 *read* 31,212. Col. 18. For 1,66,3 77
read 1,66,347.
 Do. CXCVI. Col. 9 Total chak. For "26,198" *read* "27,198."
 " 12 Do. For "27" *read* "37"
 Do. CCXII " 5 Total Tahsil. For "339,463" *read* "339,464".
 " 10 line 4, opposite Muzaffra. For "698" *read* "676" total chak.
 For "11810" *read* "11,788"
 Total Tahsil. For "275,545" *read* "272, 481"
 " 11 total chak. For "514" *read* "574"
 Do. CCXIII. " 18 total chak. For "8111" *read* "7,111"
 Do. 20 line 4. Opposite Muzaffra. For "662" *read* "640" total chak. For "11,236"
 read "11,214" total tahsil. For "24,6128" *read* "246,106"
-

REPORT
ON THE
REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT
OF THE
GURGAON DISTRICT
IN THE
PANJÁB.
BY
J. WILSON, SETTLEMENT OFFICER.
1883.

Calcutta:
PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LD.,
5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.
1884.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS AND ITS CAUSES.

	PAGE.
1. Introduction	1
2. The rainfall	1
3. The nature of the seasons from 1875 to 1883	4
4. Estimate of the Harvests	9
5. Loss of Cattle	10
6. Loss of Population	14
7. Decrease of Cultivation	18
8. Irrigation from wells	22
9. The Agra Canal	22
10. Sales of land	24
11. Mortgages of land	25
12. Summary	31

CHAPTER II.

THE ACTION OF GOVERNMENT AND THE REMEDIES APPLIED.

13. Enhancement of the Revenue	32
14. Collections, balances and remissions of Land Revenue, since 1874-75	32
15. Measures of relief previously applied	34
16. Inspection tour of the Financial Commissioner and instructions issued	35
17. Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor and instructions issued	36
18. Suspension of the Kharif instalment, 1882	37
19. Inspection of villages	37
20. Reductions decided on and announced to the villages... ..	38
21. Grounds for decision in each case	38
22. Trustworthiness of the figures	39
23. Points considered in granting reductions	39
24. Total amount of reductions granted	40
25. Remissions recommended	42
26. Distribution of the Remissions for the Kharif	44
27. Outsiders excluded from the relief granted	45
28. Redistribution of assessment over holdings	46
29. Distribution of temporary reduction over holdings	49
30. Outsiders excluded from participating in temporary reductions	50
31. Simplification of village accounts desirable	51
32. Change of Instalments	52
33. Advances for the purchase of cattle	53

CHAPTER III.

THE ASSESSMENT.

	PAGE.
34. Introductory—Explanation of the Appendices ...	55
35. Enhancement of the Land Revenue ...	56
36. Increase of the Cesses ...	57
37. The working of the previous assessment ...	59
38. The improvement in resources justified an increase ...	61
39. The new assessment judged by comparison with the previous assessment ...	61
40. Estimate of area under cultivation ...	62
41. Allowance to be made for fallows ...	65
42. The rates on unirrigated Bhūr ...	66
43. Estimate of the area irrigable from wells ...	68
44. The rates on lands irrigable from wells ...	70
45. The area naturally flooded ...	74
46. Classification of soils ...	79
47. Application of the soil rates to individual villages ...	80
48. The Produce Estimate ...	81
49. The fraction of the gross produce ...	81
50. The estimated average outturn ...	82
51. The total produce of the district ...	83
52. The average prices ...	84
53. Conclusion drawn from the Produce Estimate ...	87
54. The Rent-rate Estimate ...	88
55. The rents of the Skinner Estate ...	89
56. Average Rents ...	90
57. Gradual rise of rents ...	91
58. Evidence given by sales and mortgages ...	92
59. Opinion regarding the pitch of the assessment ...	93
60. Statistics of each Assessment Circle discussed separately—	
(1.) Tahsil Palwal Chak Bāngar ...	95
(2.) " Chak Khādar ...	102
(3.) " Chak Khādar Bāngar ...	104
(4.) " Chak Bhuder ...	105
(5.) " Chak Dahri ...	107
(6.) Tahsil Firozpur Chak Pūnāhāna ...	108
(7.) " Chak Landohā ...	110
(8.) " Chak Mandikhera ...	112
(9.) " Chak Chiknot ...	114
(10.) " Chak Budher ...	116
(11.) " Villages transferred from Nūh ...	117
(12.) Tahsil Nūh Chak Bāngar ...	118
(13.) " Chak Dahar ...	120
(14.) " Chak Tāoru ...	122
(15.) Tahsil Gurgāon Chak Sailāni ...	124
(16.) " Chak Sohna ...	125
(17.) " Chak Hill ...	126
(18.) " Chak Gurgāon ...	128
(19.) " Chak adjoining Dahar ...	130
(20.) " Chak Dahar Najafgarh Jhil ...	131
(21.) " Chak Farrukhnagar ...	132
(22.) " Chak Sihi ...	134

CONTENTS.

v

	PAGE.
(23.) Tahsil Gurgāon Chak Kāsan ...	135
(24.) " Chak Sāhibi ...	135
(25.) " Chak Bahora ...	137
(26.) Tahsil Rewāri Villages transferred from other tahsils	137
(27.) " Chak Sāhibi ...	139
(28.) " Chak Rewāri ...	140
(29.) " Chak Magda Shor ...	141
(30.) " Chak Pālhāwās ...	142
(31.) " Chak Rewāri ...	144
(32.) " Chak Kasāoti ...	145
(33.) " Chak Pahār ...	146
(34.) " Chak Shāhjahānpur ...	147

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Remissions in cases of submersion ...	147
62. Chak Jhil Kotla. Fluctuating assessments ...	148
63. Other fluctuating assessments ...	149
64. The condition of the villages must be carefully watched	150
65. A continuous record of material progress necessary ...	150
66. A special Revenue Officer needed ...	151
67. Notice of Munshi Ajudhya Parshād's work ...	151
68. Cost of operations ...	151
69. Points requiring sanction ...	152

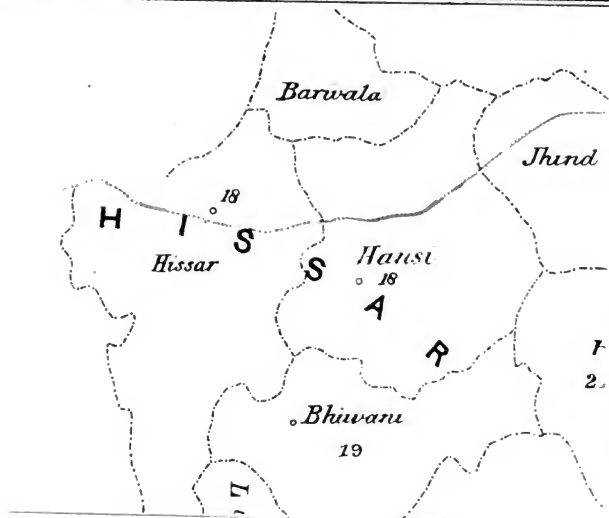
APPENDICES.

I. Explanation of difference between printed Statement E and the total assessment of 1882-83 (See § 34) ...	154
II. Reductions of Assessment (Form G) See § 24 ...	155
III. Change of Instalments, (See § 32) ...	—
IV. Amended Revenue Roll for 1883-84, (See §§ 24 & 32) ...	—
V. Remissions recommended, (See § 25) ...	159
VI. Comparison of Resources (Form E), (See § 23) ...	165
VII. Assessments compared with those of previous settlement (§ 39) ...	171
VIII. Cash Rents (§ 56) ...	175
IX. Soil rates for distribution of assessment (§ 60) ...	181
X. Report on Tahsil Nuh by Munshi Ajudhya Parshād, E. A. C. (§ 34) ...	—

MAPS.

- I. Average Ra'infall (opposite para 2).
- II. Reductions granted for term of Settlement, § 24, in volume of maps.
- III. Reductions granted for seven years at least § 24, in volume of maps.
- IV. Instalments. § 32 in volume of maps.

NOTE.—The Sections referred to in this Report are those of the printed Settlement Report by Mr. Channing, except where the context shows that they refer to some other Report.



REPORT

ON THE

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT

OF THE

GURGAON DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—The Agricultural Distress and its Causes.

I. THE beginning of the present agricultural distress in the Gur-

Introduction.

gaon district dates from the autumn of 1877. Up to the middle of that year, although there were here and there villages which had suffered from unfavourable seasons or high assessments, the condition of the district as a whole was unusually prosperous. There had been no serious drought for eight years, and for at least five years the harvests had been, almost without exception, up to or above the average. The district had enjoyed for 35 years an assessment which towards the end of the term had, with the exception of a few tracts and individual villages, become a light one owing to the rise in prices and the development of resources. There had been no serious mortality of men or cattle for some years; and in population, extent of cultivation and irrigation, number of cattle, and amount of accumulated capital, the district was probably richer then than it had ever been before. In order to explain how this unusual prosperity has in the short space of six years given place to great and general distress, it is necessary to give the history of the seasons somewhat fully.

2. (See § 7.) As the cultivation of the district is to a large extent either directly or indirectly dependent upon

Rainfall.

the local rainfall, it is important that the available statistics on the subject should be recorded as fully and discussed as thoroughly as possible, more especially as doubts have been expressed as to the accuracy of those given in the Report. The following figures give the annual fall at each of the five tahsils of the district as stated in the *Panjab Gazette* for the last eighteen years. The rough way in which these measurements are taken makes it impossible to consider them wholly accurate, but so far as my

experience of the district goes, there is no reason to doubt that the figures approximately represent the actual rainfall of the year at each tahsil. I have not been able to get trustworthy figures as to the rainfall of years previous to 1865.

Annual Rainfall at each Tahsil (in inches).

YEAR.	Gurgáon.	Rewárl.	Palwal.	Núh.	Firozpur.
1865-66	29·2	26·9	18·5	16·1	16·0
1866-67	33·0	38·1	28·8	17·0	41·7
1867-68	30·6	25·1	28·6	34·9	16·0
1868-69	11·5	20·1	19·3	15·8	12·9
1869-70	22·9	21·4	22·5	17·9	13·5
1870-71	15·8	19·1	17·4	12·9	17·4
1871-72	27·8	12·6	8·5	20·1	12·9
1872-73	30·4	20·4	31·4	25·8	21·5
1873-74	45·1	34·0	40·5	37·9	37·9
1874-75	31·3	16·8	25·2	29·1	22·2
1875-76	47·0	23·5	42·3	42·6	31·0
1876-77	32·2	15·8	29·6	19·7	19·1
1877-78	18·0	13·6	16·9	17·6	9·9
1878-79	26·6	13·4	17·8	18·6	16·2
1879-80	24·2	34·1	35·7	34·6	36·6
1880-81	17·1	21·0	21·5	21·9	22·8
1881-82	20·7	28·2	27·7	22·8	22·1
1882-83	15·4	19·3	26·3	26·6	32·2
Average of 18 years	26·6	22·4	25·5	24·0	22·3

This gives a very different result from that stated in the Report, § 7, where the average rainfall taken as that of the ten years ending with 1876, is given as follows:—

Gurgáon.	Rewárl.	Palwal.	Núh.	Firozpur.
28·6	31·7	32·0	33·6	31·1

It is evident that where the rainfall varies so greatly from year to year, a true average is to be obtained only by taking that of a long series of years, and as several of the years preceding 1876, notably the years 1873 and 1875, were years of abnormally heavy rainfall, the average of the ten years ending with 1876 does not give a fair average of the ordinary rainfall. Moreover, the average of those years given in § 7 does not correspond with the figures stated above, which I have myself taken from the Gazette, and there seems to have been some mistake in calculating it. (I find too that the average annual fall for the past 22 years which has till lately been given weekly in the Gazette was wrongly calculated and much in excess of the truth.) The average of 18 years given above may be taken as the nearest approximation to a true average that can be got.

A comparison of the average rainfalls of this district with those of the neighbouring tahsils shows that as a general rule the farther

* Note.—These figures agree with and were probably taken by me from pages 34 and 36 of the replies to the Famine Commission compiled by Major Wace; these figures are stated to have been supplied by the Famine Commission Office.—*F. C. Channing*, 3-1-84.

west and south-west one goes away from the Jamná and the Himálaya, the lighter is the average fall. Thus, taking the average for the ten years 1881-82, while beyond the Jamná the average fall at Khurjá in Bulandshahr is 23 inches, at Khair in Aligarh 22, and at Sádábád in Mathrá 23 (farther east it soon increases considerably), we have along the Jamná valley and near it the following averages:— Delhi 30, Ballabgarh 24, Palwal 29, Kosí 28, Chhátá 26, Math 24, Mathrá 28: and farther south-west in a direction parallel to the Jamná: Samplá 25, Gurgáon 29, Núh 27, Fírozpur 24, Bhartpur 28: farther west again, Rohtak 21, Jhajjar 22, Rewári 22, and still farther west, Bhiwání 19, and Hánsí and Hissár 18. The accompanying sketch map will show the comparison more clearly (the figures for the Alwar stations give the average rainfall for the seven years ending 1882-83 and therefore cannot be compared directly with the other averages.) It may be said then that, roughly speaking, the average rainfall of the district, as of the whole tract of country, gets less as one goes south-westward away from the Jamná; and the average rainfall of the belt along the Jamná embracing Gurgáon and Palwal may be taken as about 26 inches, of a belt south-west of this still parallel to the Jamná and including Núh as 24 inches, and of the belt farther from the river embracing Rewári and Fírozpur as about 22 inches.

But while these figures represent the average of a series of years, the most marked feature of the return is the variableness of the rainfall; thus at Gurgáon it varied from 11·5 inches in 1868-69 to 47·0 in 1875-76, and in the same year (1871-72) it was 8·5 inches at Palwal and 27·8 inches at Gurgáon, only some 30 miles off. Moreover, the success or failure of the crops depends more on the distribution than on the mere amount of the annual fall, and while the figures showing the total rainfall are well worth discussion, they are only a very rough index to the nature of the seasons as favourable or otherwise to the crops.

I must note here that in my former report on the agricultural distress in this district, I was misled by the wrongly-stated average rainfall into stating that the average for the five years ending 1881-82 was only two-thirds of the previous average. If the 18 years be divided into three periods of six years each, we have the following averages:—

Average annual fall for the six years.			Palwal.	Fírozpur.	Núh.	Gurgáon.	Rewári.
Ending 1870-71	...	...	22·5	19·6	19·1	23·8	25·1
" 1876-77	...	...	29·0	24·1	29·2	35·6	20·5
" 1882-83	...	...	24·3	23·3	23·7	20·3	21·6

It appears then, that while the average of the last six years is much below that of the previous six years, it is not very much below the average of the whole 18 years and about equal to that of the first six years of the period. There is then no reason to apprehend

a permanent decrease in the amount of rain vouchsafed to the district, which would entail a permanent diminution of its productive power, and perhaps necessitate a considerable permanent reduction of the revenue. (It may be noted, in passing, how heavy the rainfall was during the six years ending 1876-77, which was the period during which the Settlement measurements took place, and the Settlement Officer inspected the villages for assessment purposes). It appears also that the rainfall has not been so deficient in total amount during the last six years as was thought, and that the falling off of the produce of the district during the period is due rather to the inopportuneness of the rainfall than its scantiness; yet the rainfall of 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1880-81 was markedly below the average in amount also.

3. The following extracts from the Annual Revenue Reports
 Nature of the seasons will show how the state of the crops was
 from 1875 to 1883. represented at the time by the Deputy
 Commissioner of the district.

The *rabí* crop of 1875 was good on the average. In the
 kharíf of 1875 the fall of rain before Sep-
 tember was scanty, but on the 7th, 8th and
 9th of that month rain fell in torrents, and the whole country was
 for a time one sheet of water. Bands for retaining water burst in all
 directions, and 129 villages had their lands flooded. In 57 villages
 the damage was very considerable, and relief had to be granted
 by suspension and remission of the Government demand. The
 kharíf crop failed in many places owing to sudden and heavy rain
 and inundations. The *rabí* crop of 1876 was a fairly good one,
 above rather than below the average. In kharíf 1876 the rainfall
 was very scanty, being five inches below the average of the previous
 five years. In July there was a fairly good supply, but in the two
 following months the rain almost entirely failed, and the consequent
 partial failure of the kharíf crops rendered the realisation of the
 revenue difficult. The *rabí* crop of 1877 was rather above the
 average.

Metecorological phenomena were abnormal throughout the year
 Kharíf, 1877. Heavy storms were frequent at the end of
 May and throughout June, 1·4 inches of rain
 fell on the 8th of July, and drought then prevailed until the 10th of
 October when 2·4 inches of rain fell. There were heavy showers
 (3·5 inches) on the 18th and 19th December, and after this nothing
 appreciable up to the end of the year. The total fall for the year
 was 18 inches, or about one-half of the average for the last five years.
 The rain which fell in June was favourable for cotton cultivation,
 but the subsequent drought destroyed all *báránt* crops, and even on
 lands irrigated from wells, the plants, though otherwise strong
 and healthy in appearance, threw out no blossoms
 and therefore produced no fruit. Except in the Palwal tahsíl and a
 few villages of Núh and Fírozpur, to which *rājbahás* of the Agrá

Canal extended, the kharif failed entirely. The up-lands and hill villages of course got no crops, and the Dahr lands around *jhils* and along the beds of streams like the Sáhibí and Landohá were never flooded at all. Crops raised by well-irrigation were partly burnt up by the long continued dry heat, and the yield was very small; and deducting a field here and there which owing to exceptional circumstances bore a crop, four-fifths of the district presented the appearance of a barren desert.

The rain which fell early in October partially averted the still greater calamity which seemed impending by enabling the people to sow wheat and barley in the lighter soils, but the fall was not sufficient and a very large area was not put under crops until the 19th of December. From this time up to the end of January hopes were entertained of a magnificent *rabí*, the area sown being much larger than usual, and all the *jhil* lands brought under cultivation. The late crops however required rain in February to bring them forward, instead of which hot dry winds prevailed throughout February and March, and rapidly deprived the soil of whatever moisture was left in it. In consequence of this, very little of the grain sown in December produced any fruit, and that sown earlier yielded only small and shrunken grains, reducing the whole outturn to one-third or one-fourth of what had been estimated two months before. This occurred even in the case of crops that looked most promising.

The total rainfall for the year 1878-79 was much below the average, and the distribution was unfortunate. Up to the 15th of July there was drought, after which 23·5 inches fell (at Gurgáon) within thirty days, and then, with the exception of one inch in September, '2 in February and '5 in March, there was no more rain up to the end of the year. Till towards the end of August there was every prospect of a very abundant crop, but the subsequent drought parched everything except the *bájrā* which is the first to ripen, and though fodder was plentiful, the outturn of other grain was very small. The area sown for the kharif was large, and but for scarcity of seed and bullocks and inability of the people to purchase them, would have been much larger. Up to the end of August every crop gave promise of an abundant outturn, but owing to the early cessation of the rain the hope was not realised except perhaps in the case of *bájrā*. The *javár* yielded only small shrunken grains, but produced an abundant crop of fodder. The cotton crop was a fair one, but not very abundant as the sowing was late.

The area sown for *rabí* 1879 was greatly affected, and that unfavourably, by the peculiarities of the season, or in other words by the scantiness and inopportune distribution of the rainfall. The rain ceased by the 20th of August, and by October there was not sufficient moisture left in the ground for the sowing of the gram crop, and in

consequence hardly any gram was sown. The failure of the winter rains made it impossible to sow wheat or barley on *bārdūl* lands as they cannot be sown later than the 20th of December. Speaking generally, the lands dependent upon rain bore no spring crop at all. Such lands form by far largest portions of Nūh, Fīrozpur and Gurgāon. Palwal has a strip of *sailābī* land along the Jamnā, as well as the Agrā Canal passing through the midst of it. The wheat and barley crops on the former were unusually fine, and the canal-irrigated crops not below the average. Some villages however in this tahsīl which have few wells and do not get canal water were greatly reduced, though the industrious Jāts who abound there do far more to help themselves than the lazy Meos of Nūh and Fīrozpur. Other villages had suffered so terribly from fever which in Palwal town carried off one-sixth of the population, and in Mānpur and Bahīn one-fourth, that wells lay idle for want of hands to work them, and the available canal water was only partially utilized. The greater part of Nūh and Fīrozpur presented the appearance of a barren waste. The Gurgāon villages bordering on the Najafgarh Jhīl and along the course of the Sāhibī had excellent crops of wheat and barley, but the high lands skirting the hills and those around Farrukhnagar produced little or nothing. In Rewārī the *dahri* of the Sāhibī yielded a good outturn; with this exception all the rain lands were bare, but owing to the good cultivation and superior industry of the Ahīr population, the best agriculturists and the most thrifty tribe in the district, nearly every village had a large area of *chūhī* land bearing very fine crops. The area sown was comparatively small, but the average outturn unusually high.

The usual rains began about the 15th of June 1879, and were generally well distributed; but in the Fīrozpur tahsīl much damage was done by floods, and large bodies of water collected at Kotlā, Chandainī, Khalīpur and between Sangel and Ujīnā, entirely destroyed the kharīf and prevented the sowing of a rabī over considerable tracts of land. The meteorological conditions of the year were on the whole favourable to agriculture. The greatest drawback to the prosperity of the people was the fatal epidemic fever which raged throughout the district from September to December carrying off thousands of agriculturists and laying the rest prostrate. The kharīf crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of the grain was destroyed before it could be got in. Many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of cutting it, but still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work.

Good showers fell over most of the district on the 27th of December, and the gauges registered two inches at Gurgāon and Rewārī on the 20th of July; but in Fīrozpur only one-tenth fell between October and April, and though the land within the influence of the Landohā had been well saturated, the up-land crops suffered much from drought. From about the 15th of December the improvement was rapid, and

Kharīf, 1879.

Rabī, 1880.

the area ultimately sown with spring crops was not very far below the average. But as the most favourable season for early sowing had been allowed to pass, the approach of the hot weather prevented the ears of wheat and barley from swelling to their normal size, and the weight of the outturn was rather short.

The rainfall for the year was insufficient for the kharif crops which were meagre in proportion and fodder was not plentiful.

Kharif, 1880.

In this district two conditions are essential to the production of spring crops on *bārāni* lands—abundant rains towards the end of the monsoon, *i.e.*, in September, and moderate showers between 15th December and 15th January. In September 1880 Rewari and Nuh got six to seven inches of rain, and though the winter rains were scanty, the effect of this upon the spring crop was considerable; and throughout the Rewari pargana, which is better protected by well irrigation than other parts of the district, the rabi yield was scarcely below the average. In the hard *chiknot* of Chak Punahana which the rain was not sufficient to moisten, and the country round Hatn and between it and Palwal, as well as the *banjar* unirrigated villages of the Palwal pargana, sowing was impossible; and the *bhur* on both sides of the hill ranges in Nuh and Firozpur likewise lay uncultivated.

During the monsoon of 1881 rain began to fall on the 7th and 8th of July, and continued with some regularity up to the end of August, but there was no rain at all in September. In the kharif most villages got some cotton, *dañra* and *moth*, but the *jawar* yielded nothing but fodder, the failure of rain after the end of August having been fatal to its development. In parts of Rewari and Gurgaon excess of rain flooded the land and washed away the seed, necessitating a second and even a third sowing, but in the end fair crops resulted, especially in Rewari. Throughout the eastern parts of the district there were everywhere complaints of a deficient kharif attributed to drought, but the Deputy Commissioner was not certain that crops other than *jawar* had failed badly.

Kharif, 1881.

The absence of rain in September 1881 restricted the cultivation to lands prepared by canal or well irrigation or by flooding (*nahri*, *chahi* and *dahri*). The failure of the usual winter rains destroyed the crops sown on all but the lowest and dampest part of the *dahri* and damaged irrigated crops, and many of these latter after being forced on prematurely by warm weather in January were cut off by cold winds and frosts in February. This last cause reduced the outturn to half or three-fourths of an average yield according to the more or less exposed position of the ground, and the outturn for the whole district could not have been much more than one-fourth of the average.

Rabi, 1882.

The rainfall of Palwal and Núh was not very deficient and that of Firozpur considerably above the average, and yet owing to its unequal distribution the kharif crops to a great extent failed. The season opened favourably with showers on the 11th and 14th of June, except in the Palwal tahsil where no rain fell until the 20th, and cotton and bájrā were very largely sown. Then followed a month of steady rain, and up to the first week in August there appeared to be reasonable hope of a very abundant harvest throughout the district, but the three weeks of drought which ensued destroyed the jawār crops or rather prevented the grain from forming, though there was a good yield of fodder. Bájrā and moth are the staple kharif crops for rain lands in the Rewári tahsil, and the outturn generally did not exceed 20 to 30lbs. per acre, and the crop in many places was completely burnt up. Cotton succeeded fairly well in Núh and Palwal, and unusually well in Firozpur, and as this is a profitable crop, it compensated in a great degree for the loss of food stuffs, but in Rewári no cotton is grown, and in Gurgáon very little.

The general fall of rain which occurred between the 11th and 14th of September, varying from 2 inches in Núh to 8 inches in Firozpur, was very favourable for the sowing of spring crops, and an unusually large area was in consequence brought under cultivation, especially in the valley of the Landohá, whose floods extended as far north as Bhádas, Naginá and Umrá. On the other hand the large accumulation of water in the Kotlá basin, around Ujíná and Sangel and on other Jhíl lands kept the ground submerged and prevented the sowing of rabí crops. Most of the *dahrlí* crops, however, depend on winter rain to bring them to maturity, and unfortunately no rain fell until the 10th of January, and then only slight showers varying from $\cdot 3$ to $\cdot 6$ of an inch, except in Rewári which got $1\cdot 2$. The next showers fell on January 25th by which date much damage had been done by drought, and many unirrigated crops were burnt up. Still the rain, late as it was, brought on the irrigated crops and saved those on the low-lying *dahrlí*. Some damage was again done by cold and frost in February and by hail at the beginning of March; but though the cultivators were very loud in their complaints hoping thereby to gain something further in the way of remission or reduction, the damage from both causes was not serious, except to the gram crop of the Púnaháná Bángar, the outturn of which was greatly reduced by the effects of the frost. In the Firozpur valley and to a less extent in some other parts of the district, blight seriously reduced the outturn of the crops on lands irrigated from wells. Notwithstanding some unfavourable conditions, the rabí may be regarded as a fair average crop throughout the district. The year on the whole, though not a very prosperous one for the agricultural population, has on the other hand not been marked by any great calamity.

Summary.

The foregoing reports may be summarised in a tabular form as follows :—

YEAR.	NATURE OF HARVEST.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.
1874-75	.....	Good.
1875-76	Fair.	Good.
1876-77	Poor.	Good.
1877-78	Very poor.	Poor.
1878-79	Poor.	Poor.
1879-80	Very good,	Fair.
1880-81	Poor.	Poor.
1881-82	Poor.	Very poor.
1882-83	Poor.	Fair.

It appears then that while the crops for the three years previous to 1877 were on the whole good, since then the only crop above average has been that of kharif 1879, which could not be reaped owing to the terrible fever then raging. The severe drought of kharif 1877, was followed by three other poor harvests, and again the five harvests preceding the present rabi (1883) have all been decidedly below the average.

4. Although with the information available it is impossible to estimate of the loss of estimate such losses in figures except with harvests. only a very rough approximation to the truth, it may help to give a clearer idea of the loss suffered if the attempt be made. Taking the produce of an average harvest as the unit, the surplus or deficiency of the harvests since 1877 may be estimated as follows :—

YEAR.	SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.
1877-78	— $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
1878-79	— $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
1879-80	+ $\frac{1}{4}$	0
1880-81	— $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
1881-82	— $\frac{1}{4}$	— $\frac{1}{2}$
1882-83	— $\frac{1}{4}$	0
Total	— $1\frac{1}{4}$	— 2

According to this estimate, had the crops of the last six years been on the whole up to the average, other things remaining as before, the district would have been richer than it now is by the equivalent of the produce of $1\frac{1}{4}$ kharíf harvests and two rabí harvests or say $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, and as the average value of a year's produce is estimated to be about six times the assessment or 75 lakhs of rupees, this represents a loss of considerably over a crore of rupees or say a million sterling to the agricultural population.

5. While the Settlement measurements were in progress from 1872 to 1876, the cattle of all kinds in each village were enumerated by the Patwáris, and the number recorded in the village Note-books. It seems that no great care was taken to check the Patwáris' returns, and the figures are probably not very trustworthy. The most important class of animals are the plough-bullocks, and it is difficult to get a correct return of them unless a simultaneous Census be taken over the whole district and on a uniform plan. In many villages it is usual for the peasants to sell their plough-cattle at the end of one season, and buy fresh animals just before the next ploughing season, thus saving the expense of feeding them for the time (see Rohtak Report, § 67.) It is also very common in this district for peasants to lend their cattle to their relatives and friends for a time ; for instance, the Meos of the Táorú and Alwar territory immediately west of the hills, where there is little rabí sown, lend their bullocks for the rabí sowings to their friends in the Dahrí and Bángar of Núh and Fírozpur, and take them back again for the kharíf. Besides, when fodder is scarce in one part of the district, the cattle are sent to graze in other villages having a better supply. For these reasons the number of plough-cattle in many villages varies greatly at different seasons of the year. Again, some men count animals of two and three years old as plough-bullocks, while others count only full grown animals in regular work. It is difficult to check the statements of the peasants as to the number of cattle they have, and no doubt the number is often understated in order to make the village seem poorer than it is. On the other hand the Patwárf to escape the imputation of favouring the peasants, sometimes returns the number at more than the truth. I have noticed numerous cases in which, according to my impression at the time of inspecting the villages, the number appeared to have been over-estimated by the Patwárf. In some I was convinced that the number returned was much below the truth, and in others it seemed impossible that there could be so many in the village as the Patwárf said, and on checking his return before the peasants my impression was confirmed. No doubt so strongly was it the interest of the villagers to make their condition appear as bad as possible that the tendency to return a number less than the truth has been stronger than the other tendency in the present enumeration ; and at Settlement too it is probable that the number was rather under than over-estimated. Yet, for instance, I cannot believe that at Settlement

there were in the Táorú parganá so many as 6,837 plough-cattle (the number given in the village Note-books) or a pair to every 12 acres, for there the soil is poor and sandy, and there is little irrigation from wells. Several of these errors tend to correct each other, and the larger the tract taken, the less will be the error.

The number of plough-cattle returned at Settlement (1872-76) is as follows :—

Tahsil.	No. of cattle as given in village Note-books.				
Palwal	25,424
Fírozpur	20,378
Núh	28,426
Gurgáon	18,167
Rewárl	19,926
Total ...					112,321

This gives a pair of bullocks to every $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cultivation, the proportion for the different tahsils being a pair to every 22 acres in Rewárl, 20 in Gurgáon, 16 in Palwal, 14 in Núh, and 16 in Fírozpur. In the two former tahsils the proportion of light soil is large, but on the other hand irrigation from wells is much practised, while in the three latter tahsils, though well irrigation is not much practised, the prevalence of the harder soils makes a larger number of bullocks necessary, and the people generally say that a pair of bullocks cannot work more than 13 acres properly. In the Rohtak district, according to an enumeration made during Settlement in 1875, there were 97,036 bullocks, or a pair to every $18\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cultivation. In the Delhi district, according to an enumeration made during Settlement, there were 80,610 plough-cattle, or a pair to every 13 acres of cultivation. In the Kosí tahsil of the Mathrá district, which adjoins tahsil Palwal to the south and resembles it in its most important features, there were at settlement 11,547 plough-cattle or a pair to every $14\frac{1}{2}$ acres. From a comparison of all these figures and a consideration of the circumstances of the different districts, it may be said that in a time of prosperity, to keep up a good standard of cultivation throughout the district, there ought to be in the Gurgáon district about 110,000 plough-cattle, or a pair to every 18 acres of cultivation.

The drought of 1877-78 was dreadfully fatal to the cattle, as the failure of rain not only prevented the growth of the usual supply of fodder, but deprived the cattle of the grass on which they depend during the monsoon months. Everything eatable was soon consumed, and the cattle died rapidly and in great numbers. The plough-cattle being the most valuable were preserved to the last, but so complete was the failure of fodder that not even the bullocks, on

which the hopes of the peasant for future crops depended, could be preserved from starvation. According to an enumeration made at the time the loss of plough-bullocks was as follows :—

Tahsil.				Former number.	Number dead.
Palwal	...	...	...	13,301	3,329
Núh	...	...	...	20,000	11,000
Fírozpur	...	...	...	19,860	8,422
Gurgáon	...	...	...	17,500	7,250
Rewárl	...	...	...	28,000	1,693
Total				98,661	31,694

This enumeration was evidently a very rough one, and not to be accepted as at all exact. The number of cattle previously existing is evidently understated in Palwal and overstated in Rewárl, but it may be taken as certain that in 1877-78 some 30,000 bullocks or say a fourth of the plough-cattle then in the district died, that the loss was least in the Hindú tahsils of Rewárl, with its large area of well irrigation, and of Palwal with its canal and river ; and greatest in the Musalmán tahsils of Núh and Fírozpur, with their cultivation almost wholly dependent on the local rainfall and their thriftless Meo population. During his tour in the cold weather of 1877-78, the Deputy Commissioner saw heaps of buffalo and bullock bones lying round nearly every village in the Núh tahsil, and at many places in Gurgáon, Rewárl and Fírozpur, and frequently saw the dry thatch of deserted huts pulled out and chopped up and given to the cattle as fodder mixed with the leaves of kikar and other trees as a last resource to keep them alive. In the neighbouring Rohtak district (Settlement Report, § 66) in the same year of drought the number of plough-bullocks was reduced from 97,036 to 59,281, or according to another estimate 64,050, a loss of more than a third. Since 1878 fodder has been generally plentiful and there has been no serious mortality among the cattle from starvation or disease, but the former number of plough-cattle has not yet been nearly attained. During the fodder-famine of 1877-78, when the mortality among the carefully tended plough-cattle was so great, it was much greater among the less valuable cows and calves, and their loss greatly reduced in the following years the supply of young bullocks growing up to take the place of those which died off in ordinary course, as well as those lost in the abnormal mortality of 1877-78. According to Statement

A of the Assessment Report, and according to the Revenue Report of 1878, the number of cattle of all kinds and the number lost in that year was as follows :—

Tahsil.	NUMBER OF CATTLE PREVIOUS TO SCARCITY.		No. lost in 1877-8.
	According to Statement A.	According to Revenue Report.	
Palwal	78,978	49,453	15,903
Núh	77,851	70,000	46,600
Fírozpur	42,441	62,211	30,274
Gurgáon	64,939	73,443	39,349
Rewárl	38,925	50,500	15,903
Total ...	303,134	305,607	146,679

Although these figures are evidently not very trustworthy, it may be assumed that about 150,000 cattle or nearly a half of the total number in the district died in 1877-78. In the Rohtak district the number was reported as reduced from 418,974 to 240,621, a loss of nearly 1,80,000 head. The large proportion borne by the plough-bullocks to the total number of cattle of all kinds in Gurgáon district would seem to show that the number of cattle must have been understated, especially as many of the Meo villages in ordinary seasons export young stock. Probably the number of cattle of all kinds (bullocks, cows and buffaloes, including calves) in the Gurgáon district previous to the drought of 1877 was nearer four lakhs than three.

If the number of cattle that died be taken at 150,000, and their average value be estimated at the low figure of Rs. 10, this in itself represents a loss to the agricultural population of 15 lakhs of rupees.

An enumeration of the plough-bullocks has been made in every village during the cold weather of 1882-83 by the patwáris. It was impossible to check their returns satisfactorily and the figures are not very trustworthy. My impression is that they are below the truth, but not very much below it, and they may be taken as showing approximately the number of plough-cattle in each tahsil previous to the late grant of Rs. 1,50,000 takkaví. As compared with the

numbers given in the village Note-books as found in the village at Settlement (1872-76) they give the following results :—

Tahsil.	Number of plough-bullocks.			Percentage of loss.
	At Settlement.	In 1882-83	Deficiency.	
Palwal	25,424	17,453	7,971	31
Firozpur	20,378	12,949	7,429	36
Núh	28,426	17,806	10,620	37
Gurgáon	18,167	15,476	2,691	15
Kewárl	19,926	17,279	2,647	13
Total	112,321	80,963	31,358	28

Making every allowance for over-estimates and under-estimates, it may be said broadly that in 1876 the district had about 110,000 plough-bullocks, the number required to keep up the standard of cultivation fully, and that in the cold weather of 1882-83 it was still some 25,000 short of that number, the deficiency being comparatively small in tahsils Gurgáon and Rewárl, and greatest in Núh and Firozpur, where the number is still about a third less than it was in 1876.

Much of the falling off in cultivation and irrigation since 1877-78 is due to the great mortality of cattle in that year. The population, greatly reduced though it was, was still numerous enough, except in a few villages, to cultivate the land fully, and had there been a sufficient number of cattle available, there is little doubt that during the last three years almost the whole of the land would have been cultivated and the wells kept at work ; indeed, in some tracts irrigation would certainly have been extended. The area out of cultivation does not represent the whole of the loss, for a very large area of the land still kept under the plough had, owing to the scarcity of cattle, to be cultivated hurriedly and imperfectly ; the peasant had to be content with ploughing his field twice instead of four times and had to sow much of his land when the weather was unfavourable in order to get it sown at all. Thus the loss of cattle has led to a great decrease in the produce even of the land cultivated and to a lowering of the standard of cultivation in the district.

6. The population of the district, which had increased from 662,484 in 1855 to 689,034 in 1868, Loss of population. was found in 1881 to have fallen off to 6,41,848, a decrease of 7 per cent. While the population of the Panjáb increased by 24 per cent. since 1855, and while every other district in the Province shared in that increase, the population of Gurgáon, which had increased by 4 per cent. between 1855 and 1868, was smaller by 3 per cent. in 1881 than it was in 1855, and by

7 per cent. than it was in 1868. Previous to the year 1877 there was no great mortality, and the Census Returns show that the number of births in that period was above the average, so that there is little doubt that in the beginning of 1877 the population of the district must have been considerably over 700,000, and the falling off between then and the Census of 1881 was probably at least 10 per cent. or 70,000. The following statement, giving the number of deaths reported, shows when the loss of population occurred :—

YEAR.			No. of deaths reported in Gurgáon district.	Death-rate per thousand per annum.
1873	...	...	12,897	18
1874	...	...	10,773	15
1875	...	..	18,938	27
1876	...	...	13,686	20
1877	...	...	13,198	19
1878	...	...	47,306	68
1879	...	...	56,237	81
1880	...	...	16,371	23
1881	...	...	19,945	29
1882	...	...	17,311	27
Average			22,666	32

Even if the ordinary number of deaths be assumed as 20,000 or about 30 per thousand per annum (which is higher than the actual number reported in 8 of the 10 years) the deaths in the two successive years, 1878 and 1879, which amounted to 103,543, show an abnormal mortality (*i.e.*, a loss of population) of over 60,000 persons. This mortality was due to the fatal epidemic of fever which in 1878 and 1879 followed the scarcity of 1877-78, just as a similar epidemic followed the famine of 1868-69 and previous famines. In 1878 the villages on the recently opened Agrá Canal suffered most, and there seemed some ground for ascribing the fever to the disturbance of long-established conditions by the introduction of canal-irrigation, but in 1879 the whole of the district suffered in common with a large tract of country to the north, south and east and the fever was ascribed to the heavy rainfall of that year following on a period of scanty rainfall, and to the debilitated condition of the population owing to scarcity of food. The Gurgáon district suffered more from this epidemic than any other district of the Panjáb. In the two years, 1878 and 1879, one-seventh of the total population died. The Civil Surgeon estimated that 95 per cent. of the population of the district were affected by fever in 1879. For the month of October in that year the death-rate for the whole district reached the terrible figure of 204 per thousand per annum. The town of Palwal, which was similarly visited in two successive years, lost 3,900

people out of 13,500 ; Hatín, Bahín, Mánpur and other large villages lost each one-fourth of its population ; while in Farrukhnagar for several weeks the death-rate was over 950 per thousand per annum ; and in Rewári 375. The population of Farrukhnagar was 10,600 and 2,200 deaths occurred in the year. The kharíf crop was an abundant one, but a great deal of the grain was destroyed before it could be got in. Many proprietors offered half the crop for the labour of cutting it and still failed to get labourers able to undertake the work. The villages, when the Deputy Commissioner passed through them in December, were a picture of misery, the houses in ruins, and their inhabitants in the extremity of weakness and despair. The enormous consumption of wood for funeral piles led to a scarcity and consequent dearth.

And not only has the death-rate been abnormally high during this period, but the birth-rate has, probably owing to the scarcity of food, the prevalence of fever and the consequent debility, been abnormally low,—fewer children have been born to take the place of the people who have died. The Census Returns of 1881 show that while of every ten thousand males of all ages then alive in the district, 1,360 were between the age of five and ten, only 936 were below the age of five, and while a fifth of the number *still surviving* between the ages of five and ten would give 272, the number of each year below the age of five was as follows (per 10,000):—

Born in 1876 and still surviving	...	...	226
" 1877 " "	...	...	170
" 1878 " "	...	...	101
" 1879 " "	...	...	131
" 1880 " "	...	...	308

As the normal birth-rate is certainly over 308 per ten thousand per annum, the rate given by the survivors of 1880, these figures show that the number of births in 1877, 1878, and 1879 must have been abnormally small, and the mortality among young children in those years abnormally high, the result being that there were surviving in 1881 less than half the number of those ages that the other figures would lead us to expect.

Another cause of loss of population is emigration. In 1877-78 and the years of trouble that followed, large numbers of the people left their homes and wandered in all directions in search of food. The Meos especially emigrated in great numbers, many wandering south to Málwa, which bears the reputation of being always free from famine, others going across the Jamná or northwards to Delhi in search of work on the canals or in the towns. Many of these wanderers returned when the worst of the distress was over, but according to the Census Returns of 1881, while there were in the Gurgáon District 1,17,242 persons born in other districts of the Panjáb, 131,897 persons born in Gurgáon were then in other districts, a net loss by emigration of 14,655 which would, no doubt, be largely

swelled if similar figures were available for exchange of population between Gurgáon district and the North-Western Provinces and Rájputaná.

It seems then certain that the loss of population between 1876 and 1881 due to excessive mortality, abnormal infecundity and unusual emigration, must have been at least 70,000 or 10 per cent. of the population, probably considerably greater.

Since 1879 there has been no unusual mortality, and though the seasons have not been favourable, there has been no serious scarcity of food, so that probably the birth-rate has been at least equal to the death-rate. In some villages I have been told by the people that many inhabitants have emigrated within the last two years, and have been satisfied that this is true; but on the other hand, I have found in many villages that families absent in 1881 have since returned to their homes, and upon the whole it seems probable that the population of the district now is much the same as it was in 1881. During the cold weather of 1882-3 I have had a Census made by the patwáris of the population of every village, the result of which is given in Statement E (Appendix VI). The numbers returned are quite untrustworthy and much below the truth. The patwáris had not time to visit each house themselves, nor was there a supervising staff sufficient to check their returns. The peasants considered it to be their interest to return as small a population as possible and no doubt in many cases wilfully understated the true numbers. In some villages I checked I found the menials had been omitted from the enumeration, and in all the vagrant population and visitors belonging to other villages were omitted. All these errors tend in one direction, and give a result much below the truth; still the figures are of some use as showing which part of the district has suffered the greatest loss of population. The figures for the tahsils are as follows:—

TAHSIL.	Population.			Increase or decrease per cent.	
	1868.	1881.	1883.	From 1868 to 1881.	From 1881 to 1883.
Palwal	1,52,100	1,42,258	1,33,385	—6	—6
Firozpur	1,26,601	1,14,342	1,02,964	—10	—10
Núh	1,36,745	1,20,264	1,15,870	—12	—4
Gurgáon	1,22,305	1,22,371	1,16,780	—...	—4
Rewári	1,50,559	1,42,460	1,39,244	—5	—2
TOTAL	6,88,310	6,41,695	6,08,243	—7	—5

It may be said broadly that tahsils Núh and Firozpur lost the largest proportion of their population and Gurgáon the smallest;

that probably the population of the district is much the same now as in 1881, although there is reason to believe that the population of the Fírozpur tahsil has decreased still further since then.

The decrease of population is not an unmixed evil. There are many villages, especially perhaps among the strong Ját communities in the east of the district, which have been decidedly weakened by the loss of a large proportion of their labourers, and have had to contract their cultivation and reduce the standard of excellence which abundance of skilled hands had enabled them to attain; but in many villages, especially in the Meo country, the population seemed almost too much for the land to support, and increase in the number of the proprietors had led to such extreme subdivision of the land that many peasant owners had great difficulty in supporting themselves and their families on their small holdings even in ordinary times. In such villages decrease of population means fewer consumers without much diminution of the total produce—means a larger share to each of the survivors, who are thus individually better off than they were before, the average size of a holding being increased as there are fewer families to own the land, and the average family having fewer mouths to feed from the produce of its enlarged holding. Thus such a community actually benefits, as a body, from the decrease of its population so long as it keeps possession of its land and the net profits of its cultivation.

7. The area returned in statement E as "cultivated" according to the Settlement measurements, 1872-75, is 9,87,161 acres, besides 1,491 acres under fluctuating assessment, and the fallow area is given as 10,071 acres, making a total of almost exactly a million acres out of a culturable area of 10,80,000, so that more than 92 per cent. of the culturable area was assessed as cultivated, a very high proportion in a district with so much inferior sandy soil. (The total of the areas now taken from the village Note-books gives a cultivated area at settlement of 9,81,345 acres besides 7,099 acres now under fluctuating assessment). In the Panjáb Settlements now in progress all land cultivated within the three harvests preceding the measurements is recorded as cultivated, whether actually sown within the year or not, so that the area returned as "cultivated" at Settlement is generally in excess of the area actually cultivated within the year of measurements. No such clear rule seems to have been laid down at the Gurgáon Settlement, but it appears that the system followed was much the same, and that the area entered in the Settlement record as cultivated represents rather the land cropped within two years than in any one year and includes all land lately brought under the plough. Moreover, the years during which the measurements took place were generally so favourable that cultivation was pushed to the utmost and little land ordinarily cultivated was left fallow, so that the actual cultivation of those years was much above

the average. According to the Annual Revenue Reports the area sown for each harvest since 1867 has been as follows, (in thousands of acres):—

Year.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Total.
1867-68	278	638	916
1868-69	182	530	712
1869-70	339	612	951
1870-71	348	618	966
1871-72	327	605	932
1872-73	349	682	1,031
1873-74	478	425	903
1874-75	378	582	960
1875-76	442	515	957
1876-77	453	490	943
1877-78	514	242	756
1878-79	299	475	774
1879-80	372	493	865
1880-81	311	603	914
1881-82	299	620	919
1882-83	314	574	888
Average of 16 years	356	544	900

Regarding some of the early years it is doubtful whether the figures refer to the financial or the agricultural year, but for the present purpose it hardly matters. In this statement land cropped for both harvests (*dofasli*) is shown under each harvest, so that a deduction has to be made from the totals on this account. During the last two years the *dofasli* area has been returned at 16,000 and 19,000 acres respectively, while at Settlement it was given as about 30,000 acres, and the average *dofasli* area may be estimated in round numbers at 20,000 acres; a deduction of this amount will accordingly be made from the totals of this statement. It appears then that during the last 16 years only in one year has the area sown came up to that returned at Settlement as cultivated, and that the average area of the 16 years is only 880,000 acres, against 987,000 acres returned at Settlement as the cultivated area. The average area cultivated during the ten years previous to 1877 was 907,000 acres, but if taken for the eight years previous to 1877 the average is 9,35,000 acres, while for the six years since 1877 the average is only 8,33,000. The figures given in the Revenue Reports (especially for the years 1872 to 1879 when there was no proper *girdawari*, are not trustworthy, but so far as they go, they seem to show that the average area actually cultivated in ordinary times is $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres; that of the 9,87,000 acres returned at settlement as under the plough (cultivated) 50,000 acres or about 5 per cent. should be considered as

ordinarily fallow ; that besides this, cultivation has on the average since 1877 fallen off from nine and one-third lakhs of acres to eight and one-third lakhs or by 10 per cent. but is now being extended again.

We have however much more trustworthy figures for the last two agricultural years 1881-82 and 1882-83—the kharif and the following rabi. The annual *girdawari* has been done by the Patwaris with unusual care, especially for the past year, as inspecting officers were on tour through the whole district checking their work. I have myself taken the figures from each patwari directly and believe them to be practically correct. According to them the area actually cultivated, counting *dafasli* land once only, during the agricultural year 1881-82 was 8,96,219 acres, and during the year 1882-83, 8,74,887 acres. If we assume the average area cultivated before 1877 according to the above estimate at nine and one-third lakhs of acres, the actual decrease of cultivation was last year 37,000 acres or 4 per cent. and this year 58,000 acres or six per cent. The area, however, which at settlement was returned as under the plough (cultivated) and is this year out of cultivation amounts to 1,07,000 acres or 11 per cent. distributed over the tahsils as follows :—

TAHSIL	Area returned at Settlement as cultivated and under fixed assessment.	Area actually cultivated.		Percentage out of cultivation.	
		In 1881-2.	In 1882-3.	In 1881-2.	In 1882-3.
Palwal	2,04,016	1,89,130	1,90,849	7	9
Firozpur	1,64,920	1,48,904	1,49,886	10	9
Nuh	2,04,140	1,84,037	1,86,392	9	9
Gurgaon	1,84,848	1,67,698	1,57,346	9	15
Rewari	2,23,471	2,05,850	1,90,414	8	15
Total	9,81,315	8,96,219	8,74,887	9	11

Thus instead of the average 5 per cent. of fallow, 9 per cent. of the area returned at settlement as under the plough (cultivated) was out of cultivation last year, and 11 per cent. this year. Last year the proportion was much the same in all five tahsils; and this year the three tahsils to the south-east—Palwal, Nuh and Firozpur,—all show an increased cultivated area, while Gurgaon and Rewari to the north and west show a further great decrease of cultivation. The reason of this will be seen on turning to the rainfall tables which show that this year 1882-83 the three former tahsils had a rainfall above the average while Gurgaon and Rewari got less than the average quantity of rain.

It appears then that on the average of the past six years the area cultivated is about 10 per cent. less than it ordinarily was before 1877, but on the average of the last two years only some 5 per cent. less. The area out of cultivation however is almost all the poorest soil, unirrigated *bhar*, much of it so poor that it can hardly at any time repay the labour of cultivation, and it is perhaps not much

to be desired that it should all be brought under cultivation again. I have already called attention to the fact that only 8 per cent. of the total culturable area was found at settlement untouched by the plough, and as the Government of India recently pointed out, it is desirable in this part of the country to have large areas of land reserved as grazing grounds and fodder preserves for cattle. It is true that such land as has fallen out of cultivation does not produce good grass, but still what it does produce helps to support the cattle and its produce in an uncultivated state is not so very much less than it produces when cultivated. The land out of cultivation consists chiefly of the poor sandy soil along both sides of the hill ranges, especially that to the east of the Firozpur valley, and of the highly uneven sandy ground in all parts of the district, especially in tahsil Rewarí and the west of tahsil Gurgáon. Very little comparatively of the better classes of soil is out of cultivation, except about Máláb and Ujíná in the south of Núh, where want of sufficient moisture has thrown large tracts of hard soil out of cultivation.

But, as I have already noted when discussing the loss of cattle, the area out of cultivation does not fully represent the reduction of the productiveness of the district. Much of the land which has been kept under cultivation has, owing to the scarcity of cattle, been cultivated in a more hurried and slovenly way than formerly. Instead of being able to choose the best time for sowing his fields, the peasant has had to plough them a few times only, and sow them at such times as not to tire out his few bullocks, and many have had to borrow and hire bullocks from their neighbours at odd times. Land sown without the proper number of ploughings beforehand, or when the weather is unfavourable, of course produces much less than land properly tilled and sown just at the proper season, and in this way the produce of the land actually cultivated has been much less than the produce of an equal area would have been, had there been plenty of cattle available.

Connected with the decrease of cultivation is the spread of *káns* grass, which tends to cover rapidly light soils when after being regularly cultivated they are allowed to lie untilled for some time, and is so difficult to eradicate. *Káns* was not unknown in the district before 1877, and no doubt the poorer soils were never free from it, but it seems to have recently extended into better soils, especially perhaps in the Firozpur valley, where large tracts are covered with this grass and produce little else. In the rich clay of the depressions in Núh and Firozpur also, *narsal* and other aquatic plants have extended their hold over the soil and increase the difficulties of cultivation. These and other plants and grasses of long tenacious spreading roots seriously hamper struggling peasants with few and weak cattle, but I think soon disappear before strong and continuous cultivation. They have certainly spread considerably during the past few years in which man has been worsted in his struggle with nature, and have reduced, and will for some time continue to reduce, the produce of the cultivated land.

8. (See § 11-14). Irrigation from wells has not fallen off on the whole. According to the settlement measurements (1872-76) the area actually irrigated from wells was then 74,585 acres, last year (1881-82) it was 75,192 acres and this year 73,691, distributed as follows :—

TAHSIL.	AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED FROM WELLS.			Percentage of increase or decrease of average of last two years over area irrigated at Settlement.
	At Settlement, 1872-76.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	
Palwal	12,621	9,445	8,658	- 29
Firozpur	5,378	6,315	5,489	+ 10
Nuh	4,456	5,815	5,187	+ 23
Gurgaon	15,638	16,049	16,251	+ 3
Rewari	36,492	37,568	38,106	+ 4
Total	74,585	75,192	73,691	0

Thus while the average of the last two years gives for the whole district the same area of irrigation from wells as at Settlement, there is a falling off of 29 per cent. in Palwal and an increase in the other four tahsils. The decrease in Palwal is of course chiefly due to the extension of irrigation from the Agrá Canal which has supplanted many of the wells. The increase in the other four tahsils would certainly have been much greater but for the great loss of plough-cattle in 1877-78. The years of Settlement measurement were years of good rainfall, and probably the area then irrigated from wells was considerably below the average, and there is no doubt that the area irrigated during the last few years of unfavourable rainfall would have been much larger had there been a sufficient number of bullocks. This year, for instance, of the 7,186 *pakka* wells returned at Settlement as in working order only 5,358 were at work, and no doubt had bullocks been available many of the remaining 1,828 would have been at work also, besides numerous *kachcha* wells in those parts of the district where they can be sunk. It is a common complaint in many villages that the water level in the wells has fallen and that the supply of water is much sooner exhausted than formerly. This seems to be true in many places and is probably owing to the bursting of the *bunds* by the heavy rains of 1875 (See Report, § 15) and to the scanty rains of the last few years, and it is to be hoped that a return of good seasons and the restoration of the *bunds* now in progress will soon bring the springs up to their old level. On the other hand, near the Agrá Canal, and especially in the Palwal tahsil, the introduction of canal irrigation has raised the spring level several feet and caused all the *kachcha* wells and a number of the *pakka* wells to fall in and become useless.

9. (See § 16). The introduction of the Agrá Canal has been a great boon to the eastern part of the district and mitigated greatly the effects of the drought

of 1877-78 especially in the Palwal tahsil. Since its introduction in 1875, the areas irrigated in each harvest have been as follows :—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	TOTAL
1874-75	.....	9,405	9,405
1875-76	2,167	7,387	9,554
1876-77	4,848	10,265	15,113
1877-78	16,789	31,837	48,626
1878-79	11,828	29,447	41,275
1879-80	5,830	5,175	11,005
1880-81	9,814	31,054	40,868
1881-82	14,875	28,105	42,980
1882-83	16,212	about 28,000	44,000

The area irrigated naturally varies with the nature of the rainfall and was largest in the year of severest drought (1877-78), and smallest of late years in 1879-80 when the rainfall was unusually abundant. According to the figures given me by the patwáris the areas irrigated during the last two agricultural years were in 1881-82, 37,665 acres and in 1882-83, 40,933 acres; the difference between these figures and those given above is chiefly owing to my having, in taking the figures from the patwáris, counted lands producing a crop in both harvests only once, while the canal returns give it twice (once in each harvest). The irrigation is distributed as follows :—

TAHSIL.	No. of villages in which irrigation takes place.	AREA IRRIGATED (IN ACRES)		Percentage of average on total cultivated area of tahsil.
		In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	
Palwal	101	25,494	26,374	13
Firozpur	11	2,297	2,414	1½
Náh	25	9,974	12,145	5
Total	137	37,765	40,933	6

Palwal tahsil thus benefits most from the canal and in that tahsil it has largely supplanted well irrigation. A number of new distributaries are now in course of construction or about to be commenced, and it is probable that the next few years will see a further great development of canal irrigation in this district. The presence of the canal must have greatly increased the produce of those parts of the district during the years of scanty rainfall; but it has not been an unmixed benefit, for, as already noted, it has caused all *kachcha* wells in its neighbourhood to fall in; and in some villages it seems to have helped to cause land to fall out of cultivation by cutting off a part of their area and lengthening the distance daily travelled by the peasant to and from his fields by making him go round by a distant bridge. The fever which decimated the villages in its neighbourhood in 1878 was by some ascribed to the introduc-

tion of canal irrigation into a dry country, but the fact that in the following year the parts of the district away from the canal suffered just as much from fever tells against this supposition.

10. (See § 59) Since the middle of 1877, according to the patwáris returns, 26,266 acres, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district, have changed hands by sale as follows :—

TAHSIL.	Area sold since 1877 (in acres)	Percentage on total cultivated area.
Palwal	3,183	1·6
Firozpur	2,921	1·8
Núh	3,680	1·8
Gurgáon	7,480	4·0
Rewárl	9,002	4·0
Total	26,266	2·7

A considerable portion of this area consists of whole villages or large shares in whole villages transferred from hand to hand by non-resident and generally non-agriculturist owners, such as follows :—

TAHSIL.	Village.	Area sold (in acres)	Nature of transfer.
Palwal	Ahrwán	364	A share sold to relatives by grantees.
Palwal	Ráidáská	449	Ditto.
Firozpur	Dohá	2,527	Sale among relatives, non-resident owners.
Núh	Khalilpur	1,737	Sale by Banyá to Banyá.
Núh	Hiranthálá	812	Sale by Banyá to Káyath.
Gurgáon	Ráisiná	3,328	Sale by non-resident grantee.
Gurgáon	Haryáherá	626	Ditto.
Rewárl	Nandrámpurbás	1,040	Sale by non-agriculturist.

Such sales are not greatly to be regretted, and as much of the remaining sale in the first four tahsils is by agriculturists among themselves, the poorer members of the community selling their land to their richer relatives, it may be said that except in the Rewárl tahsíl the sales are not serious. In that tahsíl however the 9,002 acres which have been sold within the last six years comprise mostly small plots of land in 123 villages, by far the greater part of this having been sold by peasant-proprietors to Banyás and Dhúsars, members of the non-cultivating money-lending classes; and as many of the sellers are thrifty Ahírs and Játs, this is evidence of very severe pressure on an industrious and provident population, and the conversion of so many thrifty peasant-proprietors into tenants-at-will of

non-agriculturist money-lenders is much to be regretted. The Rewari tahsil has always been distinguished for the comparatively large number of its sales (§ 59.)

The following figures will show when the pressure began to be felt; the registration returns and those of the Revenue Report are compiled independently of each other, so the columns do not necessarily correspond :—

YEAR.	INSTRUMENTS OF SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.		Area of land sold during the year according to the Revenue Report (acres)
	No.	Aggregate value (thousands of rupees)	
1874-75	78	45	499
1875-76	62	43	1,476
1876-77	67	43	619
1877-78	259	112	2,660
1878-79	398	169	7,158
1879-80	147	75	1,829
1880-81	165	71	2,056
1881-82	186	73	3,061
1882-83	110	64	4,254

The sudden increase of sales in 1877-78 and 1878-79, the first and sharpest years of distress, will be noticed.

11. (See § 60). Regarding the areas mortgaged there are several sets of statistics—(1) the figures given in the village Note-books which were taken from the rough measurement papers before attestation, about 1873-76; (2) the statement (§ 60) drawn up after attestation had brought all the mortgages to record, which shows the area under mortgage in the middle of 1877, before the distress began and before the new assessment came into force; (3) the statement drawn up at Settlement (§ 60) showing the area mortgaged between 1st July 1877 and 31st December 1878 and brought to record in the revenue-papers; (4) the figures now given by the patwaris as showing the existing mortgage (Appendix VI.) According to these different returns the area recorded as mortgaged in the revenue-papers was as follows at the different periods:—

DATE.	Area under mortgage (acres)	Percentage of total cultivated area.
1872-76	50,481	5
1st July 1877	64,085	6½
1st January 1879	1,08,227	11
1st April 1883	1,14,956	12

Probably much of the increase between 1872 and 1877 is merely nominal and due to attestation which brought to record many mortgages which had been effected privately; but the 44,000 acres increase between 1st July 1877 and 1st January 1879 was actual increase of mortgage amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. This was the time of greatest pressure, when the crops had entirely failed and the cattle were dying and the starving peasant had to borrow largely for food for his family, and for cash to pay the land-revenue. It happened that just then the value of the land could be estimated with more than usual certainty. During the course of Settlement operations then approaching completion, rights in land had been carefully attested throughout the district, and the resulting record of rights was practically conclusive evidence of the rights of each cultivator in the land he held. The new assessment had just been announced and the money-lender knew what the charges on the land would be for the next 30 years. He accordingly took the opportunity of getting his debtor's best land into his possession by way of mortgage and charging on it not only the amount then advanced, but all the previous long-standing debt increased by exorbitant interest; and it is noteworthy that the percentage of total area does not fully represent the extent of the mortgage, for it is usually the best land that is mortgaged as being the most valuable, the worst soils being left on the hands of the owner. The following statement gives the statistics of mortgage since 1874-75, (the registration figures and those taken from the Revenue Report are prepared independently and do not necessarily correspond for each year):—

YEAR.	MORTGAGE RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL LANDS ACCORDING TO REGISTRATION RETURNS.		MORTGAGES ACCORDING TO ANNUAL REVENUE REPORTS (IN ACRES.)	
	No. of deeds of mortgage.	Aggregate value in thousands of rupees.	Area mortgaged.	Area redeemed from mortgage.
1874-75	454	138	2,826	2,963
1875-76	557	197	4,812	1,178
1876-77	530	144	2,843	148
1877-78	3,024	523	14,641	700
1878-79	1,266	294	37,943	2,672
1879-80	551	125	5,112	770
1880-81	671	172	7,448	1,682
1881-82	588	172	4,879	2,104
1882-83	491	141	3,613	2,667

The registration figures show most clearly when the pressure was most severe, for deeds are registered immediately after they are executed, while mortgages are often not recorded in the Revenue Records at all, and often not for some time after the execution of the deed, when the patwārī's *girdwārī* brings to light the fact of transfer of possession. The number of mortgage-deeds registered in 1877-78 was over five times the number registered in an ordinary year

The large number of small mortgages registered in the year is remarkable, the average mortgage money per deed having been only Rs. 173, while in ordinary years it is about Rs. 300. It was not the realisation of the land-revenue so much as the pressure of starvation that led to such a great increase of mortgage in 1877-78, for in September and October of that year, long before the Kharif instalment became due, the extraordinary number of mortgage-deeds presented for registration became a marked feature in the returns, especially of the Meo tahsils of Nuh and Firozpur. It will be observed that in no year since 1874-75 has the area redeemed exceeded the area mortgaged, so that the area burdened has been steadily increasing. This is shown clearly by the following figures taken from the Annual Revenue Reports :—

YEAR.	AREA IN ACRES.			Mortgage-debt at the close of the year.	Average of mortgage-debt per acre.
	Mortgaged during the year.	Redeemed during the year.	Under mortgage at the close of the year		
1876-77	.....	.....	56,411	9,92,700	18
1877-78	14,641	700	70,352	12,37,918	17
1878-79	37,943	2,671	1,05,624	16,98,227	16
1879-80	5,112	770	1,09,966	17,91,454	16
1880-81	7,448	1,662	1,15,732	19,00,243	16
1881-82	4,879	2,104	1,18,507	19,65,607	17
1882-83	3,613	2,667	1,19,453	20,25,664	17

It will be seen that the area 1,19,453 acres, here given as on mortgage on 1st April 1883 is somewhat higher than that given by the patwáris as recorded in their papers (1,14,956,) but the difference is not great, and it may be said that at present 12 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district is under mortgage for over 20 lakhs of rupees, or more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ year's revenue of the whole district, and that the average mortgage-debt is about Rs. 17 per acre or 12 years' land-revenue of the land mortgaged. It may also be said that the area mortgaged and the mortgage-debt have doubled within the last six years. The following statement will show in what tahsils the mortgage is greatest :—

TAHSIL.	MORTGAGE ON 1ST JULY 1877.		RECORDED MORTGAGE ON 1ST APRIL 1883.		Increase per cent. of total cultivated area.
	Area in Acres.	Percentage of total cultivated area	Area in Acres.	Percentage of total cultivated area.	
Palwal	10,434	5	18,651	9	4
Firozpur	21,279	13	33,407	20	7
Nuh	24,969	11	37,643	18	7
Gurgaon	3,989	2	8,704	5	3
Rewari	3,414	2	16,551	7	5
Total	64,085	7	1,14,956	12	5

The greatest increase of mortgage has thus been in the Meo tahsils of Núh and Fírozpur, where already the area mortgaged was much greater than in the other tahsils ; but it is perhaps most to be regretted in the Ahír tahsíl of Rewárá where, with a thrifty and industrious proprietary, mortgage has increased from under 2 to over 7 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

A large proportion of the area mortgaged is held by agriculturists, and such cases are not so much to be regretted, especially where the mortgagees are members of the same brotherhood, the same village community, as the mortgagors. In this district there are many large village communities of long standing, connected together by ties of blood, each peasant-proprietor cultivating his own plot of land, and handing it down to his sons in equal shares. As there is no custom of primogeniture, and gifts and wills are almost unknown, and in such communities the strong feeling of the brotherhood makes sales of land very rare, in process of time as population increases, the land is much subdivided, and many of the proprietors come to have each only enough land to support him and his family in ordinary times. When drought or trouble comes, such men are the first to succumb, and in order to obtain food or to pay the land-revenue, they mortgage a part or the whole of their ancestral land, before emigrating in search of subsistence elsewhere. Should any of the brotherhood, either owing to greater industry and thrift or better fortune, such as that of belonging to a family which has increased in numbers more slowly than its neighbours, be in a position to advance the money required, he is generally willing to do so, rather than let the land get into the hands of outsiders. Thus in times of trouble the wealthier members of the community make advances from their savings to help their poorer relatives, and take in exchange some of their fields to be held by them under mortgage, and generally cultivated by them. In some villages mortgages of this nature are very numerous, and of several generations standing. This result is not greatly to be deplored, for it takes the land out of the hands of those least able to cultivate it, and puts it into the hands of those who have at the time most means of cultivation at their disposal ; and, moreover, the peasant-proprietor, who thus sees his land held by a relative who is a member of the same village community, has not the same bitter feeling that is always present to him when his land is held by a man of a village or tribe different from his own. Many such mortgages are due to pressure used in times of distress for the realisation of the land-revenue. A proprietor is pressed to pay the revenue demand, and has at the time no means of paying it ; the revenue authorities compel some solvent co-proprietor to pay the sum due, and the defaulter mortgages one of his fields for the amount to the relative who has paid it. This process, which has been very common in this district, accounts on the one hand for the large number of mortgages within the village community, and on the other, for the very small number of cases in which the revenue authorities have formally trans-

ferred a defaulter's share to a solvent co-proprietor. The result is the same, but it is effected by a nominally voluntary transfer and not by direct revenue process, and is one of the consequences of enforcing the joint responsibility of the whole village community for the payment of the land-revenue. It is only when the village community itself is unable to pay the Government demand and to make the necessary advances to its poorer members, and has to transfer a portion of its land to a money-lender or other outsider that the evil becomes a great one. I have obtained from the patwáris for each village details showing how much of the present recorded mortgage is in the hands of members of the brotherhood, and how much in the hands of outsiders. The totals for the tahsils are given below:—

Detail of mortgage on 1st April 1883.

TAHSIL.	AREA (IN ACRES) MORTGAGED.		PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA OF AREA MORTGAGED.	
	To Co-sharers.	To outsiders.	To Co-sharers.	To outsiders.
Palwal	8,241	10,410	4	5
Firozpur	10,237	23,170	6	14
Nuh	13,579	24,064	7	12
Gurgaon	2,028	6,676	1	4
Rewari	2,735	13,816	1	6
Total	36,820	78,136	4	8

Thus a third of the area mortgaged is held by members of the same community, and only 8 per cent. of the total area is held by outsiders. Much of the latter area too is held by agriculturists. In the Meo country I was struck with the large area held on mortgage in one village by comparatively prosperous cultivators belonging to other villages, and throughout the district it is not uncommon to find a similar state of things. Again, a very large area in some villages is held on mortgage in small plots by agriculturists resident in the village, but not members of the proprietary body, such as Chamárs, Kumhárs and even Chúhras, men who have been able to advance a little money to some needy proprietor, and have taken in exchange the right to cultivate a plot of his land until the loan is repaid. This is almost equivalent to the purchase of a right of occupancy in the field, and as in such cases also the transfer brings the land into the hands of a thrifty peasant who actually cultivates it himself, it is not much to be regretted. It is only the mortgages to non-agriculturist money-lenders that are greatly to be deplored. In not a few of such cases also, although the mortgagee generally stipulates for the right to hold the land in his own possession, he leaves the peasant-mortgagor in cultivating possession of the land and takes from him only a reasonable interest on the debt after allow-

ing for the revenue and cesses payable on the land. Still there remains a very large area of land in all parts of the district which the non-agriculturist mortgagee has firmly in his possession, sub-letting it to the peasant mortgagor at a rackrent, or ejecting him and putting in a stranger as his tenant. Such ejection from the land his family have cultivated for generations is the greatest hardship that can be inflicted on the peasant-proprietor, and gives rise to much misery, intensified by a feeling of bitterness against the mortgagee.

We have found in a great many villages that besides the area recorded as mortgaged in the patwáris' papers, there is a large area of private and unrecorded mortgage. Much of this is mortgage without possession, the land having simply been hypothecated for payment of debt, but there is a large area which has been mortgaged with possession, and often by registered deed, but which has not been so recorded in the revenue records. This is no doubt partly due to the neglect of the patwáris and tahsíl officials in not bringing changes of possession to record, but in many cases it is due to the unwillingness of the parties themselves to have the mortgage recorded, and to pay the costs of mutation, the mortgagee being content to trust to the honesty of his client or to his registered mortgage-deed. There seems doubt as to whether such a mortgage can be recorded without the consent of at least one of the parties, and practically, unless one of them applies for mutation the transaction is left unrecorded. I have endeavoured to obtain figures from the patwáris showing for each village the area of unrecorded mortgage (Appendix VI.) These figures are not very trustworthy, for in some cases the patwári himself did not know the amount of private mortgage in the village, and in some cases they include land only hypothecated without possession. The totals are as follows :—

TAHSIL.	AREA OF UNRECORDED MORTGAGE (ACRES.)		Percentage of total on total cultivated area.
	To Co-sharers.	To outsiders.	
Palwal	3,977	4,041	4
Firozpur	4,640	5,808	6
Nuh	365	706	...
Gurgaon	598	1,105	1
Rewari	251	6,616	3
Total	9,831	18,276	3

This raises the percentage of mortgage to 15 per cent. of the total cultivated area.

In distributing the temporary reductions over the holdings we exempted outsiders from participation in the benefit, and in order to do this, the Extra Assistant Commissioner attested the holdings of such outsiders before the assembled headmen and leading pro-

prietors of each village. The reductions, if given at the same rate to all holdings in the 720 most distressed villages, would have amounted to Rs. 1,06,440, but by exempting outsiders a saving of Rs. 12,634 was effected; so that in those villages land paying 12 per cent. of the revenue is held by outsiders, men who are not members of the brotherhood or agriculturists resident in the village and who have obtained possession by mortgage or recent purchase. The proportions for the different tahsils are as follows:—

TAHSIL.			No. of villages in which temporary reduction is granted	Amount of reduction if granted to all.	Amount saved on lands held by outsiders	Percentage of revenue paid by outsiders
				Rs.	Rs.	
Palwal	...	...	106	22,206	2,212	10
Firozpur	..	...	148	22,608	3,929	18
Nuh	...	..	214	28,187	3,857	14
Gurgaon	...	...	99	12,831	708	6
Kewari	...	...	153	21,158	1,928	8
Total	...	...	720	1,06,440	12,634	12

The transferable value of land has greatly decreased during the last few years, and it is a common complaint on the part of the peasants that their credit is gone and that no one will any longer advance them anything on their land, and on the part of mortgagees and other investors in land that they have lost greatly by their investment. Indeed, several mortgagees have offered to give up all claim to the debt secured if only they are relieved from the burden of having to pay the revenue and cesses due on the land mortgaged. There is no doubt good ground for the complaint; and it is also true that a very large number of peasants are much more deeply in debt to their bankers now than they were six years ago.

12. Thus while in the middle of the year 1877 the condition of the Gurgáon District was one of unusual prosperity, the failure of the rains in that year and their unseasonableness in the following years have led to a scanty outturn in nine harvests out of twelve. It is estimated that nearly half the cattle in the district, including more than a fourth of the plough-cattle, died or disappeared, and that there are still some 25,000 bullocks fewer than there were before the drought. One-seventh of the population died in the two years, 1878-80, in a severe epidemic of fever, and it is now 70,000 or 10 per cent. short of its number in 1877. Cultivation fell off greatly and is still 5 per cent. below its ordinary area, and owing to the scarcity of men and cattle the standard of cultivation has fallen off seriously, and *káns* grass and other long-rooted plants have spread over land formerly cultivated. Irrigation from wells, however, has been kept up on the whole, and the extension of irrigation from the Agrá Canal has enabled many villages to bear better the effects of the bad seasons. Nearly 3 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district has changed hands by sale during the six years, and the area mortgaged has increased from

7 to 12 per cent. of the total cultivated area, the mortgage-debt being now over twenty lakhs of rupees. The transferable value of land has fallen, and the burden of debt on the peasants has greatly increased. Large tracts of land formerly cultivated but now lying waste, villages half deserted and in ruins, and the ill-clad appearance of the surviving inhabitants, bear witness to the impoverishment of the peasantry; and the present condition of the district forms a marked contrast to the prosperity of six short years ago.

CHAPTER II.—The action of Government and the Remedies applied.

13. Unfortunately for the district the Settlement operations which had been in progress since 1872, had in the beginning of 1877, while the district was still at the height of its prosperity and there was no sign of the coming troubles, reached such a stage that the new assessments were announced throughout the district to come into force with the kharif instalment of 1877. The result of the revision of assessment was to raise the total revenue of the district (including assignments) from Rs. 11,03,339 to Rs. 12,78,113, an increase of 16 per cent., and after deductions for revenue-free holdings and allowances to zail-dárs, chief-headmen, &c., it raised the actual revenue-roll from Rs. 10,86,113 to Rs. 12,28,672, an increase of Rs. 1,42,559 or 13 per cent. The very first season in which this enhanced assessment came into force was the disastrous kharif of 1877, and thus the new Settlement and the period of agricultural distress began together, a coincidence which is apt to lead to the conclusion that the increase of the land-revenue demand was one of the chief causes of the distress. The account given in the preceding paragraphs will have shown that the distress is really due to the unfavourable seasons, and that the increase of assessment, although it must have aggravated the evil, is one of the least important of the causes that have led to it.

14. The following statement of demand, collections and balances of land-revenue proper is taken from the statements attached to the annual Revenue Report.

YEAR.	DEMAND.	COLLECTIONS			Percentage on the annual demand of.	
		For the year.	On account of previous years.	Total collections.	Collections for the year.	Total collections.
1874-75	10,86,913	10,79,896	2,081	10,81,977	99	100
1875-76	10,86,220	10,68,163	.....	10,68,163	98	98
1876-77	10,86,113	10,68,338	4,806	10,73,144	98	99
1877-78	11,99,230	10,60,882	2,087	10,62,969	88	89
1878-79	12,64,506	11,97,460	51,688	12,49,148	95	99
1879-80	12,28,672	11,79,914	37,261	12,17,175	96	99
1880-81	12,29,297	12,07,787	33,887	12,41,674	98	101
1881-82	12,29,000	12,00,057	18,321	12,18,378	98	99
1882-83	12,28,525	9,14,253	3,425	9,17,678	74	75

It appears then that until last year, notwithstanding the long period of bad seasons, only in one year, namely 1877-78, did the collections of land revenue vary from the demand by more than 10 per cent. The character of the assessment therefore as a fixed demand has throughout been maintained.

The following Statement shows the amount in arrear at the end of each financial year and the sums remitted from the land-revenue demand.

YEAR.	BALANCES				REMISSIONS.	
	Of the year under report	Of former years.	Total balances,	Percentage on demand for year.	Total remissions.	Percentage on the demand for year.
1874-75	7,017	...	7,017	1	..	...
1875-76	18,057	...	18,057	2	...	...
1876-77	17,775	13,203	30,978	3	...	...
1877-78	1,38,348	4,802	1,43,150	12	...	...
1878-79	67,046	81,826	1,48,872	12	12,179	1
1879-80	48,758	79,024	1,27,782	11	41,318	3
1880-81	21,510	34,655	56,165	4	500	...
1881-82	28,943	15,074	44,017	4	16,900	1
1882-83	3,14,272	4,375	3,18,647	26	89,395	7

This shows still more clearly how fully, up to 1882-83, the character of the assessment as a fixed demand was maintained. In no year did the amount in arrear exceed 12 per cent. of the demand, and the total remissions during this period of depression, including those for the *rabí* of 1882, amounted only to Rs. 1,60,292 or 13 per cent. of one year's demand. The total unremitted balance due on the 31st October 1882 was only Rs. 8,448 or less than 1 per cent. of the annual demand, and the large balance due on 31st March 1883 consisted chiefly of the liberal suspensions granted in the *kharif* instalment, November—December 1882.

It will make the account between Government and the peasants more complete if we include the Settlement *parcha* fees, which were levied in the same way as the land-revenue, and the collections on account of *takkávi* advances which were also realised in the same way as land-revenue, deducting the *ta kkávi* advances made by Government as to a certain extent lessening the burden of the land-revenue for the time. The result is shown in the following Statement.

YEAR.	COLLECTIONS.				Advances made during the year	Net collections from the land.	Percentage of net collections on the total revenue demand of year.
	On account of land-revenue.	On account of <i>parcha</i> fees.	On account of <i>takkávi</i> advances.	Total collections.			
1874-75	10,81,977	...	3,276	10,85,253	9,000	10,76,253	99
1875-76	10,68,163	...	2,313	10,70,476	3,000	10,67,476	98
1876-77	10,73,144	...	3,158	10,76,302	1,350	10,74,952	99
1877-78	10,62,969	5,356	2,964	10,71,289	13,700	10,57,589	88
1878-79	12,49,148	...	3,478	12,52,626	42,741	12,09,885	96
1879-80	12,17,175	94,388	12,751	13,24,314	9,930	13,14,384	107
1880-81	12,41,674	...	22,825	12,64,499	200	12,64,299	103
1881-82	12,18,378	...	13,007	12,31,385	3,965	12,27,420	100
1882-83	9,17,678	...	10,561	9,28,239	1,69,121	7,59,118	62

Thus while the net collections were in 1877 only 12 per cent. short of the demand, they in 1878 came to within 4 per cent. of it, and in the following three years were, including the collections of arrears and *parcha* fees, actually higher than the revenue demand for the year.

While the agricultural population of the Gurgáon district has suffered a loss which at a low estimate may be put at over a crore of rupees, the total loss incurred by Government up to October 1882 was under two lakhs. The total remissions up to that date amounted to Rs. 1,60,292, and the balance was then only Rs. 8,448. Had the former Settlement remained in force, the land-revenue demand for the five years, 1877-82, would have been Rs. 54,30,565, while the actual collections on account of land revenue and *parcha* fees during that period have been Rs. 60,89,088. The revision of Settlement has thus led to the realisation of 6½ lakhs more than could have been realised had the former Settlement remained in force.

15. Notwithstanding the rigidity with which the land-revenue has been realised, attempts have been made from time to time on behalf of Government to help the struggling peasants. At the very beginning of the distress, when the rains first failed, in September 1877, the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer submitted a proposal for the general suspension of half the kharif instalment and in event of continued drought, of the other half also in many villages. The Commissioner supported this recommendation, but the Financial Commissioner could not entertain any such general proposition, and directed that only in special cases, after full enquiry and report, should the demand be suspended. Owing to the wide-spread famine in Southern India, it was a time of general financial pressure and Government could not afford to be liberal. Still suspensions were ultimately granted amounting to Rs 1,22,438, or about one-fifth of the kharif instalment. In 1878 and in 1879 remissions were sanctioned amounting to Rs. 53,797, and *takkávi* advances for the purchase of seed and bullocks were granted to the amount of Rs. 50,000. The remissions would have been greater had not the kharif and rabi of 1879-80 promised to be unusually good, and this expectation would have been fulfilled, had not the fever epidemic of that year prostrated the entire population. In the beginning of 1879 I was deputed to investigate the condition of the Landoha valley and report whether the assessment of the villages in that neighbourhood was not too high. I urged that there was no sufficient reason for considering the assessment too severe, and that to reduce the assessment for the whole period of Settlement would entail great loss on Government, and except for the first few years confer no adequate counterbalancing advantage on the people. I recommended remission of almost all balances and a considerable deduction of assessment for five or ten years in the worst villages to

enable them to recover themselves. It was decided however that there was no immediate necessity for any such measure, and in September 1879 the Additional Financial Commissioner (Col. Davies) wrote: "The present season promises to be a very good one, and if its promise be fulfilled and it be followed by a few others as good, there seems every reason to believe that the worst villages will recover their lost condition. If unhappily this expectation should not be realized, it will then be time to take into consideration the necessity of granting reductions of revenue. At present this seems premature and unnecessary." The hoped-for good seasons however did not come, and in 1881 further suspensions were granted and remissions amounting to Rs. 16,900 were sanctioned.

16. In January 1882 the Financial Commissioner (Mr. Lyall) after marching through the district, came to the conclusion that the continued failure of good seasons made it necessary to give up the hope of restoring prosperity to the distressed villages by granting suspensions and remissions season by season, and directed that proposals should be submitted for taking some of the worst villages under direct management, for the reduction of assessment for term of Settlement of those villages whose assessment seemed to have been pitched too high, and for the reduction for short periods of the assessment of villages which had been weakened by the succession of bad seasons. Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhiá Parshád was deputed to conduct the necessary enquiries under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and commenced his inspection of the villages of tahsil Firozpur. Owing to the general failure of the rabí harvest, remissions were applied for in May 1882, and sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 89,395, chiefly on account of the rabí instalment. Advances for the purchase of bullocks to the amount of nearly Rs. 50,000 were also distributed in April and May. By the 31st of October 1882 almost the whole of the remaining balances and of the rabí instalment had been collected, and the unremitted arrears then amounted to only Rs. 8,448, or less than 1 per cent. of the annual demand. In August 1882, after the Extra Assistant Commissioner had inspected the whole of tahsil Firozpur, a report was submitted proposing reductions in that tahsil. The reductions proposed were sanctioned, but instructions were afterwards given for the revision of those proposals in the direction of greater liberality, and they are merged in the present recommendations.

In the beginning of November 1882, I was deputed to aid in revising the assessment of the distressed villages. As local knowledge is one of the first requisites in work of this kind, I may note what previous opportunities the officers engaged on this work have had of learning something of the district. Mr. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, assumed charge of the district in March 1877, and has held charge of it ever since, with the exception of

an interval of a year's furlough from February 1881 to January 1883, and some short intervals of leave, &c. He has thus held charge of the district almost all through the period of distress and has watched its development. Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhiá Parshad had no knowledge of the district previous to his deputation here in 1882, but had for ten years served in the neighbouring district of Delhi as Superintendent of Settlement and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer and as Extra Assistant Commissioner. I served in the Gurgáon district from January 1878 to August 1879 as Assistant Settlement Officer and thus saw the beginning of the distress and learned something of the district during my tours and inspection of villages.

17. In December 1882 and January 1883 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor marched through the district and took the whole question into consideration. Permission was given for the announcement of large suspensions of the current kharif instalment, and for the proposal of liberal remissions for villages in a depressed state; and after correspondence with the Financial Commissioner, instructions regarding the principles on which reductions were to be granted were issued to the following effect: The Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer were directed, in considering the circumstances of the distressed villages to pay special attention to the following points on which it seemed to Sir Charles Aitchison that the assessments had erred on the side of severity: (1). The cultivated and naturally flooded areas (*dahri*) had been estimated at too high a figure. (2). The high rate for land irrigated from wells had been assessed on a larger area than is so irrigated on an average of years. (3). The former assessment had been retained or raised in some villages in which the revenue rates showed that some reduction would not have been unreasonable. (4) The assessment on the poorer soils (*bhúr*) was too high. Where there seemed reason on these or other grounds to fear that the village was over-assessed at Settlement, especially where the assessment had been largely increased, or where, judging from the present condition of the village, it seemed improbable that it would be able to pay the original demand for a long number of years, although the enhancement had not been great or the village seemingly over-assessed at Settlement, the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer were directed to announce a reduction of the demand for the whole term of Settlement. In cases where the assessment did not seem too high for the village in its normal condition, and temporary relief only seemed necessary owing to a temporary reduction in resources, the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer were authorised to announce a reduction of the assessment for a term of seven years, the limit for the reduction of the Revenue-Roll being fixed at Rs. 1,40,000, or approximately the amount of the increase resulting from the recent revision of Settlement. A general report

was also to be submitted on the character of the rates adopted at Settlement, the enhancement of the revenue then demanded and the general financial position of the district. Sanction was also obtained to the grant of advances for the purchase of plough-bullocks to the amount of a lakh and a half.

18. The first thing to be done was to decide how much of the kharif instalment should be realised and how much suspended. No pressure was put upon the villages to pay in the instalment until the case of each had been taken fully into consideration. This necessarily led to considerable delay in realising the demand, and on 31st March 1883 the amount of the kharif instalment in arrear was Rs. 2,55,636. Of this we have recommended that Rs. 1,95,432 or nearly a third of the whole instalment should be remitted, and of the remaining Rs. 60,204 which we consider should be realised, almost the whole had been realised up to 31st July 1883; and the realisable balance of kharif 1882 on that date was less than Rs. 4,000.

19. At first it was intended to confine the enquiry to the southern part of the district—to the Meo country and the tract immediately adjoining it on the east; but the large number of petitions presented from all parts of the district, especially during the progress of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, showed that nothing would satisfy the people unless the case of every village in the district were taken up and separately considered. We accordingly parcelled out the district between us for inspection. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Roberts) had already often marched through all parts of the district and during last cold weather he inspected each one of the 309 villages of the Rewári tahsíl, besides seeing a considerable number of villages in the other tahsíls. Munshi Ajudhíá Parshád had already inspected the whole of tahsíl Firozpur (244) and Nuh (289), he now inspected all the 227 villages of tahsíl Gurgáon and the 195 villages of tahsíl Palwal, besides again seeing a number of villages in Nuh and Firozpur. I inspected every village in tahsíls Nuh and Firozpur, about 50 villages in Palwal and all but some 20 villages in Gurgáon tahsíl. So that every one of the 1264 villages in the district has been visited during the last cold weather by one of us three officers, and many of them have been seen by two or all of us. In making rapid inspections like this, in which it was often necessary to see ten or more villages in a day, it was not possible to inspect them very thoroughly. One could only ride into the village, call the headmen, get them to point out the ruined and deserted parts of the village, the land out of cultivation, and the wells out of use, listen to their complaints and objections, enquire into the truth of them so far as it could be done rapidly on the spot, record a few notes in one's pocket-book, and ride on to the next village. I made a practice of daily calling the headmen and

patwáris of the villages inspected to my tent and after enquiry from them and examination of the papers, noting more fully the statistics of the village to be afterwards transferred with my inspection-notes to the village Note-book. In this way one got a rough idea of the condition of the village and was able to check roughly the patwáris' returns; and the people were satisfied that their case was not overlooked.

20. When the inspection of a tahsíl was finished, the Deputy Commissioner, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and I met and went over the statistics of each village, comparing our notes and impressions, and came to an agreement (1) as to the reduction to be given for the term of Settlement, (2) as to the reduction to be given for seven years, (3) as to the amount of arrears to be remitted. When this had been done for all five tahsils, I began in April to announce the reductions decided on. I summoned the proprietors and patwáris of each village (whether it was to get a reduction or not) to meet me at central points in each tahsíl and announced the reduction (if any), arranged for the redistribution of the assessment over holdings, and decided any matter of complaint or dispute brought before me, at the same time recording in the village Note-book the changes made and the reasons for giving or refusing relief. By the end of June this work had been completed, the headmen of every village and the leading proprietors, who generally attended with them, had been told by me what their assessment was to be for the next seven years and for the term of Settlement and what remission of the past kkaríf instalment would be recommended for their village, and their suspense was at an end. In some tahsils I at the same time decided and announced to them how much of the *takkávi* advance for bullocks would be given to their village. The people were, except in a very few cases, more than satisfied with the relief given them, which was much more liberal than they had expected, and at present they seem to be generally contented, grateful and hopeful.

21. In deciding, in the case of each village separately, what relief should be given, the Deputy Commissioner and I had before us the notes of our inspections, the statistics of the village Note-book shewing the state of the village at Settlement, Mr. Channing's reasons for assessment, the areas returned by the patwáris after their field-inspection for the two years, 1881-82 and 1882-83, the statement of remissions since Settlement, the Census figures of 1868 and 1881, and the results of an enumeration of population and plough-cattle made by the patwáris in the cold weather of 1882-83. We had no trustworthy returns of area for the years previous to 1881-2, for the field-inspection made after Settlement in 1879-80 was done rather hurriedly and not sufficiently checked

and the Census operations prevented any proper field-inspection being made in 1880-81. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ tahsils (some 750 villages) I have recorded all the statistics in the village Note-book of each village with any other remark that seemed worth making, and I hope to complete this for the other 500 villages before leaving the district, or arrange for its being done. The reasons for our recommendation in each case must be sought in the village Note-book, and it should be remembered that the case of each village was considered and decided separately, and that the results recorded and discussed in this Report for each assessment circle and tahsil are arrived at inductively, by adding together the figures for the different villages.

22. I may again note on the trustworthiness of the figures recorded in the village Note-books. The areas returned as cultivated and as irrigated from wells or canal in 1882-83 are practically quite trustworthy, for, with the special attention paid to this subject by the three inspecting officers, all the patwáris and supervising staff were especially careful this year, and we were able by our rapid inspection to satisfy ourselves of the general trustworthiness of the returns. The same is true, but to a less extent, of the areas returned for 1881-82. I have in some of the returns for that year seen reason to believe that the patwári had to some extent simply copied the entries of the Settlement Record. There is no reason to doubt the exactness of the Census figures of 1868 and 1881, but in many villages the population returned by the patwári for 1882-83 is much below the truth; all vagrants and strangers were omitted from the enumeration, and in some cases the children or the village menials were not all enumerated. The number of plough-cattle was perhaps over-stated in a few cases, owing to the inclusion of young untrained bullocks or the patwári's desire to err on what he thought the safe side: it is however much oftener under-stated, owing to the peasants' anxiety to make their condition appear as poor as possible: still I do not think that it is generally much below the truth, and the figures may be taken as approximately representing the number of plough-cattle now in each village. In cases where from my inspection of the village I thought the figures decidedly wrong, I have made a mark of interrogation after them in the village Note-book. The return of areas mortgaged and recorded in the revenue papers is practically exact, but much of the unrecorded mortgage has not been brought to notice, and possibly in some cases the area privately mortgaged has been exaggerated.

23. In the case of each village we first considered whether there was any ground for holding that the assessment was too high. Where the cultivated or irrigated area appeared to have been over-estimated, or the rates seemed high, or the increase too great, or

Points considered in granting reductions.

the village permanently weakened, we reduced the assessment for the term of Settlement. We then considered whether there was any ground for reducing the assessment for seven years, such as a great decrease of population, cattle, cultivation or irrigation, or a great increase of mortgages, and took into account the appearance of the village at our inspection and the rate of increase of assessment imposed at Settlement. We also at the same time, with reference to those facts and to the nature of the past kharif and rabi crops, decided what recommendation to make regarding the arrears. These three things have been kept separate and the reasons for our decision in each case recorded in the village Note-book. In making reductions, we did not interfere with assigned revenue except in the case of *jágírs*; the amounts remitted on *mudfi* plots, on gardens, on protective leases for wells, all stand as before, and our reductions affect only the revenue immediately realisable. Of course the *zaildars'* and *alá lambardars'* allowances and the cesses, which all vary with the revenue, are reduced in proportion.

Total amount of reductions granted.

24. The total results for the district are as follows :—

				Rs.
The sanctioned Revenue-Roll for 1882-83 (Financial Commissioner's No. 1289, dated 6th February 1882) was				12,28,525
To this may be added—				
Temporarily remitted on well leases	...	...	...	9,293
Ala Lambardárs' allowances	...	...	...	7,772
Zaildárs' allowances	...	...	...	12,527
Remitted on gardens	...	...	...	1,940
Ináms	...	...	...	730
Jágír and múáfi	...	...	...	17,326
Total former assessment				12,78,113

The reductions made for the term of Settlement leave the

				Rs.
Total assessment	...	...	...	12,27,424

Of which the following is the detail—

Jágír and múáfi	...	...	...	17,040
Ináms	...	...	...	730
Remitted on gardens	...	...	...	1,933
Zaildars' allowances	...	...	...	12,017
Alá Lambardárs' allowances	...	...	...	7,437
Temporarily remitted on well leases	...	...	...	9,025
Balance, which would be the Revenue-Roll to be sanctioned for 1883-84, were no further temporary reductions granted				11,79,242

The reductions granted for the term of Settlement thus reduce the total assessment (including assignments) from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, a reduction of Rs. 50,689 or 4 per cent, which leaves

the total assessment still 11 per cent. above the amount of Rs. 11,03,339, at which it stood before the recent revision. The reduction granted in each tahsil is as follows :—

TAHSIL.	TOTAL ASSESSMENT OF		Reduction per cent.	Total assessment of previous Settlement.	Percentage by which reduced assessment still exceeds that of previous Settlement.
	1882-83.	1883-84.			
Palwal ...	2,85,482	2,78,722	2½	2,14,668	30
Firozpur ...	2,38,563	2,25,623	5½	2,08,759	8
Núh ...	2,59,809	2,41,584	7	2,11,360	14
Gurgáon ...	2,17,432	2,10,253	3½	1,96,514	7
Rewárf ...	2,76,827	2,71,242	2	2,72,038	...
TOTAL ...	12,78,113	12,27,424	4	11,03,339	11

Thus, were no temporary reductions granted, the Revenue-Roll for 1883-84 would be Rs. 11,79,242. The reductions granted for seven years amount on this sum to Rs. 93,806 or 8 per cent., and with the permanent reductions, bring the actual Revenue-Roll down from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,636 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 1,43,089 or 12 per cent., leaving the actual Revenue-Roll just below what it was in 1876-77, the last year before the new assessments came into force, *viz.*, Rs. 10,86,113. We were directed to limit the total of the reductions granted to the amount by which the Revenue-Roll had been raised, which was stated in round numbers at Rs. 1,40,000, and as the total reduction of Rs. 1,43,089 is made up of reductions determined for each village individually with only a vague reference to the total limit, it will probably be accepted as a sufficient approximation to the estimate originally sanctioned. It is distributed as follows over the several tahsils :—

TAHSIL.	Revenue-Roll for 1882-83.	Reduced Revenue-Roll for 1883-84.	Reduction per cent.	Revenue-Roll of 1876-77.	Increase or decrease per cent. over Revenue-Roll of 1876-77.
Palwal ...	2,77,885	2,51,329	10	2,14,374	+ 17
Firozpur ...	2,31,613	2,00,852	13	2,08,019	- 3
Núh ...	2,53,634	2,11,473	17	2,10,035	+ 1
Gurgáon ...	2,03,770	1,84,697	9	1,91,060	- 2
Rewárf ...	2,61,623	2,37,085	9	2,62,625	- 9
TOTAL ...	12,28,525	10,85,436	12	10,86,113	0

Thus while the reduced Revenue-Roll for 1883-84 is for the whole district much the same as it was in 1876-77, it shows an increase of 17 per cent. for tahsil Palwal, a large decrease of 9 per cent. for Rewárf, a small reduction for Gurgáon and Firozpur and

a small increase for Núh. As compared with the Revenue-Roll for 1882-83 the reduction is largest in the Meo tahsils of Núh and Fírozpur and much the same in the other three tahsils. Of the 1,264 villages in the district we have granted reductions for the term of Settlement to 573, and either for the term of Settlement or for seven years to 911, as follows :—

TAHSIL.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER TO WHICH REDUCTION HAS BEEN GRANTED.	
		For term of Settlement	For at least seven years
Palwal	195	50	121
Fírozpur	244	145	205
Núh	289	205	249
Gurgáon	227	85	142
Rewárf	309	88	194
TOTAL ...	1,264	573	911

The accompanying maps have been coloured so as to show in which villages reduction has been granted—(1) for term of Settlement, (2) for at least seven years, and the percentage of the reduction on the previous assessment. It will be seen that permanent reductions have been granted all over the district, except in the tract in Palwal watered by the Agrá Canal, in a tract about Gurgáon, and another about Rewárf, and that they are most numerous and largest in the Núh Dahar ; and the same may be said of the reductions for at least seven years.

25. On 31st March 1883, the arrears of the kharíf instalment amounted to Rs. 2,55,636, besides unremitted arrears of former instalments amounting to Rs. 6,609. When considering the case of each village, the Deputy Commissioner and I also determined the amount of this arrear which should be realised and the amount to be recommended for remission. We thought that whatever could not fairly be realised at once should be remitted, as to grant suspensions only would nullify much of the effect of the reductions, and indeed to the villages in their present condition the immediate relief afforded by the remission of balances would be much more effectual than the prospective relief afforded by future reductions in restoring prosperity and reviving their hopes. The remission of these balances is, in the present state of the district, almost more important than the reduction of the assessment. We recommend the remission of Rs. 1,95,433 of the kharíf instalment of 1882 and of Rs. 5,090 of the unremitted balances of former instalments,—total remission of arrears, Rs. 2,00,523, or one-sixth of a year's jamá. The remaining unremitted arrears, Rs. 61,722, we thought should be realised without

delay, and orders were issued to the tahsildars accordingly. All of this sum, except Rs. 3,602, had been realised by the 31st July.

The details of the remissions for the different tahsils are as follows : (see also Appendices V. & VI.)

TAHSIL.	REMISSIONS ALREADY SANCTIONED			NOW RECOMMENDED.		
	No of villages.	From 1877 to Kharif, 1881.	For Rabi 1882.	No. of villages.	For former instalments	For Kharif 1882.
		(Approximately)				
Palwal	11	166	5,308	87	...	24,142
Firozpur	164	50,424	18,827	221	2,220	46,491
Nuh	156	34,984	25,436	267	1,442	71,902
Gurgaon	47	8,838	4,632	127	1,428	27,457
Rewari ... ..	...	...	36	120	...	25,441
TOTAL	378	94,412	54,239	822	5,090	1,95,433

The reductions were to take effect from the kharif instalment of 1882, and the seven years' reductions will therefore end with the rabi instalment of 1889. Where a remission has been recommended for the kharif instalment, no further allowance is required; but where the kharif instalment had been realised in full, and a reduction has now been granted, it is necessary to grant a further remission on account of the past kharif, so as to give effect to the reduction from that instalment. Where the village has a rabi instalment this remission will be allowed this rabi (1883), but where all its revenue is paid in the kharif it must be deducted from next kharif instalment (1883). The remissions on this account will amount to Rs. 13,774 in rabi 1883, and Rs. 326 in kharif 1883, (Appendix V.) We also recommend the suspension of Rs. 379, the rabi instalment of a village which was much injured by fire, its garnered grain having been almost wholly destroyed. No suspension seemed necessary in any other village, and the amount in train of realisation since 31st March is as follows :—

					Rs.
Realisable balances	...	...	...	...	61,722
Rabi instalment, 1883	...	...	...	Rs. 5,16,931	
Remitted to give effect to the reductions from kharif, 1882	...	...	...	" 13,774	
Suspended	...	...	...	" 379	
Realisable for rabi, 1883	...	...	...		5,02,778
Total realisable	...	...	...		5,64,500
of this there had been realised up to 31st July 1883—					
Of realisable balances	...	...	...	Rs. 58,120	
Of rabi, 1883	...	...	...	" 3,56,836	
Total	...	...	...	" 4,14,956	

Of the 1,264 villages, no reduction or remission is proposed for 252, as follows :—

TAHSIL.				Total No. of villages.	Villages for which no relief is proposed.
Palwal ...	...	...	...	195	58
Firozpur ...	...	...	...	244	14
Núh ...	...	...	...	289	22
Gurgáon ...	...	...	...	227	71
Rewárl ...	...	...	...	309	87
TOTAL ...				1,264	252

so that four-fifths of the villages in the district have been given some relief.

26. In the remissions and suspensions granted previous to rabi 1882, it had been too much the custom for the tahsildárs to realise as much as they could from the villages and then recommend for suspension or remission the unrealised balance ; under this system the benefit of the remission went wholly to the individuals who had not paid the demand. If it were the case that the balances remained due only from those proprietors who were least able to pay, something might be said in favour of this practice ; but too often it was the strong members of the community, the cunning or the hardy, who kept back their revenue and left their weaker or less enduring brethren to pay the full demand, and under that system while the thrifty or home-loving or weaker proprietor paid the whole revenue due from him, the man who had been improvident or who longest withstood the pressure of revenue-process or left his village for a time to avoid it, or had some influence with the lambardár, got his balances remitted. In many cases too the lambardárs after realising the revenue from the proprietors kept it back in hopes of getting remissions and spent it on their own purposes. In granting the remissions for kharif 1882 we adopted a different system. The village was treated as a whole, the amount to be suspended or remitted was announced to the village before the collections had begun, and the same fraction of the instalment was remitted to every owner. It is true that under this system the well-to-do owner received as much relief as his poorer fellow in the same village, and had the number of cases been few enough to permit a thorough investigation into the circumstances of each, it might have been desirable to give no remissions to the comparatively prosperous, and so have the more to give to the needy. But it was quite impossible to undertake such an investigation, and it may almost be said that as a rule in any individual village, each proprietor has suffered and needs

help like his neighbour, each in proportion to his circumstances being poorer than before. At all events, this system commends itself to the people as more like even-handed justice than the other, each man seeing that he is treated exactly like his neighbour ; it holds out no incentive to favouritism or refractory withholding of the revenue, and gives no opportunity for embezzlement and no cause for jealousy and dispute between members of the same community. It is better for the village as a body, although less favourable to the poorer or more contumacious individual members of it, and it is the only practicable way in which remissions can be granted over a large tract of country with the least injury to the revenue administration and the nearest approach to justice between man and man.

27. There was one class, however, of whom as a body it might be said that they had no claim to receive remissions and no great need of them. These are the outsiders excluded from the relief granted, outsiders who have by purchase or mortgage obtained a footing within village communities to which they do not naturally belong. The fact that they have been able to obtain land from others by investment of money is *prima facie* evidence that they are not likely to be in need of relief. Where the outsider is a non-agriculturist money-lender he has obtained possession of the land with his eyes open as a commercial speculation ; besides, a non-agriculturist purchaser or mortgagee is usually a man of capital or credit, and can afford to wait until his transaction becomes profitable. Again where the outsider is an agriculturist, he is ordinarily one who has prospered well in his own village and can afford to pay the demand in full, and he too has entered into the transaction voluntarily and cannot justly call upon Government to relieve him of any loss caused by the failure of his calculations as to the profits of the transaction. That outsiders should obtain a footing within the village community by purchase or mortgage gives rise to many evils, and almost the sole advantage is that the land gets into the hands of comparatively wealthy men who can pay the land-revenue promptly ; and this, being almost the only advantage, should not be relinquished without good cause. It should be a rule that suspension or remission of the demand should not be given to a non-agriculturist landholder or mortgagee who is not a resident of the village. The only exception to this rule should be in favour of an agriculturist who, by reason of relationship to the village or the long standing of his purchase or mortgage, may be considered to be a member of the cultivating community. With the sanction of the Financial Commissioner we acted upon this principle and excluded the non-agriculturists and outsider purchasers and mortgagees as a rule from the benefits of the remissions, except where the revenue, nominally payable by the mortgagee, was really payable by the peasant-mortgagor. In such cases we granted the remission on condition that it should be passed on to the cultivator ; and similarly

in some villages owned by non-agriculturists we granted remissions on condition that they should be passed on to the tenants. When announcing the reductions I satisfied myself that in such cases the actual cultivators had really been given the benefit of the remissions ; and that the tahsildárs, to whom was entrusted the carrying out in detail, by attestation of each mortgaged holding, of the principle of excluding mortgagees from the benefit of the remission, had performed this duty on the whole fairly and completely. The result of this procedure is that had all been allowed to benefit equally in the remissions, the total amount would have been Rs. 2,18,885 ; but of this Rs. 23,452 is realisable from outsider-purchasers and mortgagees and may be considered as saved to Government ; or in other words, by acting on this principle, remissions which cost Government only Rs. 1,95,433 have been made to benefit the actual cultivators as much as if Government, without attention to this principle, had remitted Rs. 2,18,885.

28. The mode in which the assessment was distributed over the holdings at Settlement has been fully described in the Settlement Report (§ 299.)

Redistribution of assessment over holdings.

In a number of villages the distribution has been found to be unjust in its results on individual proprietors. The period of distress has tried severely all the arrangements of the Settlement and has brought to light many inequalities which would not have been noticed in ordinary times. With the sanction of the Financial Commissioner I enquired into all cases in which application was made for a redistribution of the demand, and indeed made a practice of asking the proprietors, when they appeared before me to hear the decision regarding their assessment announced, whether they had any objection to make to the present mode of distribution. Wherever any such objection or application was made, I enquired into the case, and after giving all parties interested an opportunity of stating their wishes, I maintained the former distribution, or where it seemed inequitable, cancelled it and determined the mode in which the assessment should be distributed in future. The most numerous class of objections was in villages where the distribution had been made at Settlement on soils at different rates, and especially where a much higher rate had been charged on land irrigated from wells than on unirrigated lands. In a number of such villages petitions were presented complaining that wells in use at Settlement had since fallen in, and that lands then irrigated were no longer capable of irrigation, and claiming that such land should now be assessed at the unirrigated rate : others complained that their land had been recorded at Settlement as capable of irrigation and assessed at the high irrigated rate, while really it was never irrigated. In some such cases I found the proprietors to be practically unanimous, and when this was so, I made them attest before the Extra Assistant Commissioner the classification of their fields according to their ideas and helped them to fix appropriate rates for the different classes, according to which

I ordered the redistribution to be made. This was done for instance in Sohna and Tāorú and Jaurásí in Chak Tāorú. Where the owners disputed among themselves, I had to listen to both sides and decide the dispute as best I could. There is no doubt that mistakes of the nature alluded to were made at Settlement. It was all very well for the Settlement Officer, in order to estimate the irrigating power of each village so as to guide him in distributing his assessment over villages, to make a rough estimate of the irrigating power of each well, but when this estimate was taken as the basis of the distribution over holdings, and land was classed as irrigable without much reference to recent actual irrigation and assessed at the high *chúht* rate, mistakes were unavoidably made. In such cases, where from the evidence of the parties and the patwári's papers, a mistake of this nature seemed to have injured some of the proprietors to the advantage of their fellows, I granted them a larger share of the reduction, or changed the distribution of assessment so as to make it fairer. Where however the over-estimate seemed to have affected all holdings pretty equally I refused to make any change. Such complaints will always be cropping up in villages which pay on soil rates, men whose wells have fallen in or been out of use for some time asking to have the irrigated rates shifted off their lands on to those of their fellows. When the seasons have become more ordinary and a series of fairly reliable statistics is available, it would be well if such petitions were received by the Deputy Commissioner, and decided after comparing the statistics of several years and after enquiry on the spot by some experienced official or trustworthy arbitrator, but an exceptional time like the present is not suitable for such enquiries, and unless there was a clear case of error I refused to lighten one man's burden at the expense of his neighbour.

At Settlement no fewer than 436 villages distributed the assessment by an all-round rate on the land without distinguishing between the different qualities of the soil or the facilities for irrigation. Where, as is often the case in such villages, the proprietors hold an equal proportion of the different qualities of soil, such a mode of distribution is quite fair, so long as each such holding remains intact and pays its assessment in a lump sum. But when this all-round rate comes to be applied to the different fields of the holding separately, very unfair results ensue ; the poor fields are charged with a rate higher than they can pay, and the better fields have much too light a demand charged on them. The better classes of land charged with a disproportionately light assessment are more valuable than they ought to be in proportion to the other lands of the village, and such fields are generally chosen by the money-lender to be taken in mortgage when the opportunity offers, and thus there are numerous cases in which a proprietor has mortgaged to his money-lender all his best land, charged with what is for it a very light assessment, and has left on his hands all his worst fields bearing what is for them a very heavy

assessment. Thus the mortgagee secures excessive profits on the land he holds, and the mortgagor, having left in his possession only land which hardly pays its revenue, has no hope of saving enough to redeem his best fields from mortgage. If in such a case the peasant-mortgagor and the money-lender-mortgagee be considered to have met on terms of equality, the transaction and its result may be held to be fair enough as between the two parties to the bargain ; but when the mortgagor in hard times, finding it impossible to pay the high all-round rate on the poor land left to him, throws it up and leaves the village and, as has often happened of late years, his relatives or the headmen or other original proprietors of the village are compelled by the revenue authorities to take it up and pay the unduly high rate charged on it, while the mortgagee is called upon to pay only the low assessment charged on the good land actually held on mortgage by him, it is very unfair to the other proprietors. Nor is it a sufficient answer to say that they should so distribute their assessment that each field shall pay approximately a rate proportioned to the quality of its soil, for there are often other good reasons for their maintaining their old system of an all-round rate, and it is extremely difficult to fix a satisfactory scale of soil rates which will apply fairly to all fields. The proper remedy seems to be to consider each holding as a whole and where the unmortgaged part of it falls into arrears to require the mortgagee to take up the whole holding before throwing it on to the other proprietors. It was thought that in many villages the proprietors had found an all-round rate press hardly on them in this way, and I have in those villages given the proprietors every opportunity of applying for a redistribution by soil rates. I find however that in the villages in which the most marked difference in the soils exists, such as those of Rewári generally and along the east side of the Firozpur valley, a distribution by soil rates is already in force, and in the greater number of villages in which an all-round rate is the rule, the soils do not differ so much in quality, and the proprietors are very reluctant to give up their old system of distribution. One of the strongest reasons evidently is that they can easily understand how the revenue of each holding is calculated when the rate is the same all over ; and it is the case that in such villages each proprietor generally has about the same proportion of the different soils ; or if he has a large share of the inferior soil, it is because he has broken up more than his share of what was previously the common land of the village, but has been allowed to retain individual possession of it, and may therefore be fairly called upon to pay a somewhat higher rate on it than its quality alone would justify ; or on the other hand if he has made a well and so improved his holding, he is entitled to reap all the profits of his investment of capital. I have found then that in such villages, even when I suggested the adoption of soil rates, the proprietors generally insisted on keeping to the all-round rate. Again, where I found that a large area of land

recorded at Settlement as cultivated and assessed as such in the distribution, had been out of cultivation for some years, I sometimes suggested that it should now be exempted from the distribution and left free of assessment, but as a rule the proprietors had no wish for any such change. Where, as is often the case, such land is the common land of the village, its assessment is paid by all rateably, and it would make no practical difference to reduce its assessment and increase that of the individual holdings. Where it is held by individual proprietors, they generally hold approximately proportional shares of it, and even where they do not, they prefer to retain it in their separate possession rather than to be freed from paying the assessment charged on it (generally a low rate) and let it go back into the common holding of the village or *pattā*.

In short, I have found comparatively few cases in which the people wished for a radical change in the system of distribution, and still fewer in which the distribution as made at Settlement seemed to have caused serious injustice to individual proprietors as compared with their fellows. Altogether, the cases in which I have made an alteration in the system of distribution do not exceed forty in the whole district. The fact of the change I have recorded in the village Note-book, and the reasons will be found in the Vernacular file. In all other cases I have distributed the reduction granted for the term of Settlement rateably over all the holdings at so many annas per rupee. This plan made it easy for the *patwārīs* to calculate the new assessment of each holding, and for the peasants to understand how much relief had been given them. As a reduction for term of Settlement was a sort of admission on the part of Government that the assessment had perhaps been fixed too high, outsider purchasers and mortgagees were allowed to share in it at the same rate as the original proprietors.

29. In distributing over holdings the reduction to be granted for seven years only, I tried in a number of cases so to distribute it that it should reach those most in need of relief, for instance, by distributing it over the land out of cultivation or irrigation ; but as above noted, I found that in most villages such land was held in approximately proportionate shares by all or nearly all the sharers, and where this was not the case, there were often other reasons why those whose cultivation or irrigation had not fallen off should share in the relief. An attempt to discriminate between different proprietors in the same village led to disputes, jealousy and discontent, and it was very difficult to obtain sufficient evidence as to who were the most necessitous. It was therefore only in villages in which there were two or more distinct *pattās*, one of them obviously in a worse condition than the others, that I felt justified in making a distinction, and gave one a larger share than the others of the temporary reduc-

Distribution of temporary reduction over holdings.

tion granted. In all other cases the reduction was distributed by reducing so many annas in the rupee on each holding all-round, and so giving all a proportionate share in the relief.

30. In accordance with the instructions of the Financial Commissioner, however, all outsider mortgagees (with whom we classed outsider purchasers of recent standing) have been excluded from the benefit of the temporary reductions, for the reasons given above in explaining why remissions were not granted to them as a class in the kharíf. When the proprietors appeared before me to hear the reduction announced, the Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhiá Parshád attested before them a list prepared by the patwári showing all the holdings held in the village by outsiders, and upon that list I calculated the amount of remission to be granted. The totals I checked with the figures previously given me by the patwári, and I believe they are on the whole fairly complete and correct. It was of course the interest of the mortgagee to have the fact of the mortgage concealed, in order that the reduction might be extended to his holding, and it is possible that the patwári may have in some cases intentionally or through carelessness omitted a mortgage from the list. Should any flagrant cases come to light during the seven years, in which the benefit of the reduction has been inadvertently given to a mortgagee, the Deputy Commissioner might either resume the amount and add it to the Government revenue-roll, or redistribute the reduction by charging the full demand on the mortgagee, and distributing the difference over the holdings in possession of the original proprietors. In some cases in which we found that the mortgagor had been left in possession of his holding by the mortgagee, and was still paying the revenue and cesses with interest on the debt, we have granted the reduction to that holding on the understanding that the mortgagee will continue this arrangement. Should it be found within the seven years that he has changed his system, and levies rent from the mortgagor or another tenant, and so takes to himself the benefit of the reduction, the Deputy Commissioner might charge the full demand on his holding, and redistribute the difference to the others. One difficulty will constantly arise ; indeed, has already arisen. A proprietor redeems his land from mortgage, and comes to claim a share in the reduction granted to the village. It is impossible that the revenue-roll should be constantly reduced by small sums granted to meet additional reduction in such cases ; and the question remains whether the amount reduced should be redistributed over the holdings, so as to give the redeemed holding an equal reduction with the others, which would then of course receive less than before. In some cases the other proprietors might agree to this, and if so, the redistribution might be made. But usually they will object to give up part of their reduction to the redeeming proprietor, and unless there be very clear reasons for taking away from them and giving to him, I would refuse his application. Ordinarily he will have

Outsiders excluded from participating in temporary reductions.

Commissioner, however, all outsider mortgagees (with whom we classed outsider purchasers of recent standing) have been excluded from the benefit of the temporary

benefited directly from reduction given to the unmortgaged part of his holding, or indirectly from the reduction granted to the village, and the fact of his having been able to redeem is *prima facie* evidence that he is not at the time in great need of special relief.

Had the reduction been granted to all alike, whether co-sharers or outsiders, at the rates per rupee fixed for each village, the amount would have been Rs. 1,06,440, but of this Rs. 12,634, the amount which falls on the holdings in the possession of outsiders, will be realised, and the rule excluding outsiders may be considered to have saved Rs. 12,634 per annum for seven years to Government; or in other words a reduction which costs Government only Rs. 93,806 is made to benefit the peasants as much as Rs. 1,06,440 would have done if given to all. In individual villages the benefit of the rule is much greater; for instance, where two-thirds of the village is in the hands of outsiders, a reduction which, if spread over the whole village, would give each holding relief to the extent of only two annas in the rupee, when confined to the one-third still in possession of the peasants gives them relief to the extent of six annas in the rupee.

31. While on this subject I would note the unnecessarily complicated nature of the distribution calculations in most villages, which immensely increases the patwār's work, and renders it impossible for the villagers to understand their accounts clearly. In the Panjáb Settlements now in progress, in distributing assessments over soils, no fraction less than a quarter anna per *bighá* is allowed in the soil rates, and the small difference which thus results in the total is put into the village common fund or made up therefrom. In the Gurgáon Settlement we thought it necessary to have our calculations exact, and in many villages the soil-rates contain minute fractions of a pie per *bighá*. Again in Bhaiyáchará village communities paying their assessment by an all-round rate on the land the distribution was commonly made as follows: the land common to the whole village was exempted from assessment and the whole jamá spread at an all-round rate on the land held separately; the jamá given by this rate for a particular *patl* was similarly treated, the land held jointly by the *patl* being exempted and a new rate obtained by spreading the jamá of the *patl* over the land held separately within the *patl*. This of course gives different rates, and the ordinary peasant cannot understand how, if the jamá of his village is paid at an all-round rate on the land, the rate of his *patl* should be higher than that of his neighbour's. In some cases in which the land held jointly is large this system gives absurd results, and you find the separate holdings put down in the Settlement Record as charged at the rate of Rs. 2 per *bighá* while the all-round rate (including the joint land) is really only 10 annas a *bighá*. Another theory was acted on in the Nuh tahsil. It was argued that as the mortgagees do not share in the profits of the common land, the rate for their holdings should be

Simplification of village accounts desirable.

calculated on the whole area including the common land, so that in such villages there is one rate for the proprietors, and another and a lower rate for the mortgagees. All these complicated rates confuse the patwáris and the peasants immensely, and it would be a great boon to both classes, and would make the revenue administration perceptibly easier, if they were done away with. No rate per *bighá* should contain a smaller fraction than a quarter anna, and the rates for a village should be the same throughout. Each holding (except the land common to the whole village when it contains no assessable land) should have its assessment calculated out at the village rates and written opposite it. It is not difficult then for the patwári to draw up his list of payments due at each harvest, and the most ignorant peasant can understand that he has to pay so much on his individual holding, so much for his fifth share in this joint holding, so much for his twentieth share in that and so much for his share in the land common to the *patth*. This also has the additional advantage of keeping constantly before him the extent of his right in holdings not cultivated separately by himself. I have in a few villages, at the request of the villagers and the patwári, made this change in the mode of calculating the distribution, for instance in Indrí, but the recalculation is a work of some time, and it was necessary to complete the list of payments for the *rábí* as quickly as possible; so I could only take up a few cases. The Extra Assistant Comissioiner could, in the course of his next cold weather tour easily arrange in concert with the *lambardárs* and the patwári, for the simplification of the accounts of the villages as above indicated. The change would hardly make any difference in the amount payable by each proprietor, but would simplify the patwári's work immensely, and would bring the accounts within the comprehension of the villagers, a point to which they rightly attach great importance.

(See § 298). 32. The dates formerly fixed for the payment of the kharíf instalment, *viz.*, 15th November and 15th December, were too early. By the Change of Instalments. 15th November much of the kharíf crop is still unthreshed; and November is perhaps the busiest month of the whole year, for not only is the kharíf crop to be cut and threshed, but most of the sowing of the *rábí* is done in that month, and it must seriously interfere with farming operations to require the peasant to hurry on the threshing of his kharíf crop and take part of it to market in the beginning of November. It is impossible too for the District Officers to learn the circumstances of the kharíf harvest in individual villages all over the district by the 15th November, or to obtain from the patwáris returns showing the area cultivated and the approximate outturn, so that before the circumstances of individual villages can be ascertained, the machinery for the collection of the revenue is set in motion, and much hardship results. For these reasons, and with regard to the fact that in the adjoining Muttrá district the kharíf instalment is payable in December and January, the Panjáb Go-

vernment has sanctioned the postponement of the kharif instalments by a month, and they will now be payable on the 15th December and 15th January.

In some villages complaints were made that the proportion borne to each other by the kharif and rabf instalments was not suitable to the circumstances of the village, and with the permission of the Financial Commissioner I took such cases into consideration. I found that only in comparatively few cases did the villagers wish to change the proportion of the instalments. In some such cases I thought their wish was due to the exceptional nature of the recent seasons, or that in the interests of the village or the Government revenue it was not desirable to make a change, and I have proposed a change in only 15 villages. It will take effect from the beginning of the coming agricultural year and cause a net increase in the kharif instalment and therefore in this year's revenue-roll of Rs. 333, and a corresponding decrease in the rabf instalment and therefore in next year's revenue-roll. Here too I have noted the strong desire of the peasants to have the instalments in such a proportion as they can easily understand, such as half-and-half or one-quarter and three-fourths, and this might be given more consideration in future. I understand that the Deputy Commissioner may, at any time during the currency of the Settlement, for good reason apply for sanction to change the proportion of the instalments of any village. The accompanying map (No. IV) is coloured to show the proportion of the instalments in each village. It will be seen from it that, as a rule, the villages of each tract pay their revenue in similar instalments suited to the circumstances of the tract.

33. I have already pointed out (§ 5 and 7) how much the district was crippled by the loss of cattle in 1877-78. This was recognised at an early period of the distress, and in 1878 Rs. 50,000 were advanced to the peasants for the purchase of seed and bullocks, and by 31st March 1883 this had all been recovered except Rs. 1,113. A further advance of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in April 1882, and another of Rs. 1,50,000 in January 1883, making altogether a sum of two and a half lakhs granted for this purpose. The sum of Rs. 50,000 granted in April 1882 was distributed in cash by the tahsildars themselves after the Deputy Commissioner had made allotments by villages on applications by cultivators. The grantees made their own arrangements for purchase, but were required within one month to bring the purchased cattle to the tahsil for approval and to be branded. During his winter tour the Deputy Commissioner inspected the bullocks thus procured and satisfied himself that the money was honestly applied, and there can be no doubt that these opportune advances enabled the peasants to cultivate and irrigate during the past year a large area of land which, but for this timely assistance, would have been waste. In order to arrange for the distribution of the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 made in January,

Advances for the purchase of cattle.

1883, and as the best means of attracting a supply of bullocks to the district, a fair was announced to be held at Rewárl from the 20th of March. Over 13,000 head of cattle were brought to the fair from Alwar, Bhartpur, Bikáner, Rohtak, Hissár and Sirsá, and 3,400 were purchased by holders of *takkárl* grants, besides about 300 bought by others. The sum allowed per bullock was Rs. 35. Allotments were made to villages by the Deputy Commissioner or myself with reference to the circumstances of each, and these were divided amongst individual landholders by the tahsildárs and zaildárs according to their several wants. Each grantee received a cheque showing the sum allotted to him which he took to Rewárl and presented to the officer in charge of the fair, having first selected his bullocks, made his bargain with the seller, and got the animals passed and prices approved by a committee of zaildárs and lambardárs assembled for the purpose, in order to prevent collusion between sellers and purchasers. The officer in charge then paid the amount of the cheque and had the bullock branded with the initial letter of the tahsil to which the purchaser belonged. The average grant per bullock was Rs. 34, and the average price paid somewhat higher, as the peasant, in order to get a superior animal, often supplemented the grant with money from his own pocket. Many of the cattle brought to the fair were inferior and unfit for agricultural purposes, but those purchased were of good quality, and the people went away generally well pleased with their bargains. I saw a large number of bullocks purchased at the fair after they had reached their purchasers' villages, and, as a rule, they and their neighbours were quite satisfied with the cattle, and considered them good serviceable animals got for a reasonable price. The great majority of them came from outside the district, and they are a most valuable addition to the cultivating power of the district. The balance of Rs. 36,000 which remained at the close of the fair, has nearly all been allotted and distributed on the system adopted last year. The total allotments by tahsils are as follows:—

Tahsil.	Advances made in 1882.		Advances made in 1883.	
	No. of bullocks.	Rupees.	No. of bullocks.	Rupees.
Falwal	131	3,880	949	30,613
Ferozpur	733	18,325	646	31,204
Núh	739	18,405	1,066	35,128
Gurgáon	147	4,080	838	27,086
Rewárl	177	5,070	743	24,432
Total	1,927	50,360	4,542	1,48,463

The 4,542 bullocks purchased in 1883 are to be added to the 80,000 returned by the patwárls as found by them in the villages last cold weather, and help considerably to make up the deficiency as compared with the number of cattle before the distress; there is no doubt that this year again the cattle bought with these advances

have enabled the people to cultivate much more land than they otherwise could have done, and that they will add greatly to the productive power of the district. The people appreciate the advantage of such aid immensely, and showed almost greater anxiety to get bullocks given them than to get their assessment reduced. There is at present every prospect of recovering the advances made with full interest in the easy instalments fixed for their repayment, and although the Government of India have signified their willingness to remit a part of them if occasion arises, I think that unless the seasons again prove very unfavourable, there will be no need to do so; and it would be apt to injure the revenue administration seriously if these advances were remitted without clear necessity, and demoralise the people much more than a remission of the land-revenue, for the principle on which these advances are given, *viz.*, that of distributing them only to those men who are able and willing to repay them, is very different from the principle on which remissions should be granted.

CHAPTER III.—The Assessment.

34. In the statements attached to this Report I have followed

Introductory. Explanation
of the Appendices.

the order of circles and villages of the printed Statement E, which forms Appendix IV to the printed Settlement Report. According to that statement the assessment as announced or reduced on appeal was Rs 12,76,619, while the total assessment for the financial year 1882-83, taking as a basis the sanctioned revenue-roll for that year was Rs 12,78,113. Appendix I shows in what villages the difference exists, and the causes of the difference, which generally are that sums assessed on gardens and *mudfi* plots and assigned to grantees were in some cases omitted in the printed statement, and that small reductions have been granted in some villages since Settlement on land taken up for canal extensions or the customs hedge round the salt-works. Appendix II corresponds with Statement G. of an ordinary Settlement, and gives the reductions now announced. It shows how, from an assessment of Rs. 12,78,113 in 1882-83, we reach an assessment of Rs. 12,27,424 in 1883-84, as it would be if no temporary reductions were granted, and gives a detail of the latter sum, showing that the revenue-roll for 1883-84 would, in that case, be Rs. 11,79,242. The next columns of the same appendix show the reduction granted for seven years, and the resulting reduced revenue-roll of 1883-84 amounting to Rs. 10,85,436. Appendix III shows the effect of the change of instalments in 15 villages to come into force from kharif 1883, and causing a net increase of Rs. 333 in the kharif instalment of 1883-84, and a corresponding decrease of Rs. 333 in the rabí instalment of 1884-85. Appendix IV is the resulting revenue-roll to be sanctioned for 1883-84, amounting to Rs. 10,85,769. Appendix V gives our recommendations as to the remission of the balances. Appendix VI gives a comparison of the resources of each village at Settlement

with the state of things now, and corresponds with statements A and E of an ordinary Settlement Report. Appendix VII shows the number of villages in each assessment circle whose jamá was reduced by Mr. Channing. Appendix VIII gives a list of the cash rents paid in each village at Settlement and last year, the areas on which they were paid, and the resulting average rent-rate. Appendix IX gives the rates sanctioned at Settlement with those I would now use in spreading the reduced assessment over the areas returned at Settlement. Appendix X is a report drawn up by the Extra Assistant Commissioner on the Núh tahsíl embodying his proposals, which were afterwards modified by the Deputy Commissioner and myself. I have given no reasons for our decisions in any of the statements; they will be found in the village Note-books.

It will be found on comparing the totals of these statements with those of Statements A and E submitted at Settlement, with the Census Returns, &c., that there are numerous small discrepancies. I have not everywhere stopped to explain these. In some cases they are due to corrections of areas made after the submission of the former reports, to the inclusion of *mudfi* plots formerly omitted, to errors in former totals, to the transfer of villages from one tahsíl to another, and no doubt in some cases to errors in the present statements. It would take a great deal of time and trouble to eradicate or explain all such discrepancies, and I have not delayed to do so. Wherever the difference is great I have compared the figures in detail and satisfied myself that for the present purpose they are as exact as they can be made. Most of the statistics are for the present purpose only estimates, and some of them very rough estimates, and where a difference of a thousand does not affect the argument, it is needless to give a long explanation of a difference of a few units. In the cases which are not mere estimates, *viz.*, the actual revenue demand, the reductions, balances and remissions, the figures are exact to a rupee.

As already stated, we took up the case of each village separately, and decided with reference to its individual circumstances, though of course also with regard to the circumstances of the tract generally, whether any reduction should be given or not. Adding up the figures for the individual villages, I have discussed the results for each assessment circle separately, as will be seen further on. It will be convenient here to sum up those results for the whole district in order to give a general view of the state of the tract, of the pitch of the assessment, and of the relief now given with the reasons for it, although of course in a district composed of villages of such varying circumstances, the real state of things can be properly understood only by considering the circumstances of each assessment circle, and indeed of each village, separately.

35. The revenue-roll for the year previous to the introduction

Enhancement of the land-revenue. of the new assessments, the financial year 1876-77, was Rs. 10,86,113. Including *jágirs* the total assessment was Rs. 11,03,339. (To obtain the real total the assessment on small *mudfi* plots would have to be added to the total here given). The total assessment of the year 1882-83, including all allowances and assignments, is Rs. 12,78,113, thus showing an increase for the whole district of Rs. 1,74,774 or 16 per cent. This is distributed as follows over the five *tahsils* as at present constituted :—

TAHSIL.			Total assessment of previous Settlement.	Total assessment of 1882-83.	Increase per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.	
Palwal...	...	...	2,14,668	2,85,482	33
Firozpur	...	...	2,08,759	2,38,563	14
Núh	...	...	2,11,360	2,59,809	22
Gurgáon	...	...	1,96,514	2,17,432	11
Rewárf	...	...	2,72,038	2,76,827	2
Total	...	...	11,03,339	12,78,113	16

Thus the assessment of *tahsil* Rewárf was hardly raised at all while that of Núh was increased by one-fourth, and that of Palwal by one-third.

36. To appreciate fully the increase which has taken place in the Government demand, it is necessary to take into account the increase of the cesses. At last Settlement the cesses leviable in addition to the land-revenue were as follows:—

	Per cent. on land-revenue.	
Village headmen's allowance	...	5
Patwárf's allowance (average about)	...	3½
Road cess	...	1
School cess	...	1
Total	...	10½

In 1871 the local rate cess was first imposed at 6½ per cent. : when the Settlement operations commenced in 1872, the patwárf's cess was somewhat raised, and on the introduction of the new assessments in 1877 it was fixed at 4 per cent., and at the same time the postal cess of ½ per cent. was first imposed. In 1880 the local rate cess was increased from 6¼ to 8½ per cent., the enhancement having been delayed in this district by special order. The Zaildári allowance of 1 per cent. and the chief headman's allowance of 1 per cent. were introduced with the new assessment, but may be left out of account as they are deductions from the Government

demand. Thus for every Rs. 100 of land-revenue assessment the peasant has had actually to pay as follows:—

				Rs.
Up to 1870	...	...	...	110½
From 1870 to 1877	...	...	...	116¾
From 1877 to 1880	...	...	...	117¾
Since 1880	...	...	...	119½

Thus the increase of 16 per cent. in the land-revenue assessment, although it means an increase of only 17 per cent. between 1876-77 and 1877-78, means an increase of 26 per cent. between 1870 and 1880, and for every Rs. 100 of land-revenue and cesses the Gurgáon peasants paid in 1870, they paid Rs. 126 of land-revenue and cesses in 1880. From another point of view it may be said that if the actual land-revenue assessment is 50 per cent. of the net assets, the peasant has to pay under various heads land-revenue and cesses equivalent to $50 \times \frac{126}{100} = 63$ per cent. of his net assets, besides the cost of village watchmen and other common village expenses. The Settlement Officer is, however, not supposed to take the cesses into account in making his calculations, and is instructed to fix his assessments as nearly as possible at half net assets; indeed, when the zaildári and alámbardári cesses were introduced recently, Settlement Officers were practically instructed to calculate their assessments at 51 per cent. of the net assets, so that when the zaildárs and alámbardárs allowance of 1 per cent. each were deducted from the land-revenue, the Government demand might still be 50 per cent. as before.

The cesses now payable in the Gurgáon district are as follows:—

				Percentage on the land-revenue.
Headman's due	...	...	...	5
Patwárf's dues	...	...	...	4
Local rate	...	...	...	8½
Road cess	...	...	...	1
School cess	...	...	...	1
Postal cess	...	...	...	½
Total				19½

besides the zaildári and alámbardári allowance of 1 per cent. each which are nominally deductions from the land-revenue, the pay of the village watchman which is levied on houses, and the common village expenses which are generally paid by the cultivators in the form of a cess on the land-revenue.

I may be allowed to express the strong opinion which I have long held, and which has been confirmed by my recent experience in this district, as to the bad policy of levying taxes in this way. In theory they are levied under different heads for different purposes, but the ordinary peasant can make no such distinction. He only knows that he has to pay the money, and that the Government which has

promised not to raise his assessment for thirty years evades that promise and goes on adding cess after cess, and taking more from him on various pretexts. The way in which these cesses are imposed and calculated and levied makes the people feel them more of a burden than they really are. It almost seems as if the system were devised to raise a minimum of revenue with a maximum of discontent and trouble. If the assessment were calculated at 60 per cent. of the net assets instead of 50 and levied in one lump and spread at one rate on the land, the amount realised would be the same but the vexation caused would be so much less. If the zaildār, alāmbardār and lambardār were allowed each to retain his allowance out of the Government demand on his village or holding, instead of levying it from their fellows in the form of an additional demand, they would value it much more highly. The amounts to go into the Patwārís' Fund and to the various heads of education, roads, post-office, &c., would be allotted by the Accountant-General in one lump sum for the district as a whole, instead of being levied as at present in annas and pies on each individual holding. The patwārís' work would be immensely reduced, and the work of the Treasury and Tahsil offices greatly lightened. This change can be most easily made at a revision of Settlement, but it can be made at any time, and it would be a real relief to this district now, if the whole Government demand were consolidated into one lump sum, and distributed over the holdings at one rate, and a really binding promise given to the people that this demand would not be increased under any pretext for the term of Settlement.

37. It is difficult for a Settlement Officer to make an estimate of the half-net-assets on which he can depend, and it is not intended that he should on the one hand suddenly raise to the full extent the assessment of villages in which his half-net-assets calculations show a great increase on the previous demand, or on the other, suddenly reduce the assessment of villages which are getting on well, simply because his calculations give a great decrease. One of the best guides he can have is the way in which the villages have prospered or otherwise under their former assessment. If this test be applied in Gurgāon ample reason will be found for believing that Mr. Channing's assessment was, at the time it was announced, likely to be a light and workable demand.

From the statistical report drawn up by Mr. Fraser about 1846 it appears that the district had almost the same boundaries then as now. It comprised 1,274 villages against the present 1,264, and the only differences seem to be that the Pál pargana has since been transferred to the Delhi district and some villages about Farrukhnagar added after the mutiny, so that the district, as a whole, may be considered much the same, its total area then being 12,43,059 acres and now 12,42,089. Its land-revenue was then Rs. 10,98,388, but some seven years before, previous to the revision

of assessments, it had been Rs 12,56,786. (In the memorandum on page 18 of the Statistical Report the former jama of pargana Firozpur is understated by a lākh. See Appendix G of that Report). And from the fiscal statement on page 21 it appears that the collections had averaged 93 per cent. of the demand, so that the district had actually been paying an average land-revenue of about Rs. 11,68,000. The reductions which had been given at the recent revision of assessment were considered to be liberal, and notwithstanding a series of unfavourable seasons, the Settlement was thought to be working well and the assessment considered to be one which could, excepting under extraordinary circumstances, always be realized. That this expectation was fulfilled will be seen from the following statement of balances and collections for the 12 years previous to 1877-78, the demand being all through about Rs. 10,90,000.

Year.	Balance on 31 March of the demand for the year.	Total collections during the year, per cent on annual demand.
1865-66	6,883	99
1866-67	5,476	99
1867-68	10,415	99
1868-69	7,863	99
1869-70	1,430	100
1870-71	2,769	100
1871-72	1,754	100
1872-73	2,382	100
1873-74	11,800	99
1874-75	7,017	99
1875-76	18,057	98
1876-77	30,978	98

Total ... Rs. 1,06,824.

Average balance ... Rs. 8,902.

The average balance was thus less than 1 per cent. of the demand, and notwithstanding a year of drought in 1868-69 and a year of excessive inundations in 1875-76 the collections in no year had fallen below 98 per cent. of the demand. A perusal of the quotations given by Mr. Channing from his Assessment Reports (§§ 120 seq.) will show that, taking the district as a whole, there was every reason to believe that the assessment then expiring had been found to be a light one, had allowed the development of great prosperity, and had pressed hardly only on a few villages here and there. At the commencement of the previous Settlement more than thirty years before when the assessment was considered light or at least easily workable, the cultivated area of the district was only 7,03,124 acres: it had increased to 9,87,161 acres or by 40 per cent. Irrigation (including naturally-flooded lands) had also increased from 1,32,417 acres to 1,85,522 or by 40 per cent. Population was returned as 4,60,326 about 1846 (and according to the figures of the Revenue Survey was about 5,00,000 in 1826) but this must have

been an under-estimate, for the Census of 1855 gave a population of 6,62,486 ; the Census of 1868 gave 6,89,034 and in 1876 the population must have been 20 per cent. larger than in 1842. Prices too had risen by about 65 per cent. as compared with the fifteen years preceding the previous Settlement in 1837. These were good grounds for believing that the district as a whole would be able to pay a much higher assessment with ease and without interruption to its developing prosperity.

38. The previous assessment seems to have been fixed with reference chiefly to what the estates had been paying before (Statistical Report and Appendices) ;

The improvement in resources justified an increase.

but Mr. Lawrence, who assessed Rewari, seems to have assumed (p. xl.) that his assessment was about 80 per cent. of the net assets, and Mr. Gubbins in his assessment of Firozpur (afterwards reduced) assumed that his assessment was from 25 to 30 per cent. below the net assets. If then we assume the assessment of the whole district, after the liberal reductions granted, to have been equivalent to the value of three-fourths of the net assets at the time ; then, other things remaining the same, the rise of prices alone, even if taken as only 50 per cent. (instead of 65), would have justified the retention of the previous demand, for the rise of prices having increased the value of the net produce to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its former value, a jama equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ its former value would be exactly one-half its present value in Rupees. This being so, the increase of 40 per cent. in cultivation and of 40 per cent. in irrigation seemed to justify a large increase of assessment. However, as already said, the former assessing officers had no data on which to calculate the net assets of their day and a comparison so made could only be a rough guide.

39. Still, the Settlement Officer found that the district as a

The new assessment judged by comparison with the previous assessment.

whole was paying its land revenue without difficulty, and might reasonably conclude that so long as he kept his assessments generally well below the pitch of the assessments actually paid by a large number of villages, there would be no difficulty in realising them. That he did so will appear from the following figures (given more in detail in Appendix VII) :—

Tahsil.	Total No. of villages	Number of villages in which,			Percentage of increase of assessment of whole tahsil.
		the revenue rates gave a decrease.	the assessment was actually reduced	the assessment was increased more than 5 per cent.	
Palwal ...	195	27	11	160	33
Firozpur ...	244	63	38	172	14
Nuh ...	289	45	13	246	22
Gurgaon ...	227	57	26	163	11
Rewari ...	309	143	114	119	2
Total ...	1,264	335	202	860	16

Thus Mr. Channing actually reduced the assessment of 202 villages, or nearly one-sixth of the whole number, and the revenue-rates which he adopted as his guides in assessing gave a decrease as compared with the former assessment in 335 villages, or more than a fourth of the whole number. He used his revenue-rates only as guides, and where they gave a decrease he ordinarily did not reduce the assessment to such an extent as they alone indicated, unless there was some other reason for considering the village over-assessed; and on the other hand, where his rates gave a great increase on the former assessment, he did not raise the demand fully up to his rates, but made allowance for the increase and the possibility of over-estimates by keeping the assessment well below that given by the rates. So that it may safely be said that in those 860 villages whose assessment he raised by more than 5 per cent. the demand is still, with reference to the qualities of the soil, the facilities of irrigation, and the caste of the proprietors, much lighter than it is in the 202 villages whose assessment he reduced; and it is also certain that although he raised the assessment of all but a few villages in tahsils Núh and Palwal, and increased the assessment of those two tahsils by 22 and 33 per cent. respectively, they are still more lightly assessed than tahsil Rewári, the assessment of which was increased by only 2 per cent., and in which he reduced the assessment of more than a third of the villages.

Judging then from past experience, there was good reason to believe that after making full allowance for the increase of the cesses, the enhanced demand would be easily paid by the district. This is not equivalent to saying that it was not above half-net-assets, for a half-net-asset land-revenue means with cesses a demand equivalent to only 60 per cent. of the net assets, and the excessively high jamas paid by the district in former times, when the collections were supposed to be three-fourths or even four-fifths of the net produce, and must often have even exceeded this, prove that villages like these can pay much more than 60 per cent. of their net assets, and yet go on prosperously developing. In order to judge whether the new assessment was approximately equal to half the average net produce, it is necessary to examine the *data* on which the Settlement Officer framed his estimates.

40. According to the printed Statement E (Report, Appendix IV) the total area of the district is as follows (in acres) by Settlement measurements (1873-75.)

Estimate of area under cultivation.

Unculturable	...	...	...	1,60,118
Revenue-free	...	...	...	1,705
Culturable	...	...	...	81,988
Fallow	...	...	...	10,071
Gardens	...	...	...	1,046
Cultivated	...	...	...	9,87,161
Total				12,42,089

Thus 13 per cent. of the total area is unculturable, consisting chiefly of hill, and of the remaining culturable area 10,81,971 acres, only 81,988 acres or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has not been brought under the plough ; including revenue-free, fallow and gardens, 9,99,983 acres, or say exactly one million acres, have been cultivated. According to the professional Revenue Survey, which was made independently about the same time as the Settlement measurements, the cultivated and fallow area was 9,98,612 acres, and adding 1,046 for gardens, we get 9,99,658 acres as the area brought under the plough. Thus according to two independent surveys conducted by different sets of officers according to different rules, a million acres or $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole culturable area had been cultivated within the three or four years previous to the Settlement measurements. The proportion of culturable land which had not been brought under the plough is strikingly small, being only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the whole district, and only 2 per cent. in tahsíl Ferozpur, while in the neighbouring districts of Delhi and Rohtak the proportion is 20 and 14 per cent. respectively ; in the Mathra district, however, it is only 5 per cent. In Settlement measurements as now conducted in the Panjáb, and according to the present rules of the Revenue Survey, all land which has been sown within the three harvests previous to the date of measurement is entered as "cultivated" whether sown within the year of measurement or not, and all land not cultivated within that period, but which has been cultivated within the last four years, is entered as "lately abandoned" or (for short) "fallow." A similar rule seems to have been followed in this Settlement. Mr. Wood directed in Delhi that all land abandoned within three years of measurement was to be entered as cultivated, and as Gurgión Settlement was then under his control, probably the same rule was followed here. Of the total cultivated and fallow area 10,071 acres or 1 per cent. were entered as fallow (the proportion in Delhi was nearly 1 per cent., and in Rohtak a little over 1 per cent.) Except in a very few cases the culturable waste and the fallow were left unassessed, so that altogether about 8 per cent. of the land capable of cultivation was left free of assessment, and the area actually assessed as cultivated was 9,87,161 acres, or according to the totals now taken from the village note books 9,81,345 acres (besides 7,099 acres placed under fluctuating assessment). The years of the Settlement measurements were exceptionally favourable, and the area actually cultivated was no doubt much larger than usual, and yet probably the area so returned as cultivated is larger than the area actually cultivated in any one year, for there is no year in which some part of the area ordinarily under cultivation is not left unsown in some villages ; indeed, this is probably the case in every Settlement, and the Settlement Officer is supposed to make allowance in calculating his rates for the fact that his cultivated area is higher than the average area cultivated in one year. That the 9,87,161 acres estimated as the area to be assessed as cultivated is above the average area sown has already been shown in §7, where the areas given in the Annual Revenue Report as sown for each harvest since 1867

are collated. According to those figures the average area sown in the two harvests for the last sixteen years is 9,00,000 acres, and for the eight years previous to 1877 was 9,55,000 acres; and if 20,000 acres be deducted for land sown in both harvests (*dofasli*) the average area sown in one year may be taken as 9,35,000 acres; and of the 9,87,000 acres entered as the cultivated area at Settlement it may be said that ordinarily 50,000 acres or 5 per cent. remained fallow on an average of years. A similar calculation shows that a similar allowance must be made in other Settlements. Thus in Delhi the area returned at Settlement as cultivated (Settlement Report § 200), was 5,28,349 acres; according to the Annual Revenue Report, the average area cultivated for both harvests in the 15 years ending 1881-82 was 5,20,000 acres; but in Delhi with its canal irrigation, this includes a large area of *dofasli* cultivation, and at Settlement it was found that the *dofasli* cultivation amounted to 55,000 acres (Settlement Report § 39). Even if it be taken so low as 40,000 on the average, it would seem that the average area actually cultivated within a year is only 4,80,000 acres against the 5,28,000 recorded at Settlement as cultivated, a difference of 9 per cent. In Rohtak again, the area returned at Settlement as cultivated was 9,07,000 acres (Settlement Report § 73), and according to the Annual Revenue Report the average area sown for both harvests for the 15 years ending 1881-82 was only 8,14,000, or allowing for *dofasli* about 8,00,000; and in no single year since 1872-73, has so much as 9,07,000 acres been sown. According to these figures then the cultivated area has been over-estimated quite as much in Rohtak as in Gurgaon, if it be an over-estimate, and the same objection will apply, though perhaps not with so much force, to the cultivated areas returned for every Settlement in the Panjab.

If, however, the Settlement Officer bears in mind that his cultivated area represents more than the average area sown in one year, it is no over-estimate, and indeed the definition of "cultivated" followed in Settlement measurements is the only fair one to follow—fair not only as between Government and the peasants, but as between village and village. Suppose the Settlement measurements had taken place in a year like the present, when the area actually sown within the year is only 8,96,000 acres, and in the previous year 8,75,000. The annual statements show that if only the area actually sown within the year were entered as cultivated, it would in that case be a great under-estimate, and in numbers of villages the cultivated area would be stated enormously below the average, so that many villages would be apt to be too lightly assessed in comparison with others. The argument applies in a similar way to the state of things at the time of Settlement measurements, which would not have been fair as between villages had they not taken account of the cultivation of a year or two previous to the actual measurements. With the corroborative evidence of the Revenue Survey, it seems certain that a

million acres had been brought under the plough within the three or four years preceding the Settlement measurements and that 9,87,000 acres had really been cultivated within the two or three years, and if so, it was only fair that the whole of this area should be recorded in the Settlement Records as under cultivation, and made the basis of the assessment calculations.

41. But it was incumbent on the Settlement Officer to remember that his total cultivated area represented more than the average area cultivated in one year and to allow for this in his calculations. This might be done in two ways. He might either in every assessment circle and in every village deduct so much from the cultivated area recorded as would leave the total about 9,35,000 acres, the average cultivation of the eight years previous to 1877 (after allowing for *dofasli*), but this would be very difficult to do fairly. He might, on the other hand, keep to the total area recorded as the basis of his calculations, but reduce his rates, and especially that on the worst soil which is most apt to fall out of cultivation, so low as to make allowance for the area left fallow on an average of years. This latter course is the one adopted by Mr. Channing, who seems to have thought it necessary that he should so state his rates that the assessment on any given plot or holding might, if desired, be calculated out exactly. It is also the course which commends itself to the people, for I have in many villages found that when I suggested to the villagers that they should so redistribute their jama as to leave free of assessment the land which, though entered as cultivated at Settlement, has been out of cultivation for some years, they almost in every case said it was only fair, as between themselves, that such land should be assessed as cultivated, for it had been cultivated before and would probably be cultivated again; and indeed it is often a mere chance which field is left uncultivated and which sown for the harvest, and it would obviously be unfair in such a case to assess the two fields differently. The doubt then is, whether Mr. Channing kept down his rates sufficiently to allow for the area which, on the average, remained uncultivated. The consideration would hardly affect the rates on the better classes of soil, for they are seldom allowed to fall out of cultivation; it is the inferior sandy soil (*bhūr*) that is first abandoned, and even this year, when such a large area is out of cultivation, it is almost all *bhūr*, and the proportion of the better soils lying uncultivated is comparatively insignificant. The areas of unirrigated *bhūr* returned for each tahsil are approximately as follows:—

TAHSIL.	Area of bhūr unirrigated.	Percentage of total Cultivated Area.	TOTAL AREA OUT OF CULTIVATION.	
			In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.
Palwal ...	17,000	8	14,836	13,167
Firozpur ...	34,000	20	16,016	15,034
Nuh ...	26,000	13	19,503	17,744
Gurgaon ...	64,000	34	17,150	27,50
Rewari ...	1,00,000	45	17,571	33,007
Total	2,41,000	25	85,126	1,06,458

The fact that a fourth of the whole cultivated area of the district is unirrigated sandy soil (*bhúr*) shows how important this question is, and especially in tahsils Gurgáon and Rewári, where 34 and 45 per cent. of the area respectively are unirrigated *bhúr*.

42. In five of the eight chaks into which the Rewári tahsíl was divided, the sanctioned rate on unirrigated *bhúr* was 12 annas per acre ; in one it was 10½ annas and in the other two 10 annas per acre ; and as these rates with those sanctioned for the other soils gave an increase of only 2 per cent. on the former assessment of the tahsíl which had been realized for the previous ten years with almost no coercive process or balance, there was strong ground for holding that these rates were not too high. Of the eleven assessment circles of tahsíl Gurgáon, in one exceptionally favoured circle the rate on unirrigated *bhúr* was 12 annas, in two others also favourably situated it was 11 annas, in five it was 10 annas, and in three it was 9 annas. These rates do not seem high compared with those for tahsíl Rewári where the soils are hardly, if at all, superior in quality. In tahsíl Núh the sanctioned rate for one circle was 9 annas, and for the other two 10½ annas. In tahsíl Firozpur the rate on unirrigated *bhúr* in Chaks Landoha and Mándikherá is Rs. 1-2, but there it is a fertile lowlying moist soil in the Landoha valley often producing wheat, and the rates sanctioned left the assessment as before for the two circles taken together. In Chak Bhuder the rate was 14 annas, which is certainly a high rate to apply to such a large area of *bhúr* (59 per cent. of the total cultivated area) although some of the *bhúr* of this circle is lowlying moist soil similar to that of Chak Mándikherá, and the rates sanctioned for the Bhuder circle as a whole gave an increase of only 12 per cent. In Chaks Punáhaná of Firozpur and Bángar of Palwal the rate of 14 annas on *bhúr* seems decidedly high, but the areas of unirrigated *bhúr* in these chaks are only 6 and 5 per cent. respectively of the total cultivated area, and the rents show conclusively that the assessments of these chaks taken as a whole are light. In Chak Dahri of Palwal the rate is 13 annas, but in this Chak the total assessment was reduced. In Chak Bhuder of Palwal the assessment was enhanced 18 per cent. and the rate of 12 annas seems high to be applied to so much unirrigated *bhúr* (42 per cent. of the total cultivated area). On the whole then, so far as can be judged from a comparison of the rates in circles where they did not give a serious increase of assessment with those in which they did, it would seem that the rate on irrigated *bhúr* was decidedly severe in Chaks Bhuder of Palwal and Firozpur, but perhaps not too high in the other circles.

The rates on unirrigated *bhúr* sanctioned for this Settlement compare as follows with those used in the previous Settlement

proportionately reduced where reduction of assessment was afterwards granted :—

PARGANA.	Rate per acre on unirrigated <i>bhūr</i> of previous Settlement, 1838-42.		Assessment Circle.	Rate per acre on unirrigated <i>bhūr</i> of this Settlement, 1877.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Palwal ...	1	1	Palwal Bāngar ...	0	14
Hodal ...	1	2	{ " Dahri ...	0	13
Punāhāna ...	0	14	{ " Bhuder ...	0	12
Firozpur ...	0	15	{ Punāhāna and Bhuder ...	0	14
Nūh ...	1	2	{ Landoha and Māndīkherā ...	1	2
Hatin ...	0	14	{ Firozpur Bhuder ...	0	14
Sohna ...	0	13	{ Nūh Dahar ...	0	10½
Jhārsa ...	0	11	{ Nūh Bāngar ...	0	10½
Bahora ...	0	14	{ Sohna ...	0	11
Rewārl ...	0	14	{ Gurgāon ...	0	11
			{ Sihi ...	0	10
			{ Bahora ...	0	10
			{ Rewārl ...	0	12 to 10

It seems then that the rate on *bhūr* of the present Settlement is almost everywhere considerably below that of the previous Settlement, but when it is considered that much of the 40 per cent. increase in cultivation has been in the most inferior soils, that these are most apt to fall out of cultivation, and that their average quality must be considerably below that of the *bhūr* of last Settlement, it may perhaps be said that the reduction of the rate on *bhūr* was not sufficient as compared with the rates on the better soils.

In comparing the Gurgāon rates on *bhūr* with those in other districts, it is necessary to bear in mind that, while in Rohtak and Delhi all loam was classed as *rausli*, in Gurgāon it was separated into two classes, *narmot* (clay loam) and *magda* (sandy loam), and it is possible that some of the better sandy soil which in those two districts would have been classed as *bhūr* has here been classed as *magda*. From my knowledge of the three districts however, I think I may say that almost all the Gurgāon *magda* would have been classed as *rausli* in Delhi and Rohtak (*e.g.*, the *magda* of Chak Gurgāon is the same soil as the *rausli* of the Delhi Zerkohi Chak); and the fact that only 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Delhi district and 12 per cent. of that of Rohtak have been classed as *bhūr*, while 30 per cent. of the Gurgāon soils have been so classed, tends to corroborate the impression that the Gurgāon *bhūr* is probably not inferior on the whole to that of Delhi and Rohtak. Of the 13 assessment circles into which the Delhi district was divided, in two the rate on unirrigated *bhūr* was Re. 1, in two it was 14 annas, in seven 12 annas, and in two 10 annas. In the Rohtak district (Settlement Report, page 124) the *bhūr* in Jhajjar tahsil includes much fair soil, while in the northern talisils only the very poorest has been so classified; it therefore bears a higher rate

of 12 to 11 annas per acre in Jhajjar, and a lower one of 10 annas to 8 annas 6 pie in the north. In Mathra district the soil classed in the Kosi Chak Bāngar as "Dry outlying *Bhūr*, including bad loam and raviny soil," was assessed at an average of Re. 1-6 per acre, and even the small area classed as "bad" of this description was assessed at 10 annas per acre. There is nothing then in the comparison of the Gurgāon rates on unirrigated *bhūr* with those of neighbouring districts to lead to the conclusion that the Gurgāon rates are much too high.

My own impression, however, from the large area of *bhūr* which has been out of cultivation for years, from the poor produce of the *bhūr* still under cultivation, and from the low rates of rent ordinarily paid for such soil, is that, as compared with the rates on the other soils, the rate on unirrigated *bhūr* is in most circles too high, and that even where the total assessment is fair, the rates should be re-adjusted by lowering that on *bhūr* and raising those on the better soils, (*narmot* and *magda*). It is true that the difference is already great; the rate on unirrigated *narmot* being generally about double that on *bhūr*: but besides its great inferiority when cultivated, *bhūr* so often goes out of cultivation while *narmot* very seldom does, that a still greater difference would be justified. And notwithstanding the evidence given by a comparison with former assessments, and with the areas and rates of neighbouring districts, I am under the impression that in a considerable number of villages, and especially in those Chaks in which the proportion of unirrigated *bhūr* is largest, sufficient allowance was not made in fixing the *bhūr* rate for the large area apt to fall out of cultivation; and that this error resulted in some cases in an assessment above the average half-net-assets.

43. The area assessed by Mr. Channing as irrigable from wells was, as given in Statement E, 1,06,451 acres, or 11 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district; as given in the village notebooks, it was 1,05,849 acres. The area actually irrigated at Settlement was only 74,585 acres, last year it was 75,192, and this year 73,691 acres, distributed as follows:—

Tahsil.	Area assessed as irrigable.	Percentage on total cultivated area.	AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED			Average actually irrigated in the 3 years	Percentage of average actually irrigated on area assessed.
			At Settlement about 1873-76	In 1881-82	In 1882-83.		
Palwal ...	20,888	10	12,621	9,445	8,658	10,241	49
Ferozpur ...	12,424	8	5,378	6,315	5,489	5,727	46
Nūh ...	10,823	5	4,456	5,815	5,187	5,153	48
Gurgāon ...	19,644	11	15,638	16,049	16,251	15,979	81
Rewāri ...	42,070	19	36,492	37,568	38,106	37,389	89
Total ...	1,05,849	11	74,585	75,192	73,691	74,489	70

The years of the Settlement measurements were as a rule years of good rainfall, and no doubt partly for that reason, partly perhaps in order to deceive the Settlement Officer as to the resources of the village, the area irrigated in those years was less than the average which would ordinarily have been irrigated with the means then at the disposal of the peasants; and, again, there is no doubt that had not the loss of cattle been so great in 1877-78, the areas irrigated in the last two years would have been much larger. In the Palwal tahsíl too, canal irrigation has largely supplanted irrigation from wells. But still it is evident that the area assessed as irrigable from wells is much above the area actually irrigated on an average of years. Mr. Channing of course knew that it was (see § 106), and he constantly had this fact before him in framing his circle assessment rates (see for example §§ 238 and 239.) A different rule seems to have been followed in the Delhi and Rohtak districts, where, I understand, only land found actually irrigated in the year of measurement was entered as Cháhi, and assessed at irrigated rates. In the Mathra district on the other hand the rule followed was the same as in Gurgáon, as appears from the following quotation (Mathra Settlement Report, p. 95). "the area recorded as irrigated from wells is not that actually irrigated in any single year, but is the area of land commanded by wells, and which is irrigated when sown to a crop requiring water to bring it to maturity. This is, of course, the only method of procedure if any thing like exactness and completeness is required, as it is a matter of accident which fields are actually irrigated in any year. At the same time it involves considerable enquiry." In fact, while the Settlement Officers of Delhi and Rohtak calculated their well assessments as assessments on the area found by them to be actually irrigated, the Settlement Officers of Gurgáon and Mathra calculated theirs as assessments on the area which could be irrigated in one year were all the workable wells fully used, in other words on the area *protected* by the wells. The latter principle seems to me the fairest. No doubt if it were possible to ascertain the average area actually irrigated by each well in a period of say ten years, this would be the best basis for assessment: but this is rarely possible, and the area irrigated from each well in each village varies so much from year to year (as a glance at the village statements will show) that it must be very unsatisfactory to take as a basis for the well-assessment the area that happens to be irrigated in the year of Settlement measurements, which must be exceptional in many villages and for many holdings. Take, for instance, the last two years in Chaks Punáhána and Bhuder of tahsíl Fírozpur. In 1881-82 the areas irrigated from wells in those two chaks were 1,856 and 2,563 acres respectively and in the following year 1,788 and 2,088. If you assess on the actual irrigation of the year, it makes little difference in Chak Punáhána which year you take, while in Chak Bhuder it would make a great difference. Or again, suppose you have two villages exactly similar with the same number of wells—in the year of measurements one village gets favourable rain and has no need to use its

wells, so that none of its lands are recorded as irrigated; the other gets only a scanty rainfall and has to use its wells to the full, so that the full area irrigable is entered as irrigated. If you assess on the basis of the year's measurements, you are obviously unfair to the latter village. The only fair and complete system seems to be to record and assess as protected by irrigation all land which can be irrigated in one year from all wells in a fit state to work, as was done in Gurgáon and Mathra; but in that case it is obviously necessary, as in the similar case of assessing the whole cultivated area already discussed, to pitch the rates for well-irrigation low enough to allow for the non-use of the wells and for the fact that every year for various reasons many wells are not worked to the full extent possible, and of course Cháhi rates calculated on this system ought to be much lower than those calculated on the area actually irrigated in one year or on an average of years. Suppose, for instance, the half-net-assets of 100 acres of unirrigated land to be Re. 1-8 per acre and of the same land when irrigated to be Rs. 3-8 per acre, a difference of Rs. 2; and suppose that this 100 acres is capable of irrigation from ten wells in one year but in fact on the average only 80 acres of it are actually irrigated. I would then record all the 100 acres as "protected by irrigation," but assess on it not Rs. 350 at Rs. 3-8 per acre, but $100 \text{ acres} \times 1-8 = \text{Rs. } 150 + 80 \text{ acres} \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 160$, total Rs. 310, and take my Cháhi rate at Rs. 3 per acre. Mr. Channing does not seem to have made this allowance. To judge from § 145, so far as his Cháhi rates were calculated from his estimates of produce, they were rates for the land *actually irrigated*, as he seems to have taken one-sixth of the produce of land when actually irrigated from a well as the basis of his Cháhi rate. It would of course lead to over-assessment to apply a rate so calculated to more than the average area irrigated. However, in framing his Cháhi rates he seems to have been led chiefly by a comparison with the rates of the previous Settlement, and by a comparison of the existing assessment with that resulting from the rates assumed, and it must be remembered too that he had assumed low estimates of average outturn and of average price, so that the resulting one-sixth produce rate was perhaps low enough to charge over the larger "irrigable" area.

44. The Cháhi rates vary from circle to circle with the depth to water, the nature of the spring, the quality of

The rates on lands irrigable from wells.

water and other considerations, including to some extent that of the frequency or otherwise with which the wells are used, although perhaps the latter point was not sufficiently taken into account. The highest rate is Rs. 3-8 in Chaks Landoha and Mándíkerá of Firozpur, where owing to the Landoha floods, well irrigation is exceptionally easy, and the sanctioned rates on the two circles taken together left their total jama the same as before. It was Rs. 3 in Chak Bhuder of Firozpur where many of the villages have a portion of their lands in the Landoha valley, and where the sanctioned rates give an increase of only 12 per cent.; in Chak Bāhorá where the villages near the Indori and in its bed have water

very near the surface ; in Chak Najafgarh Jhfl where the rates on the whole give a decrease of assessment ; in Chak Sāhibi of Rewārī where the water is sweet and near, and the increase given by the rates is only 3 per cent. ; in Chak Kasioti where the rates give a decrease ; and in Chak Shāhjāhānpur where they leave the jama the same as before. It is Rs. 2-14 in Chak Gurgāon, which has suffered less than most parts of the district, and where the rates give an increase of only 2 per cent. It is Rs. 2-12 in Chak Bāngar of Palwal, where the rents show conclusively that the new assessment is well below half-net assets ; in Chak Dahri of Palwal where the rates give a decrease ; in Chak Sailāni where the increase by the rates is only 8 per cent. ; in Chak Sohna where water is near and sweet ; in Chak Farrukhnagar where the increase by rates is only 1 per cent. ; and in Chak adjoining Dahar where the rates give a decrease of assessment. In the other circles the rate was Rs. 2-10 in two, Rs. 2-8 in nine, Rs. 2-6 in one, and Rs. 2-4 in three. So that generally speaking, wherever the rate is high, it is more or less justified by the former assessment, by the exceptional advantages of the circle, by the prevalent rents or by some other consideration.

The revenue-rates on land irrigated from wells sanctioned at this Settlement compare as follows with those employed at the previous Settlement (per acre), reduced in proportion where the assessment was afterwards reduced.

PARGANA.	RATES ON CHAHI OF LAST SETTLEMENT, 1838-42.		RATES ON CHAHI OF THIS SETTLEMENT, 1877.	
	Rate per acre.		Assessment Circle.	Rate per acre.
	Rs.	As.		Rs. As.
Palwal ...	3	8	Bangar and Dahri	
Hodal ...			Palwal ...	2 12
Punāhāna ...	2	7	Khadar and Bhuder	
Fīrozpur ...	2	14	Palwal ...	2 8
Nūh ...	3	8	Punāhāna ...	2 8
Hatin ...	3	0	Landotha and Mandikhera ...	3 8
Sohnā ...	2	12	Dahar Nuh ...	2 8
Jharsā ...	3	8	Bangar Nūh ...	2 10
Bahorā ...	4	2	Sohna ...	2 12
Rewārī ...	4	0	Gurgāon ...	2 14
			Bahora ...	3 0
			Rewari circles ...	3 0 to 2 4

It will thus be seen that everywhere except in Punāhāna and in the Fīrozpur valley (whose assessment has been left the same as before) the rate on land irrigable by wells used in this Settlement is much below the rate used in the previous Settlement.

In the adjoining Kosi tahsil of the Mathra district, the rates on Chāhi land (*i.e.*, on the area irrigable in one year, as in Gurgāon)

varied from Rs. 4-8 to Re. 1-10 and averaged Rs. 2-10 per acre, which may be compared with the Rs. 2-12 rate of the similar Bángar Chak of Palwal, and the Rs. 2-8 rate of the similar and adjoining Punáhána Chak of Firozpur. In the Delhi district the rates sanctioned for Cháhi were Rs. 4 in one circle; Rs. 3-8 in other; and Rs. 3-4 in a third; Rs. 3 in four circles; Rs. 2-15 in another; Rs. 2-12 in four circles; Rs. 2-8 in one and Rs. 2-4 in one. The Gurgáon rate of Rs. 2-12 in the Palwal Bángar and Dahri may be compared with that of Rs. 3 in the Ballabgarh Bángar and Dahri; the Chak Gurgáon Rs. 2-14 with the Rs. 2-12 of the Delhi Zerkohi, and the Rs. 3 of the Gurgáon Chak Dahri with the Rs. 3 of the Delhi Chak Dahri. The Gurgáon rates then are much the same as those of the neighbouring circles in the Delhi district, but as already stated the Delhi rates are on the area actually irrigated, while the Gurgáon rates are on the area irrigable, of which only 81 per cent. have been actually irrigated on the average in tahsil Gurgáon, and only 49 per cent. in tahsil Palwal, so that really the assessment on wells in Gurgáon is a good deal higher than in Delhi. Again, in the Rohtak district (Settlement Report, § 101) "the highest well-rate per acre was proposed in the flood circles, where nearly all the wells are sweet and the depth to the water is least; in Jhajjar where the floods are more certain, it was fixed at Rs. 3 per acre, and in Sampla at Rs. 2-12; the last rate was also adopted in the Jhajjar central well circle, and the canal circle in Sampla; the two *bhúr* circles of Jhajjar had rates of Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2, and in the other tahsils (where the well area is very limited) the rate varied from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2. The rate of Rs. 3 in the Jhajjar Chak Dahri may be compared with the rates of Rs. 2-12 and 2-4 in the adjoining Chaks Farrukhnagar and Sáhíbi of Gurgáon, and Rs. 3 in Chak Sáhíbi of Rewári; and the rate of Rs. 2-4 in the Chak Bhúr Cháhát Pukhta of Jhajjar with the rates of Rs. 2-4, 2-8 and 3 of the adjoining Chaks Pálhává, Mundhi and Kasáoti of Rewári. But here too it is to be remembered that the Rohtak rate is on the actually irrigated, while the Gurgáon rate is on the irrigable area; in tahsil Rewári however 89 per cent. of the irrigable area is actually irrigated on the average, and in the Gurgáon tahsil 81 per cent., so that the difference is not so great as it is on the Delhi border.

The number of wells at Settlement as given in Statement A and the village note-books, and the number actually used this year (1882-1883) are as follows :—

Tahsil.	No of Wells at Settlement.		No of laos fit to use at Settlement		Average area irrigable (in acres) as estimated at Settlement		Actually in use this year				Average area actually irrigated this year.		
	Out of use.	Fit to use					Wells.		Laos.				
		Pakka.	Kachha.	Pakka.			Kachha.	Per well	Per lao.	Pakka.			Kachha.	Pakka.	Kachha.
											Per well	Per lao.	
Palwal	286	1,375	743	2,083	748	10	7	885	242	1,224	235	8	6
Firozpur	144	1,146	339	1,772	236	8	6	613	104	859	104	7	6
Nah	183	2,131	219	1,704	192	8	6	602	101	782	101	7	6
Gurgaon	350	1,601	81	2,102	83	12	9	1,397	62	1,799	62	11	9
Kewari	154	1,983	993	3,033	1,087	14	10	1,861	1,075	2,664	1,054	13	10
TOTAL	1,117	7,186	2,376	10,694	2,346	11	8	5,358	1,584	7,328	1,556	11	8

Take first the *kachcha* wells. At Settlement 2,376 *kachcha* wells with 2,346 *lāos* were returned as fit for use, and this year only 1,584 such wells with 1,556 *lāos* were actually used. The decrease in tahsíl Palwal from 742 to 242 is due to the introduction of canal irrigation, which caused the *kachcha* wells to fall in, and to a large extent supplanted irrigation from them. In Firozpur the decrease from 339 to 104 is due partly to the favourable floods this year and partly to the loss of cattle. In Núh and Gurgáon the number of *kachcha* wells is comparatively unimportant, except in Chak Táoru where 101 were at work this year against 130 fit for use at Settlement. In Rewári, where *kachcha* wells are most numerous and most important, there were actually 1,075 at work this year against 995 returned as fit for use at Settlement. Again, at Settlement 1,117 *pakka* wells were returned as out of use, and 7,186 *pakka* wells with 10,694 *lāos* as fit for use; this year only 5,358 *pakka* wells with 7,328 *lāos* were actually in use. The wells out of use are chiefly in Palwal, Núh and Firozpur, where of 3,602 *pakka* wells only 2,100 were in use this year; while in Gurgáon and Rewari tahsils of 3,584 *pakka* wells, 3,258 were actually in use this year. According to the Settlement estimate the average number of *lāos* useable per hundred *pakka* wells was 149, and the number actually used this year was 137. The average area irrigable per well and per *lāo* estimated at Settlement was exactly the same as that actually irrigated this year, namely 11 acres per well or 8 acres per *lāo*.

The area irrigated per well in the tahsils of Mathra west of the Jamná, is given as 9·4 acres; in the Dehli district (Settlement Report, § 66) the average area irrigated is 9 acres per well, but the Settlement Officer (§ 62) estimates the area protected by a *lāo* as 11 acres; in the Rohtak district (Settlement Report, § 75) "the irrigated area per well throughout the district is 10 acres, and in the Jhajjar tahsíl 12: about two acres more of irrigable land are attached to each well; the area irrigated by each *lāo* is about 8 acres." Thus the area "irrigable" or "protected" per well and per *lāo* was not over-estimated in Gurgáon, and if allowance be made for the 1,828 *pakka* wells not used this year, most of which are still fit for use, and for the facility with which *kachcha* wells can be made in some parts of the district, it will be seen that the area returned at Settlement as "irrigable" or protected by wells was not excessive. But the above comparison with the figures of the neighbouring districts seems to show that the Gurgáon rates would have been fair rates to charge on the area actually irrigated on the average, but are too high to be charged on the whole irrigable area; they should have been reduced to allow for the large area which, though protected by wells, is not ordinarily irrigated. The table given in § 14 of the Settlement Report will show in which assessment circles the question is most important. The amount of land-revenue due to well irrigation there given has been calculated by taking the difference of the Cháhi and Báráni rates on the irrigable area, and may be taken to be the amount by which the assessment would have been reduced had the wells not

been there. The percentage of the total assessment due to well irrigation is largest in Rewári and in some of the Gurgáon circles; by tahsils it is as follows:—

Tahsil.	Total assessment.	Amount due to well irrigation	Percentage.
Palwal ..	2,85,482	30,562	11
Firozpur ...	2,38,563	19,603	8
Núh ...	2,59,809	16,632	6
Gurgáon ...	2,17,432	36,074	17
Rewári ...	2,76,827	62,044	22
Total ...	12,78,113	1,64,915	13

The question is thus most important in the Rewári tahsíl where 22 per cent. of the assessment is directly due to the wells; and as already seen, in that tahsíl 89 per cent. of the area assessed as irrigable has been actually irrigated on the average, and the increase of assessment was only 2 per cent. on the whole. It is next important in tahsíl Gurgáon where 81 per cent. of the area assessed has been actually irrigated, and there the increase of jama was only 11 per cent. on the whole. In Palwal the canal has supplanted the wells to a great extent, and in Nuh and Firozpur where only 48 and 46 per cent. of the area assessed as irrigable has actually been irrigated on the average, the point is comparatively of little importance, for only 6 and 8 per cent. respectively of the assessment of those tahsils is charged on the wells. The fact is that the soils of the Gurgáon and Rewári tahsils are, as a rule, too sandy to produce a *rábí* crop without irrigation, and the wells are therefore regularly worked, while in the other three tahsils the soils are generally stronger and in seasons of good rainfall produce fair *rábí* crops without irrigation, so that many of the wells are used only in droughts, and are more a protection against drought than a means of ordinary production. That they add greatly to the certainty of the crop, and therefore to the assessable value of the land, is shown by the readiness the people show, even in those parts of the district, to sink large sums in making new wells, and there can be no doubt that lands so protected can fairly pay a higher assessment than unprotected lands; but possibly the difference between the *Cháhi* and *Báráni* rates is too great, at all events in those tracts where the wells are ordinarily not used to the full except in drought, and I am inclined to think that in those parts, even where the assessment as a whole is fair, the difference between the rates should be lessened by lowering the *Cháhi* rate, and raising that on ordinary good *Báráni* soils.

45. In the present Settlement 79,071 acres, or 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area was recorded as irrigated by natural floods, and as enjoying exceptional advantages of moisture was generally assessed at a higher rate than ordinary unirrigated soil of the same description.

The area naturally flooded.

The land so recorded is situated on the lower course of the rainy-season torrents, such as the Sâhibi, Indori, Bâdshâhpur and Landoha streams, and in the lowlying basins such as the Najafgarh Jhîl north of Gurgâon and the country about Nuh lying along the foot of the western range of hills which separates that part of the district from Alwar territory. As these torrents and depressions are wholly dependent on the variable local rainfall for their floods, the area flooded varies greatly each year, and it is extremely difficult to make an estimate of the average area flooded in a series of years; indeed, it is by no means easy to say with confidence what should be considered the limit of the flooded area in any particular year. Mr. Channing himself inspected the *dahri* lands of almost every village and satisfied himself that the area so recorded was approximately correct. He may have been misled by the excessive floods of the years of his inspection, especially those of 1873 and 1875, into over-estimating the *dahri* area, and it is certainly the case that the land then recorded as *dahri* has not been flooded on an average of the years since; but on the other hand, the recent years have certainly been unusually dry, and it is possible that taking wet and dry years together, the average area flooded is really quite up to the estimate made. The difference made in the revenue-rate to allow for the exceptional advantages possessed by flooded lands was generally from 8 annas to Re. 1 per acre. A considerable area of land recorded as *dahri* in some circles was assessed at unirrigated rates to allow for the imposition of an irrigated rate by the Canal Department in years when the land was actually flooded (See §§ 168, 216) and a large area recorded as *dahri* in the basins of the Kotla and Najafgarh jhîls has been placed under fluctuating assessment. The following statement will show what proportion of the fixed assessment of each circle is due to the estimate of flood-irrigation, the difference being calculated on the difference between the sanctioned rates for *dahri* and for unirrigated soils.

TANZIL.	Assessment Circle.	Area recorded as <i>dahri</i> (acres) (Statement E)	Area under fixed Assessment assessed at <i>dahri</i> rates (acres.)	Amount of Jama due to assessment at <i>dahri</i> rates instead of <i>bâdîni</i> .	Percentage of the total assessment of the Circle.
				Rs.	
Palwal	Bângar	57	57	.....
"	Bhuder	4	4	.....
"	Dahri	1,683	1,683	1,683	10
Fîrozpur	Punâhâna	568	.....	.....
"	Chiknot	8,163	7,028	4,393	17
"	Mândîkherâ	3,546	3,546	1,330	5

TAHsil.	Assessment Circle.	Area recorded as <i>dakri</i> (acres) (Statement E.)	Area under fixed Assessment assessed at <i>dakri</i> rates (acres.)	Amount of Jama due to assessment at <i>dakri</i> rates instead of <i>bdrat</i> .	Percentage of the total assessment of the Circle.
				Rs.	
Firozpur	Landoha	8,147	8,147	7,129	14
"	Bhuder	2,387	2,387	2,387	5
"	Transferred	669	509	382	5
Núh	Bángar	65	65	.....
"	Taoru	886	886	886	2
"	Dahar	30,261	21,000	15,750	14
Gurgáon	Bahorá	4,548	4,548	4,548	20
"	Hill	644	549	477	4
"	Dahar	4,483	4,240	4,770	28
"	Sohná	1,096	741	555	3
"	Síhí	25	25	.....
"	Sailánf	3,607	3,607	3,607	16
"	Sáhibi	2,876	2,876	1,438	8
"	Farrukhnagar	1,098	1,094	549	2
"	Gurgáon	988	747	560	2
"	Adjoiniug Dahar	844	844	844	8
Rewári	Sáhibi	1,247	1,199	600	1
"	Transferred	1,179	1,179	884	7
Total ...	.....	79,071	66,965	52,772	4

Thus only 66,965 acres or 7 per cent. of the cultivated area under fixed assessment has been actually assessed at *dakri* rates, the increase of assessment on this account being Rs. 52,772, or 4 per cent. of the total assessment of the district; so that even if all the *dakri* were assessed at unirrigated rates, the total assessment would be reduced only by 4 per cent., and even although the area naturally flooded on the average has been much over-estimated, still the error does not appreciably affect the assessment of the district as a whole. The

question is most important in those circles in which the percentage of the total assessment of the circle due to the estimate of *dahri* is largest. Of the seven circles in which this percentage is 10 per cent. or more, in Chaks Dahri of Palwal and Dahar of Gurgáon the assessment was reduced. The rate of Rs. 2-8 per acre sanctioned for the *dahri* in the latter circle is as high as in any other circle; the rate of Rs. 2-8 was sanctioned also for Chak Landoha of Firozpur, which enjoys special advantages of irrigation. The rate of Rs. 2-4 was sanctioned for the Chaks Dahri of Palwal and adjoining Dahar of Gurgáon, in both of which the assessment was reduced, also in Chak Sailáni, which is similar to the Palwal Chak Dahri, and in Chak Bhuder of Firozpur the flooded lands of which are in the Landoha valley. It was Rs. 2 in Chak Dahar of Núh, Rs. 1-14 in Chak Bahorá, and only Rs. 1-10 in Chak Sáhíbi. As regards the villages of the Núh Dahar and of Chak Sailáni, the assessment of the *dahri* lands is lightened by the 10 per cent. rule entitling submerged lands to remission (§ 220).

The rates sanctioned for *dahri* lands at this Settlement compare as follows with those used at the previous Settlement, reduced proportionately where the assessment was reduced :—

PARGANA.	Rate per acre on <i>dahri</i> at previous Settlement.	Assessment Circle.	Rate per acre on <i>dahri</i> at this Settlement, 1877.
			Rs. As.
Fírozpur ...	2 8	{ Landoha Mándskherá Bhuder Fírozpur	2 8 2 0 2 4
Núh ...	2 0	Núh Dahar ...	2 0
Sohná ...	2 2	{ Sohna Sailáni	1 10 2 4
Jharsá ...	2 8	{ Gurgáon Adjoining Dahar Najafgarh Jhál	1 12 2 4 2 8
Bahorá ...	2 8	{ Bahorá Sáhíbi	1 14 1 10

The *dahri* rates of this Settlement are thus on the whole decidedly lower than those of the last Settlement, though in some circles they are much the same.

In the circles in which the question is most important, the areas recorded as naturally flooded compare as follows with those of the previous Settlement :—

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Area of this Settlement, 1877.		Area recorded as naturally flooded at previous Settlement, 1839-42.
		Recorded as naturally flooded.	Assessed as naturally flooded.	
Palwal	Dahri ...	1,683	1,683	2,305
Firozpur	Chiknot ...	8,163	7,028	4,581
"	Mándikherá ...	3,546	3,546	6,078
"	Landotha ...	8,147	8,147	8,115
"	Bhuder ...	2,387	2,387	4,350
Núh	Dahar ...	30,261	21,000	13,098
Gurgáon	Bahorá ...	4,548	4,548	2,810
"	Dahar ...	4,483	4,240	4,009
"	Sailáni ...	3,607	3,607	3,461
Total ...	.....	66,825	56,186	49,107

So that the only circles in which a much larger area has been recorded as naturally irrigated now than at the previous Settlement are Chaks Chiknot of Firozpur, Dahar of Núh, and Bahora of Gurgáon, and as cultivation has increased in those circles by 35, 42, and 36 per cent. respectively, it is probable that part of the increase in the irrigated area is due to the spread of cultivation. In other circles, again, such as Dahri of Palwal and Mándikherá and Bhuder of Firozpur, the area assessed at this Settlement as flooded is much less than that so assessed at last Settlement.

In the Delhi district, the rates on *dahri* were Rs. 2-8 in three circles; Rs. 2-4 in one, Rs. 2-2 in one; Rs. 2 in four and Rs. 1-14 in one. In the Rohtak district the rate for flooded lands in Jhajjar was fixed at Rs. 2-4 and in Sámplá at Rs. 2. So that as compared with the rates in those two districts the Gurgáon rates do not appear too high. Nor do I think that they are too high for the qualities of the soil when it is really benefited by floods or exceptional moisture. The only doubt is whether the area ordinarily flooded has not been over-estimated. I am under the impression that a considerable over-estimate has been made in the south of the Núh Chak Dahar and in the north of tahsil Firozpur, especially in the villages within the Chandaini Cut and the Kotla *band*. Mr. Channing also thought so, for he assessed those villages much below his circle-rates. Possibly the area ordinarily flooded has been over-estimated in some other tracts also, but not so as to cause serious over-assessment.

46. Fault has been found with the system adopted by Mr. Channing of distinguishing between four classes of soil—(1) Chiknot or clay; (2) Narmot or clay loam; (3) Magda or sandy loam; (4) Bhúr or sand,—and fears have been expressed that really inferior sandy soil may have been returned as *magda* and assessed at too high a rate. These classes were those adopted at the previous Settlement, and were well-known to the people, and I cannot but think they are well suited to the soils of the district. There is a broad distinction between the hard rich clay (*chiknot*) of the low lands of Núh and Fírozpur, and the lighter but fertile loam (*narmot*) which is the characteristic soil of the great Bángar tract of Palwal, Hatín and Punáhána; and between the latter and the lighter but still productive loam (*magda*) of the tract about Gurgáon; and again between this and the inferior sandy soil (*bhúr*) along the foot of the hills and on the undulating hillocks of the Rewári tahsíl and about Farrukhnagar. That the *magda* of Gurgáon cannot contain much soil that would elsewhere be classed as *bhúr* is pretty evident from the following comparison.

Percentage of soils of each class on total cultivation.

GURGAON DISTRICT.		DELHI DISTRICT.		ROHTAK DISTRICT.	
Soil.	Percentage.	Soil.	Percentage.	Soil.	Percentage.
Chiknot ...	7	Dákar ...	13	Dákar ...	2
Narmot ...	30	Rausli ...	79	Matyár ...	7
Magda ...	33	.....	.....	Rausli (including manured.)	79
Bhúr ...	30	Bhúr ...	8	Bhúr ...	12
Total ...	100	.....	100	.....	100

In Gurgáon 30 per cent. of the cultivation is classed as *bhúr* as compared with 8 per cent. in Dehli and 12 per cent. in Rohtak, and it is probable that the 79 per cent. classed as *rausli* in Dehli and the 86 per cent. classed as *matyár* or *rausli* in Rohtak contain the loam soils corresponding to the 63 per cent. classed in Gurgáon as *narmot* and *magda*. From what I know of the districts I believe this to be the case, and that the *magda*, which predominates in the Gurgáon and Rewári tahsils, corresponds with the light *rausli* of the Dehli and Jhajjar tahsils. Mr. Channing paid special attention to the classification of the soils, and I have in my rapid village inspections noted how the soils were classed. My general impression is that they were as a rule rightly classed, and that the broad distinctions between the classes of soil have been rightly noted in the Settlement record, and so far as I can judge taken account of by Mr. Channing in assessing. There are of course intermediate quali-

ties of soil which one officer would put in the higher class and another in the lower, but I do not think there has been any marked tendency to classify the soils either too high or too low.

47. Mr. Channing did not assess quite up to his rates, as will

Application of the soil be seen from the following statement :—
rates to individual villages.

TAHSIL.	Former assess- ment.	Assessment by revenue rates.	Actual total assessment of 1882-83.	Per cent above or below revenue rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Palwal ...	2,14,668	2,93,774	2,85,482	—3
Firozpur ...	2,08,759	2,45,121	2,38,563	—2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nuh ...	2,11,360	2,63,925	2,59,809	—1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gurgaon ...	1,96,515	2,13,255	2,17,432	+2
Rewari ...	2,72,038	2,75,099	2,76,827	+ $\frac{2}{3}$
Total ...	11,03,339	12,91,174	12,78,113	—1

He assessed on the whole about one per cent. below his revenue rates, being above them slightly in tahsils Gurgāon and Rewārī in which the increase was smallest, and below them in the other three tahsils in which the increase was greatest. Doubts have been expressed as to whether he allowed sufficiently for great increases of assessment and did not follow his rates too closely, but a comparison of the rates of circles in which an increase was taken with those in which a reduction was granted will show that the former were kept much lower than the latter, so as to allow for the increase in the assessment of the circle as a whole; and not only that, but in individual villages, and generally for each assessment circle, his tendency was to assess above rates if they gave a reduction and below them if they gave a great increase. The fact that he did so is obscured by his mode of stating how he arrived at his assessment. In each village note-book he states the rates on the different kinds of soil which he thinks appropriate to the village, calculates out the jama at these rates on the areas returned, and announces the exact result as the jama of the village. A comparison of these rates as explained by his remarks with the rates for the circle and with the soils shows that in raising or lowering his circle-rates to apply them to the village he took into account not only the relative qualities of the soils, but the other circumstances of the village, and kept in view the result of his rates as compared with the former assessment of the village. His system, however, is apt to give one the impression that his assessments were the result of an inelastic arithmetical calculation, and possibly it did hamper him in taking a broad view of the capabilities of the village; though certainly to no great extent. It would have

been better if after calculating out his jama at the rates which seemed appropriate to the soils he had raised or lowered it on general considerations, and then announced it as a lump sum.

The produce estimate. 48. Mr. Channing's produce-estimate compares as follows with the actual assessment :—

TAHSIL.	Average value of one-sixth gross produce.	Actual total assessment of 1882-83.
	Rs.	Rs.
Palwal ...	3,22,969	2,85,482
Firozpur ...	2,52,694	2,38,563
Nuh ...	3,58,007	2,59,809
Gurgáon ...	2,44,393	2,17,432
Rewárf ...	2,64,670	2,76,827
TOTAL RS. ...	14,42,733	12,78,113

The transfer of some villages from tahsils Gurgáon and Nuh to Rewárf, and from tahsil Nuh to Firozpur vitiates the comparison as regards individual tahsils, but the actual assessment of the whole district is less than the estimated average value of one-sixth the gross produce by Rs. 1,64,620 or 11 per cent. ; in other words, instead of being equal to one-sixth of the gross produce, it is little more than one-seventh of its estimated average value.

49. In making his produce estimate Mr. Channing assumed one-sixth as the fraction of the average gross produce which represented the half net produce—
 The fraction of the gross produce. an assumption which would be correct only if the landlord taking rent in kind ordinarily took one-third of the gross produce from his tenant as rent. Before settlement the ordinary rent in kind was one-third of the gross produce (See § 89). According to the Patwáris I find that in 1881-82 the following rates were taken in different villages :—

TAHSIL.	Total number of villages.	Number of villages in which rent is taken in kind.	Number of villages in which the rate is—			
			½	⅓	¼	⅕
Palwal ...	195	1	...	...	1	...
Firozpur ...	244	28	28	...	3	...
Nuh ...	289	2	1	...	2	...
Gurgáon ...	227	18	3	2	16	...
Rewárf ...	309	28	2	1	25	3
TOTAL ...	1,264	77	34	3	47	3

Rents in kind appear to be almost unknown in the Nuh and Palwal tahsils. In the low-lying moist wheat lands about Mándí-kherá they are common and almost universally one-half of the gross produce. In the west of Gurgáon tahsíl and in the Rewári tahsíl they are common on the poorer soils on which one-third of the gross produce is taken. Rates lower than one-third are almost unknown, and although sometimes (but in this district rarely) a deduction is made for the village menials before division, it is made up to the owner by an extra allowance which he generally takes under the name of expenses (*kharch*); probably a survival of the time when the one-third or one-half share went to Government (it is still known as the *hákímí hissa*), and this small allowance was all the proprietor of the land got as his share. He generally takes a share of the fodder also, or a cash fee in lieu of it (*taklud*). So far then as the evidence of the rents in kind goes, it may be said that the net produce is at least one-third of the gross produce on the poorer lands, and one-half on the naturally flooded and moist soils. The evidence is not strong, and grain rents seem gradually giving place to cash rents even in Rewári, but it seems safe to assume that one-sixth of the gross produce of the district is not above the half net produce.

50. (See § 77.) I have been unable to make any experiments to check Mr. Channing's estimates of average outturn, and the only way in which it is at present possible to check them is by comparing them with the estimates of average outturn made in the neighbouring districts. The averages for Dehli I take from the unpublished Settlement Report, § 40; it will be observed that Mr. Maconachie thought his estimates there given to be at all events not above the truth, and a comparison with the estimates given in § 43 and App. II. of his report seems to show that in calculating the produce estimate, higher averages of outturn were assumed. The averages for the Rohtak district I take from the Settlement Report, § 81; those for Karnál from the Commissioner's review of the Pánipat Assessment Report § 22 and those for the Meerut and Agra Divisions of the North-Western Provinces from "Field and Garden Crops" published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of those Provinces. The different estimates are compared in the following statement:—

Average Outturn in maunds per acre as estimated for different Districts.

Crop.	Gurgáon.	Delhi.	Rohtak.	Karnál.	Meerut Division.	Agra Division.
Wheat— <i>chdhi</i> ...	12	11	14½	14	15	15
Wheat— <i>dahri</i> ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat— <i>bárdut</i> ...	7	6	9	7½	10	7
Barley— <i>chdhi</i> ...	15	12	14	...	16	16
Barley— <i>dahri</i> ...	11½	...	...	...	...	...
Barley— <i>bárdut</i> ...	7	6	8	...	11	8
Gram ...	7½	9	12	11	8	5
Bájra ...	5½	4½	5½	...	5½	7
Jawar ...	7½	6	7	3½	8	8
Moth ...	4	5	6	...	8	8
Cotton, <i>uncleaned</i> <i>unirrigated</i> ...	5	3	4	4	4	4

There is nothing in these figures to cast doubt on Mr. Channing's estimates. The estimated averages of jawar and cotton may seem rather high, but jawar is largely grown on the excellent loam of the great Bāngar tract, and the cotton of the moist soil of the Firozpur valley and the neighbouring uplands is celebrated as a productive crop.

51. Although the estimated average outturn of the different crops does not seem too high as compared with those of the neighbouring districts, there seems reason to doubt whether, as applied to the areas returned at settlement, these estimates do not give too high an average total produce.

This is not the case with the estimated outturn on the land irrigated from wells, for although in assessing Mr. Channing applied his *chāhi* rate to the whole area irrigable, a comparison of the figures in Forms A and D accompanying his Assessment Reports shows that in calculating the gross produce he applied the high *chāhi* outturn only to the lands actually found irrigated at the Settlement measurements. It is possible that in estimating the outturn of lands naturally irrigated, the area to which he applied his average outturn was over-estimated somewhat. But the chief over-estimate seems to have been in calculating the outturn on the whole area returned at Settlement as under cultivation without allowing for the large area left out of cultivation on an average of years. Form D shows that the average outturn per acre was applied to 1,022,792 acres, of which some 30,000 acres were cropped in both harvests, so that the whole of the 987,000 acres returned as cultivated were estimated as bearing crops. It is possible that the estimate of average outturn per acre was kept low enough to allow for some of the land falling out of cultivation, and as it is only the inferior soils that are allowed to lie uncultivated to any great extent, the consideration would affect only the outturn of the poorest soils. The following statement compares (in maunds per acre) the estimated average outturn of the poorest soils in Gurgāon and the neighbouring districts, omitting those estimates which apply only to a very small area :—

Crop.	Gurgāon.	Delhi.	Rohtak.	Karnāl.
		Tahsils Delhi and Ballabgarh.	Tahsil Jhajjar.	Tahsil Pānīpat.
Wheat— <i>chāhi</i> ...	10	10	10½	12
Wheat— <i>dāhri</i> ...	8½	7	...	...
Wheat— <i>bārdāt</i> ...	4	5	...	7
Barley— <i>chāhi</i> ...	13	10	13	...
Barley— <i>dāhri</i> ...	10	9	...	...
Barley— <i>bārdāt</i> ...	7	6	...	...
Gram ...	6	8	8	9½
Bājra ...	5	4	5	...
Jawar ...	5	4	5	2½
Moth ...	3½	4	5	...
Mung ...	3	3	...	...
Cotton, <i>uncleaned unirri-</i> <i>gated</i> ...	4	3	...	4

The crops most generally grown on the poorest soils are *bájrā* and *moth*, and it seems that with reference to those crops, and indeed generally, Mr. Channing's lowest estimates of outturn are not appreciably higher than those of the neighbouring tahsils of other districts. My own impression however is that, if due allowance be made for the fact that on an average of years 5 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district, and that generally the poorest soil, remains out of cultivation, the estimates of outturn of unirrigated barley, *bájrā*, *moth* and *múng* is too high; especially as, even in an ordinary year, much of the land actually sown with those crops produces almost no grain at all. If a rough deduction be made from the produce estimate to allow for this, we might take off 80,000 acres of *bájrā* at 5 maunds per acre = 400,000 maunds of *bájrā*; and similarly, to allow for the possible over-estimate of the naturally flooded area, we might deduct 10,000 acres of wheat at 9 maunds per acre = 90,000 maunds of wheat.

52. (§ 92.) As it will be impossible, both now and hereafter, to judge of the value of the produce estimate without more information regarding the prices assumed than is given in Mr. Channing's report, I venture to add further extracts from my memorandum on prices which he has quoted. The following statement shows the prices assumed by Mr. Channing on the average of the 20 years ending 1873 as the basis of his valuation of produce for his produce estimate:—

Statement showing prices assumed in the Assessment Reports for the produce estimate (in sers per rupee):—

Tahsil.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley and Gram.	Barley.	Cotton uncleaned.	Jowár.	Bájrā.	Moth.
Gurgaon	30	35	38	40	12	39	33	40
Rewari	28	34	...	39	...	39	34	38
Palwal	30	38	41	43	11½	37	34	...
Núh	27	35	...	37	13	38	34	35
Firozpur	30	40	..	44	12	40	36	42
Average of all five tahsils	29	36	40	41	12	39	34	39

It will be noticed that the prices assumed for the different tahsils do not vary greatly from one another, nowhere being more than 10 per cent. above or below the average of the five tahsils. The prices assumed for Firozpur tahsil are the lowest, which is as might be expected, seeing that it is farthest from the railways and the great centres of trade. My enquiries made independently of Mr. Channing's gave the following results:—

Statement showing (in sers per rupee) average prices for periods

of 20 years for the two towns Rewárl and Palwal with percentage of increase of price :—

PRODUCE.	AVERAGE PRICE FOR A PERIOD OF			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	
	15 years ending 1837	20 years ending 1857	20 years ending 1877	Since 1857	Since 1837.
Wheat	36	32	25	28	44
Gram	55	42	32	31	72
Barley	54	47	38	24	42
Cotton, uncleaned	18	19	9	111	100
Jawar	53	44	32	37	66
Bajra	46	42	28	50	64
Moth	52	44	30	46	73
Múng	45	38	27	41	65
Mash	42	36	24	50	75

It appears then that, while there was a great rise in the price of every article of agricultural produce between 1837 and 1857, there has been a still greater rise in price since 1857. It will be noticed that Mr. Channing's assumed prices for the 20 years ending 1873 are in every case considerably lower than the averages ascertained by me for the 20 years ending 1877. For this there are two reasons: first, although the years 1874 to 1877, with the exception of the last kharíf, were by no means years of scarcity, prices were very much higher than they were in the years 1854 to 1857; and secondly, Mr. Channing's prices were calculated from harvest prices prevailing in small towns throughout the tahsils, as well as in the larger markets, while my averages are for the two large towns of Palwal and Rewárl only. The averages show a rise of prices of about 40 per cent. in the twenty years preceding the Settlement as compared with the twenty years preceding the Mutiny, and a rise of about 65 per cent. as compared with the fifteen years preceding the previous Settlement in 1837.

I have made additions to the printed diagrams of prices in the accompanying volume showing (1) the variations in prices from 1877 to 1882 and (2) the prices assumed by Mr. Channing, the latter being shown by coloured horizontal lines. A glance at the diagrams will show (1) that the high prices which suddenly prevailed in 1877 have been steadily falling year by year since; but (2) that the fall has been very gradual, and that prices are still higher than they were for several years preceding the scarcity; and (3) that during the five years that have elapsed since the new assessments were introduced, prices even at their *lowest* have been considerably higher

than Mr. Channing's assumed *average* prices. The following statement also shows this forcibly (sers per rupee) :—

PRODUCE.	Average prices assumed by Mr. Channing.	Average price in Palwal and Rewari for the twenty years ending 1877.	AVERAGE PRICE FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1877-1882.					
			Gurgaon	Rewari.	Palwal.	Nuh.	Firozpur.	Average of district.
Wheat ...	29	25	18	17	19	18	18	18
Gram ...	36	32	21	20	22	20	20	21
Barley ...	41	38	27	23	25	24	25	25
Cotton, uncleaned ...	12	9	10	9	10	11	10	10
Jawar ...	39	32	24	23	21	22	25	23
Bajra ...	34	28	23	23	23	24	24	23
Moth ...	39	30	22	22	...	...	20	21
Mung ...	...	27	19	20	...	21	19	20

Here again it will be noticed that the average prices of the last five years have been much the same in the different tahsils. The average prices of the last five years show a rise per cent. as follows :—

PRODUCE.	RISE PER CENT. OF AVERAGE PRICES OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1882.	
	As compared with average prices of twenty years ending 1877.	As compared with average prices assumed by Mr. Channing.
Wheat ...	39	61
Gram ...	52	71
Barley ...	52	64
Cotton, uncleaned ...	—10	20
Jawar ...	39	70
Bajra ...	22	48
Moth ...	43	86
Mung ...	35	...

It appears then that, with the exception of cotton and bajra, the average prices of the last five years are from 35 to 52 per cent. higher than those of the twenty years previous to 1877, and that, again with the exception of cotton and *bajra*, they are all more than 60 per cent. higher than those assumed by Mr. Channing; and even after making full allowance for the cost of carriage from the villages to the market-towns it may be said that even if the produce of the district had during these five years been only two-thirds of Mr. Channing's estimate, its money value at the prevailing prices would have been up to his estimate of the average value, *i.e.*, would have equalled seven times the assessment of the district. It is unlikely that prices will remain so high as they have been during the past few years; but it is also unlikely that, with the recent extension of markets and

development of competition, they will on an average of years again fall to the prices that prevailed before 1877 or at all approach the low averages assumed by Mr. Channing.

The following statement compares the prices assumed by Mr. Channing as the basis of his produce estimate with those assumed in neighbouring districts assessed about the same time.

Average prices assumed (Sers per rupee).

	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Cotton (uncleaned.)	Jawar.	Bajra.	Moth.
Gurgaon district (average of 5 tahsils)...	29	36	41	12	39	34	39
Rohtak district, Jhajjar tahsil ...	26	...	38	...	36	33	35
Delhi district, Ballabgarh tahsil ...	27	32	40	12	37	34	34
Karnal district, Panipat tahsil ...	29	37	...	12	35	...	...
Mathra district (average harvest prices since the mutiny) ...	27	34	36	10	34	...	...

It will be seen that with the single exception of gram in Karnal, not one of these four Settlement Officers in neighbouring districts has assumed a lower price than Mr. Channing for any one of the staple articles of produce, and his prices are on the whole lower than those of any of these districts, except perhaps Karnal.

53. Thus an examination of the data on which the produce estimate was founded shows—(1) that the average prices assumed were much below what might safely have been taken; (2) that the evidence of the rents in kind, so far as it goes, is to the effect that half the net produce is rather above than below one-sixth of the gross produce; (3) that the average outturn assumed is not too high, but that it was probably applied to too large an area. If we allow for this possible over-estimate a deduction of 80,000 acres of *bajra* at 5 maunds per acre, and for a possible over-estimate of the area naturally-flooded 10,000 acres of wheat at 9 maunds per acre, we have the following deduction to make from the estimated average value of the gross produce which was Rs. 86,56,400.

Grain.	Area in acres	Average outturn (maunds per acre.)	Gross outturn (maunds)	Average price (sers per rupee.)	Gross Price
Bajra ...	80,000	5	4,00,000	34	Rs 4,70,000
Wheat ...	10,000	9	90,000	29	1,25,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	5,95,000

This leaves the estimate of gross produce Rs. 80,61,400, one-sixth of which is Rs. 13,43,566, while the total actual assessment is only Rs. 12,78,113. So that, even after making all these liberal allowances, the produce estimate seems to show that the assessment must be below half the net produce of the district.

54. The best evidence as to what are the actual net profits of cultivation is to be got from the cash-rents paid by tenants-at-will, where they are really full competition-rents, and not merely customary rents or rents fixed with reference to the rate of incidence of the Government demand. I have accordingly obtained from each patwārī a statement (see App. VIII) showing (1) the area which paid rents of this description at Settlement as shown in the Settlement Record (which represents the state of things at attestation about 1874-76) with the gross amount of rent payable, and (2) the area which paid cash-rents of this description in the year 1881-82 with the gross amount of rent payable. That the figures are fairly trustworthy I have no doubt, for I have checked them here and there and had them attested by the proprietors. In some villages the patwārī's return showed a considerable amount of this demand as in arrear at the time when he drew up his papers for the year, but much of this arrear seemed to have been realized afterwards and the total sum unrealised was only a small percentage on the total demand, which seems to have been correctly given. The statement can hardly include many rents above true competition-rents: for with so much land out of cultivation and irrigation and such a loss of population and cattle, tenants are much in demand, and there can be little opportunity for rack-renting. I excluded those rents which were calculated on the land-revenue, with or without proprietor's percentage (*mdtikāna*), and included only those cash-rents which were paid in a lump sum, or calculated at so much per *bigha* without direct reference to the assessment rate. The statement thus includes a great many low customary rents which are much below the true competition-rent, *i.e.*, the real net produce. It is the fact too that where the proprietors themselves cultivate much of the land as they do in many villages in this district (at Settlement nearly two-thirds of the whole cultivated area was returned as cultivated by the owners themselves, § 89), they generally have taken care to retain the best land in their own hands, leaving the poorer soils to be cultivated by the tenants. The occupancy tenants also generally hold lands of a superior quality. On the other hand some of the land now paying cash-rents is the good land which has been mortgaged by its owners and is now let by the mortgagee to the owner or to some other tenant; such land pays high rents and tends to raise the average, but it forms only a small proportion of the whole, and it may safely be said that the average rent actually paid is well below the average full competition-rent which could be paid by the land of the district taken as a whole. I have not had time to analyse the

rent figures and work out from them rent-rates for the different classes of soil and must generally be content with the evidence given by the averages of the different circles. In the Palwal tahsil, however, the Skinner Estate villages give as full and trustworthy evidence on this subject as could well be desired.

55. (See § 147 and the Village Note-book of Bilochpur). The villages of the Skinner Estate in the Palwal tahsil are all cultivated by tenants-at-will paying cash-rents and are under the control of one central office, whose accounts are kept in much the same way as those of a Deputy Commissioner's office, and thus afford trustworthy evidence of what net income can be derived from the land by a proprietor who levies cash rents determined by competition. I propose, therefore, to give a somewhat full account of the income of the Estate from its villages in this tahsil. The *tappa* of Bilochpur includes in tahsil Palwal eleven whole villages and $\frac{1}{8}$ of the village of Bāghpur, besides one village in the Delhi district and one in the Bulandshahr district; the accounts are made up for the whole *tappa* and therefore include the income and expenditure of those two villages in other districts, but I have worked through them and obtained the figures for each village separately. Mr. Channing assessed the twelve villages in this tahsil as a whole at a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the average half gross rent-roll of the five years ending 1876, which gave an assessment as actually announced of Rs. 23,418, while the sanctioned revenue-rates would have given Rs. 23,377. The average gross rent-roll of those twelve villages for the five years 1871 to 1876, was Rs. 53,398 and for the five years 1877 to 1882, Rs. 56,896. Of this the average unrealised balance is Rs. 1,005 and the average actual realizations of rent for the five years ending 1882 have been Rs. 55,891. Thus while the rents of one or two villages have fallen off considerably, the average gross demand of the whole twelve villages has increased by 6 per cent.; and the actual average realisations from rent alone are 2·4 times the jama.

The actual income from rents, sale of grass and wood, and other assessable items has been as follows:—

1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	Average.
Rs. 51,929	58,864	59,248	56,584	57,298	56,785

so that half the average income would give a jama of Rs. 28,393; and the present jama of Rs. 23,418 (instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below half the average gross demand) is 17 per cent. below half the average actual assessable income. Notwithstanding the bad years the estate has realised its demand of the last five years in full from the villages, with the exception of Rs. 5,035 still in arrear. During these five years, the expenses of the *tappa* have averaged Rs. 5,272 and it has, after paying the land-revenue, cesses and all other charges, on the average

remitted annually to Delhi Rs. 26,916 or more than the jama of its villages (including the two in other districts). With such results it cannot be fairly said that the rent system of the Estate has broken down. Nor can the charge of rack-renting (in an opprobrious sense) be justly made against the Estate. No great number of notices of ejectment have been issued or civil suits for arrears instituted at the instance of the Estate. While many of its tenants are former proprietors who would no doubt pay rack-rents sooner than leave their ancestral lands, a large proportion are recent settlers from other villages who have voluntarily accepted the terms imposed by the Manager ; indeed, a number of new tenants have settled on the estate during the past year. No distinction is made between these new-comers and the old dispossessed proprietors, the same rates of rent being charged all round without regard to the quality of the soil or the class of the tenants. As the new settlers at all events could, without much hardship, take up land elsewhere if they preferred the terms offered them, and land is plentiful at present, such a system, though open to the charge of inelasticity, cannot fairly be called rack-renting. Nor is the condition of the Skinner villages much worse than that of the other villages of the tahsil. According to the returns now made, the eleven villages wholly owned by the Skinner Estate show a falling off in cultivation since Settlement from 15,718 acres to 13,776 or by 12 per cent., while the decrease for the whole tahsil is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; their well irrigation shows a decrease from 386 to 46 acres against 31 per cent. for the tahsil ; their population a decrease of 5 per cent. against the tahsil decrease of 12 per cent. ; their cattle a decrease of 33 per cent. against 3 per cent. for the whole tahsil ; and 36 per cent. of the present cultivated area is irrigated from the canal against 14 per cent. for the tahsil. So far too as can be judged from the appearance of the villages the inhabitants are on the whole as comfortable as those of other villages, and while one or two have completely broken down under the inelastic system of collection of rent which is the rule of the Estate, others seem wonderfully prosperous. In short, during the last five years the Skinner Estate villages have been treated by the Estate much as Government has treated the villages owned by other proprietors, except that the Estate has realised from its cultivators double what Government has realised from other villages, and that the Estate has been gradually raising its rent by half an anna per *bigha* per annum ; and yet the condition of the cultivators is hardly worse than that of those in villages managed directly by Government. These facts furnish strong evidence (1) that the assessments announced in 1877 were in tahsil Palwal well below half average net profits, and (2) that the prevalent agricultural distress is not due to the mere amount realised by Government from the peasants.

56. In isolated cases throughout the district similar evidence is afforded by the accounts of the income of the non-cultivating proprietors. I have quoted such cases when discussing the assessments of the different

Average rents.

circles. To take here the totals for the district as a whole—I find that in 1881-82 in 619 villages 1,35,183 acres, or nearly a seventh of the whole cultivated area of the district, paid cash rents aggregating Rs. 3,41,568 and averaging Rs. 2-10 per acre, half of which would be Rs. 1-5 or exactly the incidence of the new assessment on the cultivated area. The totals for the different tahsils are as follows:—

TAHSIL.		Total area paying rents not directly dependent on the revenue rate.	Total rent paid.	Percentage of total cultivated area paying such rents.	Average rent per acre.	Average incidence of revenue on cultivation at Settlement.	
		Acre.	Rs.		Rs. A.	Rs.	A.
Palwal	...	46,722	1,50,328	23	3 3	1	6
Firozpur	...	26,964	84,275	16	3 2	1	7
Nuh	...	15,870	31,957	6	2 0	1	4
Gurgaon	...	19,363	34,641	10	1 13	1	3
Rewari	...	26,264	40,367	12	1 9	1	4
Total	...	1,35,183	3,41,568	14	2 10	1	5

The small area paying such rents in the Nuh tahsil is due to the custom more prevalent there than elsewhere of allowing the tenants to cultivate at exactly the same rates as the proprietors. The low average rent in Gurgaon and Rewari is due to the fact that the land irrigated from wells, which pays so large a proportion of the assessment of those tahsils, is generally held by the proprietors and occupancy-tenants, and it is the very inferior sandy soil so prevalent in that part of the district that forms the greater part of the land paying cash rents. It was in those tahsils too that the smallest increase of assessment was taken, while in the Palwal and Firozpur tahsils in which the increase taken was 33 and 14 per cent. respectively the average incidence is well below half the average rent. An examination of the rent returns for each circle seems to give strong evidence that, except possibly in tahsil Rewari and the west of tahsil Gurgaon, the assessment is below half the net profits of cultivation.

57. There is evidence that rents in kind are giving place to cash

Gradual rise of rents.

rents and that the latter are gradually rising. The competition rents extracted from the Settlement Record apply to only 80,326 acres in 274 villages, while those for 1881-82 refer to 1,35,183 acres in 619 villages. This is no doubt partly due to the omission of Settlement rents from the calculation, but a comparison of the figures in some individual villages has shown that much land entered at Settlement as paying rent in kind, now pays rent in cash, and that much land which then paid rent varying directly with the land-revenue now pays a lump rent or one fixed without much reference to the assessment. Thus in 274 villages at Settlement (about 1876), 80,326 acres paid rents aggregating Rs. 1,78,289, and averaging Rs. 2-4 per acre, and in 1881-82 in the same villages

81,993 acres paid rents aggregating Rs. 2,01,042, and averaging Rs. 2-7. This increase of average rent is to be found in almost every circle (Appendix VIII), but is more marked in the south-east of the district than in the Gurgáon and Rewári tahsils. It is strange to find such a marked and general rise of rents coincident with a loss of population and cattle and a decrease in cultivation, but no doubt the prevalent high prices are one cause of it and the introduction of canal-irrigation another. It has been brought about without any great number of ejectment or enhancement suits, which shows how strong the position of the proprietors is in this district as against the tenants. The state of things disclosed by these figures forms a remarkable contrast to that described by Mr. M. R. Gubbins in his Settlement Report of the Firozpur and Punáhána parganas, dated 1838 (Statistical Account, Appendix G., § 42), where he writes : "Rent-rates are unknown among the agricultural classes, who hold that the owner should always pay a higher rate than the non-proprietors. According to their ideas, the Government land-tax is a tax upon the land owner, and any one who, without an equal interest in the soil, relieves him of a portion of this tax is entitled to indulgence in his rates of contribution," and in the Settlement Report of pargana Táorú (Appendix C., §§ 20-21), dated 1837, Mr. John Lawrence writes : "The ryot usually cultivates on a *batál* agreement. If on a money rate, it is generally lower than that which the *biswahddár* himself pays. The hereditary cultivator, so far from paying rent, often pays less revenue than a *biswahddár*. There are few if any estates with which I am acquainted where the zemindárs pay their revenue from their rent realizations, and have either a surplus to live on, or enjoy their peculiar cultivation free of tax. In fact, land does not afford a rent." This can hardly be said of any part of the district now.

58. The large area sold and mortgaged since Settlement is strong evidence that the assessment at all events Evidence given by sales and mortgages. left a pretty wide margin of net profit. A great increase of sale and mortgage of land is not a proof of over-assessment, but of a light assessment too rigidly collected. If the land is assessed too high, there will be so little margin of profit that it will be worth no one's while to buy it or take it on mortgage, while if the assessment be low enough to leave a fair profit, capitalists will always be ready to take advantage of the necessity of the unthrifty peasants in bad seasons to get possession of their land with all its burdens and wait for good seasons to recoup them. This was what happened in 1877-78 and the following years. Within the six years since Settlement, 3 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district has been sold, and 5 per cent. mortgaged, about $\frac{3}{4}$ th of this having passed into the hands of the money-lending class who thus rendered themselves liable to pay the land-revenue and cesses assessed upon it. It may safely be assumed that when they showed themselves so eager to get the land so burdened into their hands, they calculated that it would pay all its

burdens and give them a fair profit besides ; and that the village money-lenders, who have the best opportunities of calculating the profits of cultivation, so estimated the new assessment all over the district, is strong evidence that it really left a considerable margin of profit.

59. Taking the district as a whole, I am of opinion that the facts and calculations above stated, after every allowance is made, show that the assessment announced by Mr. Channing was justified by the circumstances of the district at the time, and was well below the average half-net-profits of cultivation, and that the previous fiscal history of the district gave good reason for believing that (in the words of the Government of India) the enhanced assessment was one which would be paid without undue pressure in normal years, and was fixed at a rate sufficiently low to admit of relief being given by suspension rather than at one which would necessitate remissions in the event of an exceptional failure of produce. It is true that the assessment has proved too severe for the district during the years that have elapsed since Settlement, but it would have been unreasonable for the Settlement Officer to allow in his assessments for such an unheard-of series of bad years as has ensued, for nine poor harvests out of twelve, for a drought which should carry off a third of the cattle, and be followed by a fever which should reduce the population by one-seventh in two years ; and even now it would hardly be reasonable in assessing to allow for the possible recurrence of such a series of bad years during the period of Settlement. I am also of opinion that, although Mr. Channing made some mistakes in his estimates which led him to assess some villages above half average net profits, the over-assessment was hardly anywhere so serious as really to cripple the village or make it difficult for it to pay the assessment in a series of ordinary good and bad years. Where the assessments are highest with reference to the quality of the soil, and where the over-estimate of cultivation was most serious, the assessments are generally a reduction on the former demand, and are justified by the previous fiscal history of the tracts referred to, which are found all over the district, but especially in tahsil Rewari. Where the increase was greatest, the assessments are shown to be still light by comparison with the former assessments of other villages, and by the prevalent rent-rates : this is especially the case in tahsil Palwal. I am however of opinion that while Mr. Channing under-estimated somewhat the qualities of some soils, such as the good loam (*narmot*) of the Bángar, and the moist soil of the lower part of the Firozpur valley, he over-estimated the value of the well-irrigation in the south-east of the district, and did not allow sufficiently for the frequency with which the poorer soils fall out of cultivation in bad years, and the inferiority of the produce they give in ordinary years; he may also have in some cases over-estimated the area naturally flooded : and these over-estimates have led him to assess some villages appreciably higher than others, and somewhat above

the half-net-assets standard. I think too that, although he did make great allowance for large increases, it would in some cases have been expedient not to raise the demand suddenly so high as he did. Some villages also have been so weakened since 1877 by loss of resources and population that it is probable they will not for a considerable time recover sufficiently to be able to pay easily the amount with which they were fairly assessed in 1877. For these and other reasons, as applied to the circumstances of each individual village, the Deputy Commissioner and I have announced reductions of assessment for the whole term of Settlement in 573 villages amounting to Rs. 50,689 or 4 per cent. of the total assessment of the district. We have, in accordance with our instructions, endeavoured to be liberal, and to decide every reasonable doubt in favour of the peasants. The permanent reductions we at first felt justified in proposing were much fewer and smaller, and it was only after reconsidering our first proposals in the direction of greater liberality that we arrived at this sum. I am of opinion that the assessments thus reduced would have been easy assessments for the villages in their condition of 1876, and that there is every reason to believe that, if the seasons for the next seven years are not extraordinarily bad and the villages are carefully handled in the meantime, they will, after enjoying the further reduction of assessment now granted them for that period, have recovered sufficiently to be able to pay these assessments without difficulty and without remissions, except perhaps after an extraordinarily bad series of years, such as it would not be reasonable to allow for in assessing.

60. I now proceed to give in detail the discussion of the figures and results for each assessment circle separately, on which the preceding summary is founded. This necessarily involves a great deal of repetition, but without it, it would be impossible to appreciate the force of the facts on which the preceding argument is founded; indeed, that can hardly be done without an examination of the facts regarding each individual village recorded in the Village Note-book. In order to show to what extent effect has been given to the considerations already discussed, and also in order to form some guide to future assessing officers, I have in each assessment circle given the rates at which the reduced assessment may be considered as being distributable over the soil-areas returned at Settlement. Why I have preferred to keep the Settlement areas and reduce the rates, instead of keeping the rates and making rough reductions of the areas, will have been gathered from the previous discussion of the over-estimates of the cultivated and irrigated areas. Appendix IX shows the rates now deducible as compared with those used by Mr. Channing, and it must be remembered that from the nature of the case the process of calculation has been reversed. His assessments were calculated from his rates; my rates are deduced from the assessments as announced. It will be noticed that I have ordinarily reduced the rates on irrigated lands

Statistics of each assessment circle discussed separately.

and on the inferior unirrigated soils, and either left the rates on the better unirrigated soils as before, or in a few cases, slightly raised them.

61 (See §. 124, 144 and 154). Taking Chak Bāngar as now constituted, the jama of last Settlement was Rs. 154,210, the sanctioned revenue-rates gave an assessment of Rs. 2,19,733, and the actual total assessment of 1882-83, including *muáfis* of all kinds was Rs. 2,12,348, an increase of 38 per cent. on the former jama. Of this sum Rs. 493 is remitted on *muáfis* plots and *jágirs*, Rs. 398 on gardens and Rs. 1,372 on protective leases for wells; Rs. 2,101 and Rs. 1,372 go in allowances to *zaildárs* and *alá lambardárs* respectively and the remainder Rs. 2,06,612 is the amount entered in the sanctioned Revenue-Roll for 1882-83. To justify such a large increase in the assessment a strong case must be made out for the lightness of the rates, which were per acre :—

Cháhi	...	...	Rs. 2 12
Dahri	...	...	" 2 0
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	" 1 6
Magda	...	...	" 1 2
Bhur	...	...	" 0 14

As in this circle a very large area is held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents we have a better guide than usual to the proportion which the assessment bears to the actual net profits, and I propose first to examine such statistics regarding rents as are available.

Eight of the villages owned by the Skinner Estate are in Chak Bāngar. Tho jama given for these by the sanctioned assessment rates was Rs. 15,681, the jama actually announced was Rs. 15,762. Half the average gross rent-roll for the five years ending 1876 would have given Rs. 18,013, half the average gross rent-roll for the five years ending 1882 gives Rs. 19,370, and half the actual income for the latter period gives Rs. 18,890; so that the jama announced, which almost coincides with that given by the sanctioned rates, is well below half the actual income from rents of these villages. From the statement (Appendix VIII) showing the rents paid by the tenants-at-will as given in the Settlement Record and in the Patwári's Annual Papers for 1881-82 it appears that in the latter year 35,935 acres or a fourth of the whole area of the Bāngar Chak was held by tenants-at-will paying cash rents aggregating Rs. 1,16,530, and averaging Rs. 3-4 per acre, half of which would be Rs. 1-10 per acre, while the average incidence of the revenue on the area cultivated at Settlement was only Rs. 1-7 per acre and the incidence of the present assessment on the present cultivation is only Rs. 1-8. There is no reason to believe that the land held by tenants-at-will is superior in quality to that held by owners and occupancy-tenants; ou the contrary, in the large Bhaiyá-

chára communities, of which there are so many in the tract, the cultivating owners and long-established occupancy-tenants have often the best lands in their own hands and leave the poorer soils, which were last brought under the plough, to be cultivated by tenants-at-will. Nor can it be said that rents have been unduly raised by competition, seeing that cultivation has fallen off by 6,000 acres and the difficulty in many villages has been to get the land cultivated. It is to be remembered also that the above totals include many low rents fixed by custom and not directly determined by competition, and if we take the villages in which the rents are highest and therefore more likely to be true competition rents, it appears that in 28 of the 138 villages of the chak 9,355 acres last year paid rents aggregating Rs. 39,764, and averaging Rs. 4-4 per acre or nearly three times the incidence of Rs. 1-8 per acre on present cultivation. To prevent misapprehension it may be noted that these rents are the actual rents paid by the tenant to the landlord for the use of the land over and above (in the case of canal-irrigated land) all canal dues including owner's rate, which are paid by the tenant in addition to these rents. According to the patwáris' returns, which are admitted by the owners to be approximately correct on this point, these were the rents agreed upon between landlord and tenant, and the amount of rent in arrear was (except in a few villages) only a small fraction of the whole demand. That the high rents are not confined to a few villages is shown by the fact that of the 93 villages in which such rents are found, in no less than 61 is the average rent rate of the village double or more than double the average incidence of the revenue on the total cultivated area of the village at Settlement. It is interesting also to notice the general rise of rents which has taken place since Settlement. The abstract (Appendix VIII), made from the Settlement Record (which represents the state of things at attestation about 1875-76) of the rents then paid by tenants-at-will shows that at that time 26,128 acres in 41 villages paid rents aggregating Rs. 74,687 and averaging Rs. 2-13 per acre, and now (in 1881-82) in the same villages 23,627 acres pay Rs. 80,870, averaging Rs. 3-6 per acre. That the rise has been general is shown by the fact that in 32 of the 41 villages the average rent-rate now is higher than it was at Settlement. In the Skinner Estate villages the rise has been made in a curiously mechanical way. For a number of years the rents on each class of land have been steadily raised by half an anna per bigha per annum, there being three different rates for Chahí, Nahri, and Bārání respectively, but no distinction made between different qualities of soil or (with few exceptions) between different villages. I believe that this gradual increase of rent has been stopped this year by the Manager. The general rates on the Skinner Estate now are per acre:—Bārání Rs. 3-8; Nahri (besides all canal dues) Rs. 4-11; and Chahí Rs. 5 per acre.

(See § 144 and 154). As only 11 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Bāngar chak was assessed as irrigated, and as 84 per cent. of the cultivation consists of Chiknot and Narmot,

Comparison of Assessment rates.

by far the most important rate is that assessed on unirrigated Chiknot and Narmot, which was in this circle Re. 1-6 per acre. The same soil in the Bángar chak of tahsíl Ballabgarh which adjoins this tract to the north was assessed by the Settlement Officer of Delhi at Rs. 1-8 per acre under the names of Dákar and Rausli (Delhi Report, § 228) and in the Bángar chak of tahsíl Kosí which adjoins it to the south the same soil under the name of dry outlying loam, which comprises half the cultivation of that chak, was assessed by the Settlement Officer of Mathra at Rs. 2 (Report, p. 236). Thus Mr. Channing's rate on the soil which is the characteristic soil of all three tracts, was below the Delhi rate and much below the Mathrá rate. He had himself originally intended to propose a rate of Rs. 1-8. (Printed Assessment Papers, p. 69), and this would have been justified by the rent rates now prevailing and supported by the rates adopted both to the north and to the south. The Palwal rate on *Bhúr* of 14 annas per acre may be compared with the rate of 14 annas on *Bhúr* in Ballabgarh, and of Rs. 1-4 and 10 annas (average Re. 1) on indifferent and bad *Bhúr* in Kosí. The Palwal rate of Re. 1-2 on *Magdá* would probably in Ballabgarh have been applied to the poorer *Rausli* there assessed at Re. 1-8, and perhaps to the better *Bhúr* there assessed at 14 annas, and in Kosí may be compared with the rate of Re. 1-10 on fair outlying *Bhúr*. The Cháhí rate of Rs. 2-12 in Palwal cannot fairly be compared with that of Rs. 3 in Ballabgarh, for in the latter tahsíl the Cháhí rate appears to have been applied only to the land actually irrigated during the year of measurements, while in Palwal it was applied to the area estimated as irrigable in one year, whether found actually irrigated or not. But in Kosí the same rule was followed as in Palwal, and the rates on Cháhí land varied from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 1-10 per acre and averaged Rs. 2-10 per acre. The rates then in the three Bángar chaks may be compared as follows:—

<i>Palwal.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ballabgarh.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Kosí.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Irrigable from wells (Chahi)	2-12	Actually irrigated	3-0	Irrigable (average)	2-10
Good Loam (Chiknot and Narmot)	... 1-6	Loam (Rausli)...	1-8	Outlying Loam ...	2-0
Inferior loam (Magda)	... 1-3			Fair Bhur	... 1-10
Sandy soil (Bhur)	... 0-14	Bhur	... 0-14	Indifferent and bad Bhur (average)	1-0

In Palwal the Settlement Officer assessed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below circle-rates; in Ballabgarh the assessment was 2 per cent. below rates; and in Kosí $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below rates. In Palwal the increase of assessment was 38 per cent.; in Ballabgarh 16 per cent.; and in Kosí 11 per cent. In Palwal the average rainfall is 26 inches; in Ballabgarh 24; in Kosí 28. In Palwal the area irrigable from wells is 11 per cent. in Ballabgarh the area irrigated was 14 per cent. and in Kosí the irrigable area was 26 per cent. of the cultivation. In Palwal the average incidence of the assessment on cultivation is Re. 1-7; in Ballabgarh Rs. 1-9; and in Kosí Rs. 2. Taking all these facts into consideration it may safely

be said that the Palwal Bángar is assessed much more lightly than the Kosí Bángar to the south, and at least as lightly as the Ballabgarh Bángar to the north.

While however the prevailing rent rates and the assessments of neighbouring tracts afford strong evidence that the assessment of the Palwal Bángar is a light one, there are indications that the Settlement Officer over-estimated in some respects the resources of the tract. Thus of the total assessable area 165,845 acres he assessed as cultivated 151,104 acres, or 91 per cent., while the area actually sown last year (1881-82) was only 142,494 acres, and this year 145,144. Although it is certain that the area sown last year and this year is less than the area sown in ordinary years, yet probably some of the inferior soil now out of cultivation is really only cultivated in good years, and more allowance should have been made for this, either by leaving some of it unassessed or by reducing the rate on *Bhúr*. A rough allowance may be made for this by deducting 3,000 acres of *Bhúr* at 14 annas per acre, or Rs. 2,625, from the circle-rate *jama*. Again the Settlement Officer applied his high *Cháhi* rate not to the area ordinarily irrigated from wells, as was done in Ballabgarh, but to the area estimated as irrigable in one year if the wells were all working, as was done in Kosí. The total area assessed as *Cháhi* was thus 13,728 acres, while the area actually irrigated in the year of measurements (about 1874) was only 8,096, last year 5,875, and this year 5,057 acres. It is true that the year of measurements was a year of exceptionally favourable rainfall, and that the falling off in irrigation from wells is partly due to temporary loss of resources and chiefly to the extension of irrigation from the canal, but there can be no doubt that the area assessed was much above the average area irrigated, and the rate is much too high to be applied with safety to a larger area than is actually irrigated on an average of years; indeed, although it is little higher than the corresponding rate in Kosí and less than that in Ballabgarh, I am inclined to believe that it is too high as compared with the rate on unirrigated *Narmot* even when applied only to the area irrigated on an average of years, as the difference between the produce of irrigated and unirrigated *Narmot* is perhaps nearly counterbalanced by the extra labour of working the well and the interest on the capital expended in sinking it. It seems sufficient however to allow a reduction on this account of 5,000 acres at Re. 1-6, the difference between the rates on *Cháhi* and unirrigated *Narmot*, or Rs. 6,875. If then the other rates be left as they stand, and deductions of Rs. 2,625 and Rs. 6,875 made for the over-estimates of cultivated and irrigated areas, the revenue rate *jama* is reduced from Rs. 2,19,733 to Rs. 2,10,233 as against the actual *jama* of Rs. 2,12,348; so that even making liberal allowance for these over-estimates we find the actual *jama* only 1 per cent. in excess of the amended estimate.

On the other hand, the permanent resources of the tract have

Introduction of canal-irrigation.

been vastly improved since Settlement by the introduction of the Agra Canal, which at Settlement measurements practically had not commenced to irrigate, and this year (1882-83) irrigated 24,373 acres, or 16 per cent. of the cultivated area of the tract. This much more than compensates for the over-estimate of the Cháhí area, and it is to be remembered that when land assessed at Settlement as Cháhí is irrigated from the canal, owner's rate is not charged. When it is found how much the introduction of canal-irrigation raises rents, for instance in the Skinner Estate, where without the expenditure of a single rupee, the landlord is able to exact from his tenant, besides all canal dues including owner's rate, a rent of Rs. 4-11 per acre on canal-irrigated land instead of the unirrigated rent of Rs. 3-8, it might fairly be argued that besides the owner's rate, which is supposed to be the Government share of the increase of half net profits, the land revenue assessment might also be somewhat raised in consideration of this "unearned increment." According to theory, the canal-irrigated lands in Rohtak and Dehli were to have been assessed at dry rates, but it was found necessary in practice to assess many of them at higher rates (Rohtak Report, § 105, and Dehli Report, § 259 and 264). In his orders on the Pánipat Assessment Report, § 26, the Financial Commissioner, while it seemed to him that Rs. 2 per acre was too high a rate for lands irrigated from the canal in their non-irrigated aspect (the usual rate on unirrigated land being Re. 1-6), if one could imagine the canal entirely absent and the water level of the district sunk to its original depth, did not "consider Rs. 2 per acre too high a rate for individual fields, or for a large area surrounded by canal cuts which might cease to be irrigated by canal-water, whilst it would be benefiting by the presence of water on the surface of all the surrounding fields and by water-cuts passing along the margins of the fields which might refuse to irrigate from the canal." At all events there can be no doubt that the letting value of an estate is much improved by a canal being brought within reach, and the land revenue of such an estate might fairly be increased on that ground alone, just as an estate with the spring water level near the surface may fairly be assessed higher than one which has a deeper water-level. Nor can there be any doubt that the general introduction of irrigation from the Agra Canal has improved the power of this tract to pay its ordinary land revenue assessment.

To sum up then, even if a liberal allowance be made for the over-estimate of the cultivated and irrigated areas, the actual jama is only 1 per cent. in excess of the amended estimate given by the circle rates, and is much less than would be given by the Kosí rates, and probably less than would be given by those used in Ballabgarh. The introduction of the Agra Canal has greatly improved the revenue-paying power of the tract, and above all the cash-rents paid by a fourth of the cultivated area would, taken by themselves, have justified much higher rates and a much higher assessment than was

The assessment of Chak Bángar a light assessment.

actually imposed, and even allowing for the great increase of 38 per cent., the assessment of the tract taken as a whole is decidedly light.

But while no sufficient reason can be given for the reduction of the assessment of Chak Bāngar considered as a whole, there are some individual villages in which the over-estimate of cultivation or irrigation or the increase of assessment has been so serious that, coupled with the present distressed state of the proprietors, it has been thought sufficient reason for the reduction of the assessment for the whole term of Settlement. In many of those cases it might perhaps be argued that while the cultivation or irrigation was over-estimated, still the assessment of the village considered as a whole is by no means excessive; but the Deputy Commissioner and I, in our anxiety to give the benefit of all reasonable doubt to the peasants, have in such cases generally accepted Mr. Channing's estimate of the village in other particulars, and granted a reduction in consideration of his over-estimate of the cultivated or irrigated area. The reasons for the reduction are recorded in each case in the Village Note-Book. They generally are that the irrigation was over-estimated; that the rate on bhūr is too high or (which is much the same thing) that the cultivated area was over-estimated; that the increase was too great; or that the assessment as compared with that at circle-rates and that of neighbouring villages was too high, especially where the village had been assessed as a strong village and is now weakened. Reductions for term of Settlement have been granted in 22 of the 138 villages of the circle, and amount to a reduction of the total jama from Rs. 2,12,348 to Rs. 2,08,723, *i.e.*, by Rs. 3,625 or 1·7 per cent. The reduced jama is distributed as follows:—

Remitted on jāgīrs and muāff plots	...	Rs.	489
" gardens...	...	"	398
" well-leases	...	"	1,329
Zaildār's allowances	...	"	2,066
Alā Lambardār's allowances	...	"	1,342
Realisable as land-revenue	...	"	2,03,099
Total			2,08,723

The amended assessment rates may be taken as follows, applied to the areas recorded at Settlement as cultivated and irrigated.

	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Jama.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cháhi (including irrigable)	14,313	2-2	30,415
Dahrí	57	1-6	1,59,722
Chiknot	4,047		
Narmot	1,12,057		
Magdá	13,275	1-2	14,934
Bhūr ...	7,251	0-8	3,625
Total	1,51,000		2,08,696

This is a sufficiently close approximation to the actual jama of Rs. 2,08,723. (The detail of Bārāni areas is not quite exact, but very nearly so).

The area under cultivation which was returned at Settlement as 1,51,104 acres was found last year (1881-82) to be only 1,42,494, and this year (1882-83) 1,45,144 acres, so that 4 per cent. is out of cultivation. Probably, however, the area returned at Settlement was somewhat over-estimated, and the land out of cultivation is mostly inferior soil, as that the actual decrease in productive power due to land falling wholly out of cultivation is not so much as 4 per cent.; while on the other hand the decrease in production is much more than this, for in many villages owing to the want of men and cattle the cultivation is much less careful and thorough than before. Again the area actually irrigated from wells, which at Settlement was 8,096 acres, was only 5,875 acres last year and 5,057 this year (1882-83), a decrease of 3,039 or 37 per cent. Much of this decrease is due to the introduction of canal-irrigation which has greatly supplanted well-irrigation, but much of it is also due to the loss of men and cattle required to work the wells. In villages near the canal too, all the *kachchā* wells and some of the *pakka* wells have owing to the rise in the water-level fallen in and become useless. (See also Mathrá Settlement Report p. 13). In many villages Mr. Channing made some allowance for this effect of the canal and assessed land irrigated from *kachchā* wells at dry rates, and this is chiefly the reason why I have shown only 13,728 acres as assessed at *chāhi* rates, while the printed Statement E shows 14,313. Again, the population of the tract, which in 1868 was 1,14,189, was in 1881 only 1,07,154, and is now returned at 1,00,225; but for the reasons given in § 6 it is probably much the same now as in 1881. The decrease of 6 per cent. between 1868 and 1881 was, no doubt, almost wholly due to the fever epidemic of 1878 and 1879, which raged with great vehemence in this tract, and in many villages carried off nearly a fourth of the inhabitants. Plough-cattle which at Settlement were returned at 18,300 are now given at 12,463, a falling-off of one-third, and after making full allowance for over-estimate then and concealment now, there is no doubt that a great decrease in the number of plough-cattle has taken place. The present number gives a pair of bullocks to every 23 acres, while at Settlement there was a pair of bullocks to every 16 acres; in Kosí (Mathrá Report, p. 233) the area cultivated per plough is 17 acres; so that the number now in the tract is not nearly up to the number required to keep up the normal standard of cultivation over so large an area. Since Settlement 2,379 acres or $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the cultivated area has changed hands by sale, and while at measurements about 1874 only 3,603 acres or little more than 2 per cent. of the area were returned as under mortgage, now the area under mortgage is returned as 20,106 acres or 13 per cent. of the total cultivated area; 13,252 acres

or 9 per cent. of the total area being actually recorded in the revenue papers as under mortgage and the rest privately mortgaged ; about one-half of the mortgaged area however (9,635 acres) is mortgaged to members of the same village proprietary body. Still it is sufficiently serious that 10,471 acres or 7 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the tract should be mortgaged to outsiders. On the other hand canal-irrigation has greatly developed during the last six years. Last year (1881-82) 23,517 acres and this year 24,373 acres or about 16 per cent. of the total cultivated area were irrigated from the Agra Canal, and this has been a great help to the villages in saving them from the effects of the drought, and enabling them to pay their enhanced assessments in the bad seasons. It is to be feared, however, that some part of the great mortality from fever which affected the tract in 1878-79 was due to the introduction of the canal into a tract hitherto very dry, and as already observed, in many villages the canal has, by raising the water-level, caused the wells to fall in. The Deputy Commissioner and I have taken into consideration all these facts as they are shown in individual villages, as well as the amount of increase in those villages in which the rise of assessment was great and sudden, and the appearance of the villages, many of which, such as the Ját village of Bhidúki, the Pathán village of Seolí, and the Mughal village of Khajúrká, present a lamentably ruined and deserted appearance, and have proposed and announced reductions of assessment for a period of seven years in 66 of the 138 villages of the tract. If no such temporary reductions had been given the amount on the land-revenue roll for 1883-84 would have been Rs. 2,03,099 (See appendix II) ; the reductions granted would amount to Rs. 16,039, but of this Rs. 1,589 will be realised from outsider mortgagees and the actual reduction is only Rs. 14,450 or 7 per cent. This temporary reduction, combined with the permanent reduction of 1·7 per cent. reduces the revenue-roll from Rs. 2,06,612 in 1882-83 to Rs. 1,88,649 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 17,963 or 8½ per cent. We have also recommended remissions for kharíf 1882 amounting to Rs. 18,798 or 9 per cent. of a year's jama.

(2.) (See §§ 125, 148, 157). Of the 12 villages in Chak Khádar the jama of last Settlement was Rs. 8,906, the sanctioned revenue-rates gave Rs. 13,072, and the actual total assessment of 1882-83 was Rs. 12,029, an increase of 35 per cent. on the former assessment (the differences from the figures in Statement E are due chiefly to alluvion and diluvion).

Tahsil Palwal, Chak
Khádar.

The sanctioned rates were—	Cháhi	Rs. 2-8 per acre
	Unirrigated	1-6 per acre.

The Cháhi area is little more than one-seventh of the whole, so that the unirrigated rate is the important one. The comparison with the assessment rates on the similar Khádar lands to the north (Delhi

Settlement Report, § 228) and south (Mathrá Report p 236) is as follows :—

Palwal.		Ballabgarh.		Kosí.	
Soil.	Rs.	Soil.	Rs.	Soil.	Rs.
Cháhi ...	2 8	Cháhi ...	2 12	Best outlying lands ...	2 8
Unirrigated ...	1 6	Loam ...	1 6	Ordinary outlying lands...	2 0
		Bhur ...	0 14	Bhur ...	1 0

The rates then are not higher than in the two neighbouring districts. Turning to the evidence given by rents we find that in 8 of the 12 villages in 1881-82, 1,925 acres held by cash-paying tenants-at-will, or more than a fourth of the total cultivated area, paid rents averaging Rs. 3·3 per acre, half of which would be Re. 1·9 against the average incident of revenue on cultivation at Settlement of Rs. 1·7. Here too we find proof that rents have risen, for in four villages at Settlement the average rent-rate was Rs. 2·8 per acre and now in those same villages it is Rs. 2·15. In 6 of the 12 villages the average rent-rate is more than double the incidence of the revenue on the cultivation at Settlement. So far then the rates seem decidedly light. But the area assessed as irrigable from wells was 1,191 acres, while the area actually irrigated was at Settlement measurements only 1,047 acres, last year 595, and this year 554 acres, and again the area assessed as cultivated was 8,379 acres, while last year only 6,874 acres, and this year 6,907 acres were cultivated. Much of this falling off is no doubt due to temporary causes, such as a failure of the Jamná floods, but probably the areas assessed were above the average areas irrigated and cultivated, and possibly the Jamná floods have been permanently reduced by the opening of the Agra Canal. Again, all the Khádar cultivated land was classified as *narmot* though some of it is *bhur* of an inferior quality, and yet it must be noted that even such *bhur* when inundated produces fair crops. If an allowance for these facts be made by reducing for excess estimate of Cháhi 300 acres at R. 1·2 and for excess estimate of cultivation 500 acres at Re. 1·6, this reduces the revenue-rate estimate by Rs. 1,025 from Rs. 13,072 to Rs. 12,047, while the actual jama is Rs. 12,029. There are also 3,244 acres of culturable land left unassessed. So that even making a liberal allowance for over-estimates, the circle as a whole would seem to be lightly assessed, especially considering the prevalent high cash-rents. In four villages however, in which the increase of assessment was great or there seemed doubt as to whether the resources had not been over-estimated, we have granted reductions of jama for Settlement amounting to Rs. 786, or 7 per cent. of the total assessment, which is thus reduced from Rs. 12,029 to Rs. 11,240. The

revenue-rates may now be considered to be as follows on the areas returned at Settlement.

Cháhí	...	1,191 acres @ Rs. 2-0	=	Rs. 2,382
Unirrigated	...	7,188 " " " 1-4	=	" 8,985
				Total Rs. 11,367

which gives a sufficiently approximate result.

The tract has suffered greatly since Settlement ; cultivation has fallen off from 8,379 acres to 6,874 last year and 6,907 this year, a decrease of 18 per cent. ; actual irrigation has fallen off from 1,047 acres to 595 and 554 or little more than half what it was eight years ago ; population from 6,295 in 1868 to 5,847 in 1881 and 5,736 now, and plough-cattle from 1,574 to 1,054 or by one-third ; while 29 acres have been sold, and mortgage, which before Settlement amounted to 675 acres, or 8 per cent. of the cultivated area, now amounts to 2,168 acres or 26 per cent. of the area. Almost all this mortgage is recorded in the revenue papers, and nearly two-thirds of it is in the hands of men who are not members of the village proprietary body. In the eight villages in which these signs of reduction of resources are most marked, or the increase of jama was greatest we have granted reductions for seven years which would have amounted to Rs. 1,142, but of this Rs. 178 is due from mortgagees, and the actual reduction of the revenue-roll, including the permanent reductions, is from Rs. 11,770 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,037 in 1883-84, that is, by Rs. 1,733 or 15 per cent. The remissions proposed for kharíf 1882 amount to Rs. 347.

(3) (See § § 124, 150, 158). There are 15 villages in Chak Khádar Bángar ; their former assessment was Rs. 22,837, the sanctioned rates would have given Rs. 30,501, and the actual assessment is Rs. 30,498, an increase of 33 per cent. The rates here applied were the same as those applied in the Bángar and Khádar circles and the same comparisons hold good ; only here the assessment is fully up to the revenue-rate estimate. Turning to the evidence given by the rents we find that in 12 villages in 1881-82 7,240 acres (more than a third of the whole cultivated area of the chak) paid cash-rents aggregating Rs. 24,285 and averaging Rs. 3-6 per acre, half of which would give Rs. 1-11 per acre against the incidence of Rs. 1-8 per acre of assessment on cultivation at Settlement. Rents here too have risen and the average rent per acre in 8 villages has increased from Rs. 3-2 at Settlement to Rs. 3-6 in 1881-82. The Cháhí area was over-estimated, for 2,970 acres were assessed as irrigable while only 1,693 acres were actually irrigated at Settlement, 1,467 last year, and 1,392 this year ; the cultivated area also may have been over-estimated, for 20,513 acres were assessed as cultivated while only 17,485 acres were cultivated last year and 17,469 this year. On the other hand there were 2,849

acres of culturable land left out of the revenue-rate estimate, and canal-irrigation has developed so that last year 1,939 acres were irrigated from the canal and this year 1,687 acres or a tenth of the whole cultivated area. To sum up then, considering especially the high rates of rent, the higher rates of assessment in neighbouring districts and the introduction of canal-irrigation, it seems that the assessment of Chak Khádar Bángar taken as a whole is not too severe. As however the increase in some villages was great, and there seems reason for the doubt that in some the resources may have been over-estimated, we have granted reduction for the term of Settlement in 8 of the 15 villages amounting to Rs. 1,261 or 4 per cent., which reduces the total assessment from Rs. 30,498 to Rs. 29,237. This latter sum may be considered as falling at the following revenue-rates on the area returned at Settlement.

Cháhi ...	...	2,970	acres	@	Rs. 2-4	=	Rs. 6,982
Chiknot and Narmot	12,726	"	"	"	1-7	=	18,294
Magdá ...	...	2,476	"	"	1-2	=	2,785
Bhur ...	...	2,409	"	"	10	=	1,506
Total							29,267

Cultivation has fallen off from 20,513 acres at Settlement to 17,485 last year (1881-82) and 17,469 this year, a decrease of 15 per cent. Irrigation from wells shows a decrease from 1,693 acres at Settlement to 1,467 last year and 1,392 this year, a falling off of 12 per cent. Population fell off from 16,795 in 1868 to 15,542 in 1881 (now returned at 14,181) or by 8 per cent.; plough-cattle from 2,860 at Settlement to 1,837 now, or by more than a third; 719 acres or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area has been sold since Settlement, and mortgages which before Settlement were returned at 523 acres are now given as 2,598 acres or 13 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Of this 2,021 acres are recorded as mortgaged in the revenue papers, and more than half of the mortgage is held by outsiders. On the other hand canal-irrigation has developed and the area irrigated was 1,939 acres last year, and 1,987 this year, or a tenth of the cultivated area. In consideration of these circumstances, and of the great increase in some villages, we have granted reductions for seven years in 11 villages which would have amounted to Rs. 2,514 or 9 per cent., but Rs. 309 of this will be realised from outsider mortgagees, and the actual reduction in the revenue-roll, including the permanent reduction, is Rs. 3,443 or 12 per cent. from Rs. 29,617 in 1882-83 to Rs. 26,174 in 1883-84. We have also recommended remissions for kharíf 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,517 or 5 per cent. of a year's jama.

(4.) (See § § 122, 151, 155). The former jama of the 21 villages forming Chak Bhuder was Rs. 11,020, the sanctioned revenue-rates gave Rs. 12,901, and the actual total jama of 1881-82 is Rs. 12,973, an increase of 18 per cent. The sanctioned rates compare as follows

Tahsil Palwal, Chak
Bhuder.

with those of the Zerkohi Chak in Ballabgarh which most nearly resembles this circle (Delhi Settlement Report, § § 224, 228.)

<i>Palwal Bhuder.</i>			<i>Ballabgarh Zerkohi</i>		
		Rs.			Rs.
Cháhi	...	2-8	Cháhi	...	2-12
Chiknot Narmot	...	1-4	Dákar Rauslí	...	1-6
Magdá		1			
Bhur		0-12	Bhur	...	0-12

The evidence given by rents is not so strong in this circle as in those already discussed, because first, the area paying cash-rents is not so large, and secondly, the soils differ more in quality. In 1881-82 in eight villages 1,258 acres (about one-ninth of the total cultivated area) paid rents averaging Rs. 1-15 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-1 and the bhur rate of 12 annas which applies to nearly half the total area. Cultivation was perhaps somewhat over-estimated, for while at Settlement 12,175 acres were returned as cultivated, last year (1881-82) only 11,122 acres were cultivated, and this year 10,390, a falling off of 9 and 16 per cent. respectively. But no doubt this decrease is in the poorest soils only, and there were 1,638 acres of culturable land left out of the revenue-rate estimate at Settlement. The Cháhi area was over-estimated, for while 1,144 acres were assessed at the Cháhi rate only 649 were actually irrigated at Settlement, 571 last year and 568 this year. Much of the bhur land assessed at 12 annas in this circle seems very inferior and unable to bear this assessment fairly. In consideration of these facts we have reduced for Settlement the jamas of 13 of the 21 villages, thus reducing the total jama of the whole circle from Rs. 12,973 to Rs. 12,252 by Rs. 721 or 6 per cent. The resulting jama may be considered as distributed by the following revenue-rates over the areas returned at Settlement.

Cháhi	...	1,144 acres	@	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2,431
Chiknot and Narmot	...	2,136 "	"	1-4	" 2,670
Magdá	...	3,741 "	"	1	" 3,741
Bhur	...	5,154 "	"	0-10	" 3,221

Total	12,175	12,063
-------	--------	--------

Cultivation in Chak Bhuder has fallen off from 12,175 acres at Settlement to 11,122 last year and 10,390 this year, or by 16 per cent. Irrigation from wells from 649 acres to 568 or by 12 per cent. Population from 6,680 in 1868 to 6,124 in 1881 (now returned as 5,973), or by 9 per cent. Plough-cattle from 1,152 at Settlement to 822, or by nearly one-third; 23 acres of land have been sold since Settlement; and mortgages, which before Settlement were returned as 21 acres, now cover 838 acres or 7 per cent. of the total cultivated area;—half of this mortgage is recorded in the revenue papers and nearly two-thirds of it is in the hands of outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years to 15 of the 21 villages amounting to Rs. 1,328

Chak Bhuder—temporary reductions.

or 11 per cent., and with the permanent reduction, bringing the revenue-roll of Rs. 12,655 in 1882-83 down to Rs. 10,641 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 2,014 or 16 per cent. We also recommend a remission for kharif 1882 of Rs. 2,299 or about one-sixth of a year's jama.

(5.) The nine villages in Chak Dahrl formerly paid a jama of Rs. 17,695. The sanctioned revenue-rates gave Rs. 17,567, and the actual total assessment of 1882-83 was Rs. 17,634 or a small reduction on the former demand. The rates compare as follows with those of the adjoining and similar Chak Dahrl of Ballabgarh (Delhi Settlement Report, § 228.)

<i>Palwal.</i>			<i>Ballabgarh.</i>		
		Rs.			Rs.
Cháhi ...	...	2-12	Cháhi ...	...	3
Dahrl ...	...	2-4	Dahrl ...	...	2-8
Chiknot and Narmot		1-5	Dákar and Rauslí		1-10
Magdá ...	...	1-1			
Bhur ...	...	0-13	Bhur ...	...	1

Only in two villages does land pay cash-rents, 364 acres paying an average of Rs. 2-13 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-8. Cultivation was perhaps a little over-estimated, for while at Settlement 11,845 acres were returned as cultivated, only 11,155 were cultivated last year and 10,939 this year. The Cháhi area was over-estimated, for while 1,855 acres were assessed at the Cháhi rate, only 1,136 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 937 last year and 1,087 this year. The Dahrl area of 1,683 acres was perhaps over-estimated, at all events during the past few years much of this has not been regularly flooded; but Mr. Channing noted that the Dahrl area was not under-stated. The jama however was not increased, and as compared with the rates and the prevailing rents in adjoining circles the rates are not too high for such soils. We have granted in three villages reductions for term of Settlement which bring the total assessment down from Rs. 17,634 to 17,270 by Rs. 364 or 2 per cent. I should distribute this over the areas recorded at Settlement at the following rates:—

Cháhi ...	...	1,855 acres @	2-8	=	Rs. 4,638
Dahrl ...	...	1,683 "	2-2	=	" 3,576
Chiknot and Narmot ...	...	2,354 "	1-7	=	" 3,384
Magdá ...	...	3,143 "	1-2	=	" 3,536
Bhur ...	...	2,810 "	0-12	=	" 2,107
Total	...	11,845			17,241

Cultivation has fallen off from 11,845 acres at Settlement to 11,155 acres last year (1881-82) and 10,939 acres this year or by 8 per cent. Irrigation from wells shows a decrease from 1,136 acres at Chak Dahrl—temporary reductions.

Settlement to 937 last year and 1,087 this year or 5 per cent. ; population from 8,141 in 1868 to 7,581 in 1881 (now returned as 7,270), or 7 per cent. Plough-cattle from 1,538 at Settlement to 1,277 or by one-sixth. 33 acres have been sold since Settlement ; and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned as 158 acres, is now given as 954 acres, or 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area, of which 805 acres are recorded as mortgaged and two-thirds is held by outsiders.

These figures do not indicate such a falling-off in resources as in the other circles, and the assessment was not increased in this circle. We have granted reductions for seven years in six villages which, with the permanent reduction, bring the revenue-roll from Rs. 17,231 in 1882-83 down to Rs. 15,828 in 1883-84, a reduction of Rs. 1,403 or 9 per cent. We also recommend a remission of Rs. 1,181 for kharif 1882.

(6.) (See §§ 165, 189, 195). The former jama of the 89 villages in Chak Punáhána was Rs. 56,120, the sanctioned rates gave an assessment of Rs. 78,290, but the actual total assessment of 1882-83 was only Rs. 76,123, an increase of 36 per cent. on the former demand. The circle greatly resembles the adjoining Chaks Bángar of Palwal and of Kosi, whose circumstances and assessments have already been fully discussed. The soils are very similar, 69 per cent. of the Punáhána circle being *narmot* similar to that of the Palwal Bángar which was assessed at Re. 1-6 per acre, and to the outlying loam of the Kosi Bángar assessed at Rs. 2 per acre ; and the rate on this soil here is only Re. 1-4, partly in order to make allowance for the improvident character of the Meos, who own almost the whole of the tract. With such strong evidence as that given in Palwal as to the lightness of the rate of Re. 1-6 as applied to such soils, it may be assumed that Re. 1-4 is light enough here. There is not nearly such strong evidence given by the rents in this tract, for by far the greater part of the land is either cultivated by the owners themselves, or by tenants paying at the same rate as the owners only the Government demand on the land they cultivate. However, according to the patwáris' returns in 1881-82, 11,384 acres (or 19 per cent. of the cultivated area of the circle) held by tenants-at-will in 60 villages paid cash-rents, amounting to Rs. 26,330 and averaging Rs. 2-5 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-4 on cultivation. The incidence of the revenue is therefore little more than half the rent-rate as given by these figures ; but much of this land pays rents determined by custom and much below a true competition rent, and if due allowance be made for this and for the fact that the tenants-at-will generally hold inferior land, the rents may be taken as supporting the assessment as not being above half-net-assets. In 28 villages the average rent-rate of the village is at least double the average incidence of its jama on cultivation. However, here too the well-irrigation was over-estimated. The area assessed at the Cháhi rate was 3,984 acres, while at Settlement only 894 acres were actually

irrigated, last year 1,856 acres, and this year 1,788. The introduction of the canal which irrigated 2,297 acres last year and 2,414 acres this year makes up somewhat for this deficiency, but we may on this account take off Rs. 2,500 on 2,000 acres over-assessed as Cháhi at Re. 1-4 per acre, the difference between the Cháhi and Narmot Bárání rates. Cultivation also was perhaps somewhat over-estimated, for while 60,406 acres were assessed at Settlement as cultivated, only 56,035 acres were cultivated last year and 57,926 acres this year; 1,981 acres culturable waste were left out of account at Settlement, but we may take off 2,000 acres at the bhur rate of 14 annas per acre, a reduction of Rs. 1,750. Striking on these grounds Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,750 off the revenue-rate estimate, we reduce it to Rs. 74,040, while the actual assessment is only Rs. 76,123, or less than 3 per cent. above the amended revenue-rate estimate. It appears then that the circle as a whole can scarcely be called over-assessed, but in 45 of the villages we have, in consideration of the great increase or of a doubt as to whether the resources were not over-estimated, granted reductions amounting to Rs. 3,112, or 4 per cent., thus reducing the total assessment from Rs. 76,123 to Rs. 73,011, or less than the amended estimate. This sum I would distribute as follows over the areas returned at Settlement :—

						Rs.
Cháhi	...	3,984	acres	@	Rs. 1-12	= 6,972
Dahrl	...	568	"	"	" 1-8	= 858
Chiknot and						
Narmot	...	44,057	"	"	" 1-4	= 55,071
Magdá	...	7,870	"	"	" 1-1	= 8,362
Bhúr	...	3,785	"	"	" 0-8	= 1,892
Total	...	60,264				73,149

Cultivation in Chak Punáhána fell off from 60,406 acres at Settlement to 56,035 last year, or by 7 per cent., but this year is returned at 57,926, or only 4 per cent. below the area returned at Settlement. Population fell off from 45,352 in 1868 to 38,705 in 1881, or by 14 per cent. (it is now returned at 36,772); and plough-cattle from 7,620 at Settlement to 4,767, or by more than a third: 71 acres have been sold since Settlement; and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at 4,761 acres or 8 per cent. of the cultivation, is now returned at 12,239 acres, or 20 per cent. of the cultivated area, two-thirds of this being recorded in the revenue papers and two-thirds being held by outsiders. On the other hand, actual irrigation from wells has increased since Settlement from 894 acres to 1,856 last year and 1,788 this year, and the Agrá Canal irrigated 2,297 acres last year and 2,414 acres this year, or 4 per cent. of the cultivation. Remissions amounting to one-fifth of a year's jama were granted between 1877 and 1882. Allowing for all these facts and for the great increase in some villages, we have granted further reductions for seven years in 56 villages amounting to 11 per cent.

of the assessment, and with the permanent reduction causing a decrease of the revenue-roll from Rs. 73,682 in 1882-83 to Rs. 63,087 in 1883-84, *i.e.*, by Rs. 10,595 or 13 per cent. We have also recommended remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 16,997, or 23 per cent. of a year's jama.

(7.) (See §§ 161, 183 and 192.) The 31 villages of Chak Landohá formerly paid a jama of Rs. 47,852, the sanctioned rates gave an assessment of Rs. 53,296, and the actual total assessment is Rs. 51,526, an increase of 8 per cent. The sanctioned soil rates and the average incidence are higher in this Chak than in any other in the district, but there can be no doubt that it enjoys exceptional advantages, and fortunately the area paying cash-rents is large enough to afford some evidence as to the pitch of the assessment. In 1881-82, 6,015 acres or one-fourth of the total cultivated area of the Chak were returned in 16 villages as paying cash rents aggregating Rs. 23,548 and averaging Rs. 3-15 per acre, half of which would be Rs. 2 per acre, or equal to the average incidence of the assessment on cultivation. No doubt in a circle like this where the different soils vary greatly in value average rates are not such good measures as in circles like Chaks Bāngar and Punáhāna where so much of the soil is of the same description, but still the areas are so large that the averages given may be taken as approximately a fair measure of the whole. One large village Dohá, owned by a single non-resident family and assessed at Rs. 6,500 (the circle rates gave Rs. 6,941), showed a rent-roll last year of Rs. 11,056, of which more than Rs. 10,000 were realised, and in this village the average rent has risen from Rs. 2-14 per acre at Settlement to Rs. 3-10 last year. If such a large rent can be levied in a bad year, the jama cannot be much above half the average net profits. In ten villages the average rent-rate is at least double the incidence of the assessment. In the adjoining and similar Rámgarh tahsil of the Alwar State the rent-rates were found at Settlement to be as follows (*Alwar Gazetteer*, p. 187) per acre :—

		Irrigated varies		Unirrigated varies	
		From	To	From	To
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class	...	6-6	9-10	1-10	4-13
2nd class	...	4-6	9-10	1-10	4-0
3rd class	...	4-0	8-0	1-10	2-13

These figures halved will support the sanctioned revenue-rates for Chak Landohá; and in Alwar the assessment is generally two-thirds of the estimated rent. So far then as the evidence regarding rents goes, it would seem to show that the assessment is not above half-net-assets. It is to be noted too that in 14 villages the jama was not increased by more than 5 per cent. and that the increase on the whole Chak amounted to only 8 per cent. In some respects, however, the resources of the tract were over-estimated. Cultivation was assessed at 25,950 acres, while last year only 23,348 acres were cultivated and this year 23,294. Some of the *bhúr* also is too inferior a soil to pay the high rate of Re. 1-2 per acre. The Cháhí area was assessed at 3,112 acres, while only 1,522 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 1,142 acres last year and 940 acres this year. Some of the land classed as *dahri* also (8,147 acres) is irrigated only in years of good flood. Yet there can be no doubt that much of the falling-off in cultivation and irrigation is only temporary and due to the bad seasons and the want of cattle. The area returned as irrigated is 11 per cent. less than the area so returned at the previous Settlement (§ § 178, 179), and special care was taken not to over-estimate the *dahri* lands of each village. The ease with which *kachcha* wells can be made in a great part of the tract also increases greatly the value of the land. If we reduce the revenue-rate estimate by—

1,500	acres <i>cháhl</i>	at	Re. 1	=	Re. 1,500
1,000	" <i>dahri</i>	"	" 0-12	=	" 750
2,000	" <i>bhúr</i>	"	" 1-2	=	" 2,250
Total					4,500

we leave it at Rs. 48,796 or 5 per cent. below the present jama. We have made allowance for possible over-estimates in 28 of the 31 villages of the circle and granted them reductions for Settlement amounting to Rs. 3,742 or 7 per cent. and reducing the jama from Rs. 51,526 to Rs. 47,784 or less than the previous jama. This sum I would distribute at the following rates over the soils returned at Settlement.

Cháhi	3,112	@	Rs. 3-0	per acre	=	Rs. 9,336
Dahri ...	8,147	"	" 2-4	"	=	" 18,331
Chiknot and						
Narmot	7,243	"	" 1-10	"	=	" 11,771
Magdá	3,523	"	" 1-6	"	=	" 4,844
Bhur	3,900	"	" 0-14	"	=	" 3,412
Total	25,925					Rs. 47,694

Cultivation in Chak Landohá has fallen off from 25,950 acres at Settlement to 23,348 last year and 23,294 this year, a decrease of 10 per cent., chiefly however in the poorer soils. Irrigation from wells has fallen off from 1,522 acres at Settlement to 1,142 last year and 940 this year, a decrease of 38 per cent.; this decrease

Chak Landohá—temporary reductions.

is partly owing to the loss of cattle, and partly, this year at least, to the favourable floods which made it less necessary to use the wells. Population fell off from 19,858 in 1868 to 16,593 in 1881 (now returned at 14,657), a decrease of 16 per cent. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 3,188 at Settlement to 2,003, or by more than one-third. (Excluding Dohá which is exceptional) 93 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned as 3,942 acres, or 15 per cent. of the cultivated area, is now returned as 7,221 acres or 29 per cent., of which four-fifths is recorded in the revenue papers, and two-thirds is in the hands of outsiders. Remissions have already been granted amounting since Settlement to about a third of a year's jama. With regard to these signs of temporary distress, we have reduced the assessment of 21 villages for seven years by what would have been Rs. 4,022 or 9 per cent. of the total, but of this Rs. 1,024 are realisable from mortgagees and the actual reduction in the revenue-roll including the permanent reduction amounts to Rs. 6,680 or 13 per cent., bringing the revenue-roll down from Rs. 50,343 in 1882-83 to Rs. 43,663 in 1883-84. We have also proposed remissions for kharif 1882, amounting to Rs. 6,800, or 13 per cent. of a year's jama.

I may note here that in April 1879, after an inspection of all the villages of Chak Landohá, I submitted a detailed report on the condition of the circle, and urged that what was wanted was not reduction for the term of Settlement, but immediate relief, and a more elastic system of collection of the revenue. I recommended the remission of almost all the balances then amounting to Rs. 13,706 or a fourth of a year's revenue, and the reduction for five years of some jamas to the total amount of Rs. 2,200. A considerable proportion of the balances was remitted, but it was not thought that a sufficient case had been made out for reduction in Chak Landohá, except in one village in which a reduction of assessment of Rs. 60 was granted for term of Settlement. Some small reductions for the term of Settlement were similarly granted in other villages in neighbouring Chaks. My report, which is now in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, gives a full account of the condition of each village in the south of the Firozpur valley in March 1879, and may be useful as showing the state of these villages after two very bad years. Except that mortgage has increased, the tract seems on the whole better off now than it was then; but that was an exceptionally bad year.

(8.) (See §§ 162, 183, 192.) The 28 villages in Chak Mándikherá formerly paid a jama of Rs. 31,500, the sanctioned rates gave a jama of Rs. 26,220, and the total assessment is Rs. 27,884, a reduction of 11 per cent., reductions having been granted in 19 of the 28 villages. The only difference between the rates in this Chak, and those of Chak Landohá is in the *dahrl* rate which is Rs. 2 against Rs. 2-8 in Chak

Tahsil Firozpur, Chak
Mándikherá.

Landohá. I am inclined to think that Mr. Channing in his Assessment Report under-estimated the Mándikherá Chak as compared with the Landohá Chak, and especially the *dahrl*; and he himself in his detailed village assessments assessed Chak Landohá much below rates and Chak Mándikherá much above rates, thus practically eliminating the distinction he had made. It is true that the original Landohá floods do not often reach farther north than Sákra, but the Landohá supplies only a part of the moisture which benefits the Mándikherá villages. Even should none of the Landohá floods reach so far, the rainfall of the whole Ferozpur valley, an area of 150 square miles, must (so much of it as does not sink into the ground) flow over Chak Mándikherá on its way to the low country about Sangel and Bajherá; and as the greater part of Chak Mándikherá is low-lying, the soil even when not directly flooded seems to be kept moist by percolation from the higher parts of the valley and seldom to suffer from drought, so that even in these last few years these villages have seldom failed in getting a crop. Much of the land entered as *bárdni* is a good moist valuable soil. Some of these lands pay very high rents, and about Naginá Rs. 8 per acre is a common rent, and when rents are taken in kind, as is also usual, half the gross produce is the general rate. In 1881-82, 2,499 acres in 23 villages, or a sixth of the total cultivated area of the Chak, paid rents aggregating Rs. 15,263 and averaging Rs. 6-1 per acre, or more than three times the incidence of Re. 1-14 per acre. In this circle the prevalent soils do not vary greatly in value and an all-round average is a good measure of the whole. In 22 villages the average rent is more than double the incidence, and in 12 it is more than three times the incidence. Cultivation was hardly over-estimated, for 14,811 acres only were assessed as cultivated, while 14,534 acres were cultivated last year and 14,469 acres this year. The Cháhi area was over-estimated, for the area assessed was 936 acres, while the area actually irrigated was 611 acres at Settlement, 579 acres last year and 488 acres this year; the rate on Cháhi too seems high. But the evidence of the rents seems strong enough to show that the assessment of the tract as a whole might perhaps have been fairly left as it was instead of being reduced 11 per cent. In ten villages, however, in which the jama seemed to have been increased without good ground, or the Cháhi had been much over-estimated, or the incidence seemed high as compared with neighbouring villages, we have granted reductions for the term of Settlement amounting to Rs. 801 or 3 per cent, thus reducing the total assessment from Rs. 27,884 to Rs. 27,083. This sum I would distribute at the following rates over the soils returned at Settlement :—

Cháhi	...	...	936 acres	@ Rs. 3-0	...	Rs. 2,808
Dahrl	...	...	3,546 "	" " 2-4	...	" 7,979
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	5,655 "	" " 1-13	...	" 10,279
Magdá	...	...	2,824 "	" " 1-7	...	" 4,060
Bhur	...	...	1,846 "	" " 1-1	...	" 1,961

TOTAL	...	14,807 acres.		Rs. 27,057
-------	-----	---------------	--	------------

* 9

Cultivation in Chak Mándikherá has fallen off from 14,811 acres at Settlement to 14,534 acres last year and 14,469 acres this year, a decrease of 3 per cent. only. Irrigation shows a decrease from 611 acres at Settlement to 579 acres last year and 488 acres this year or 20 per cent. Population actually increased from 13,155 in 1868 to 13,908 in 1881 (it is now returned at 11,787) or 5 per cent. The density of population per square mile of total area is higher here than in any other part of the district, being 548, or nearly as high as that of Jalandhar and Amritsar, while the density for Gurgáon district is only 331. Plough-cattle are reported to have fallen off from 2,238 at Settlement to 1,339, or by 40 per cent., but this must be a great exaggeration. 105 acres have been sold since Settlement. The worst sign in this circle is the mortgages. Before Settlement these were reported as amounting to 3,769 acres or a fourth of the total cultivated area, now they cover 6,959 acres or nearly half the whole area, almost all being recorded in the revenue papers, and three-fifths being held by outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years in ten villages, especially in those showing large increases of mortgage, which with the permanent reductions reduce the Revenue-roll from Rs. 27,217 in 1882-83 to Rs. 25,765 in 1883-84 by Rs. 1,452 or 5 per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement amounting to a twelfth of a year's jama, and we recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 2,124, or 8 per cent. of a year's jama.

(9.) (See §§ 163, 187, 193). The 23 villages of Chak Chiknot formerly paid a jama of Rs. 23,006, including about Rs. 2,000 on the portions of Múlthán and Khánpur Nuh now under fluctuating assessment, so that Rs. 21,000 may be taken as the former jama of the area now under fixed assessment; the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 28,272, but the actual assessment is only 25,958, an increase of 23 per cent. on the former jama. Cash rents are not very common in this tract, but last year in 7 villages 728 acres or 4 per cent. of the total cultivated area paid rents aggregating Rs. 3,681 or Rs. 5 per acre, while the average incidence of the whole Chak is only Re. 1-7 or less than one-third of the average rent, and in each of these seven villages the average rent is more than double the average incidence. Cultivation was somewhat over-estimated, for the area assessed was 17,351 acres, while last year 15,429 acres were cultivated and this year 16,181 acres. The Cháhi area too was over-estimated, having been assessed at 334 acres, while only 132 acres were actually irrigated at Settlement, 112 last year and 108 this year. Some of the land recorded as *dahrl* has not been flooded for the last five years. Yet the assessment of the circle as a whole is so much below the revenue-rate estimate and below half the rent-rate that it can hardly be considered too high. Chak Chiknot may be divided into two parts separated from each other by the Kotlá band

(See § 168). The villages outside the *band*, i.e., to the south-east of it, such as Marorá, Sukhpurí, &c., like those of Chak Mándí-kherá, receive the whole of the surplus waters of the Landohá and of the Firozpur valley on their way to the low ground about Sangel, and seem seldom to fail in getting sufficient moisture either from flood or percolation: while the villages inside the *band*, between it and the Kotlá jhíl, are prevented by the *band* from benefiting by these floods, and having only the rainfall of the limited area within the *band* to depend on are apt to receive less moisture than is necessary for the cultivation of their hard soil. Some of the latter villages have suffered much in this way during the past dry years. Arrangements which have lately been made to admit to their lands by a canal-head placed in the Kotlá *band* some portion of the floods from the south, may perhaps benefit them in future. The sanctioned rates are not at all too high for the villages outside the *band*, but some of those inside the *band* have found their jamas, though much below circle-rates, too heavy for them during the past few years; notably Gohána, which had broken down altogether. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in 12 villages of the Chak amounting to Rs. 1,174 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total assessment which is reduced from Rs. 25,958 to Rs. 24,784. This sum I would distribute over the Settlement areas at the following rates:—

Chahi	...	331	@	Rs. 1-12 per acre	=	Rs. 579
Dahri	...	7,029	" "	1-10 "	=	" 11,421
Chiknot and Narmot		8,557	" "	1-6 "	=	" 11,766
Magda	...	880	" "	1-0 "	=	" 810
Bhur	...	585	" "	0-8 "	=	" 293
Total		17,311				Rs. 24,869

Cultivation has fallen off from 17,351 acres at Settlement to 15,429 last year and 16,181 this year, a decrease of 11 per cent. last year and 7 per cent. this year. Irrigation has fallen off from 132 acres at Settlement to 112 last year and 108 this year. Population slightly increased from 10,564 in 1868 to 10,666 in 1881 (it is now returned as 8,558, but must be much more, though it probably has fallen off in Gohána and other villages within the *band*). Plough-cattle have fallen off from 2,197 at Settlement to 1,535 or by nearly one-third, 18 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which was returned before Settlement as 3,753 acres or one-fifth of the cultivated area, is now given as 6,473 or more than a third of the area, of which five-sixths is recorded in the revenue papers and nearly two-thirds is in the hands of outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years to 15 villages whose resources seem reduced, amounting with the permanent reductions to Rs. 3,097 or 12 per cent. and reducing the revenue-roll from Rs. 25,375 in 1882-83 to Rs. 22,278 in 1883-84.

Chak Chiknot—temporary reductions.

Remissions amounting to two-thirds of a year's jama have already been granted since Settlement. We recommend remissions for *kharif* 1882 amounting to Rs. 5,472 or nearly a fifth of a year's jama.

(10.) (See §§ 164, 188, 194). The 58 villages of Chak Bhuder formerly paid a jama of Rs. 44,438, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 49,511, and the total assessment is Rs. 49,042, an increase of 10 per cent. In 1881-82 in 22 villages, 5,186 acres or about one-seventh of the total cultivated area of the Chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 12,917 and averaging Rs. 2-8 per acre, half of which gives exactly Re. 1-4, the average incidence of the assessment on the total cultivated area of the Chak. In this tract, however, the values of the different soils vary so much that an average of this sort is no true measure of the whole circle; still it is evidence so far as it goes in support of the assessment. The area under cultivation in this circle was much over-estimated; it was assessed at 38,927 acres, while the area cultivated last year was only 32,609, and this year 31,072 acres, so that 6,000 acres or 16 per cent. of the total area assessed as cultivated has been out of cultivation for two years. This consists chiefly of the poor sandy soil along both sides of the eastern range of hills, a very inferior *bhur*, great tracts of which are now covered with high *kans* and *jhund* grass, so that it seems hardly worth cultivating at all. Probably the falling out of cultivation of this sand does not lessen greatly the produce of the tract, but it seems to have been over-assessed at 14 annas, as Mr. Channing himself now admits. The *bhur* of the villages about Ulahtá however on the west side of the valley near the Kotlá jhil is a very productive lowlying moist soil, though sandy, and can well pay even a higher rate than 14 annas. Besides, a good deal of this 6,000 acres is probably only temporarily out of cultivation. The Chahi area too was over-estimated, for it was assessed at 3,881 acres, while only 2,194 were actually irrigated at Settlement, 2,563 last year and 2,088 this year. Here too, however, there are indications that had the loss in bullocks been less serious, a far larger area would have been irrigated. Allowing for these over-estimates and for the increase in some villages, we have reduced the jama for the term of Settlement in 45 villages by Rs. 3,910 or 8 per cent. from Rs. 49,042 to Rs. 45,132, or only Rs. 694 above the former jama.

This sum I would distribute at the following rates over the areas returned at Settlement:—

Chahí	...	...	3,881	acres @	2-12	=	Rs. 10,673
Dahí	...	...	2,387	" "	2-4	=	" 5,371
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	3,750	" "	1-10	=	" 6,094
Magda	...	...	5,609	" "	1-4	=	" 7,311
Bhur {	In the Ulahta group	...	3,337	" "	1-1	=	" 3,546
	elsewhere	...	19,963	" "	0-10	=	" 12,477
Total	...	...	38,927				Rs. 45,172

Cultivation in Chak Bhuder has fallen off from 38,927 acres at Settlement to 32,609 acres last year and 31,072 this year, a decrease of 20 per cent., but almost the whole area out of cultivation is inferior *bhūr* and if assessed at 10 annas represents only 10 per cent. of the revenue-paying cultivation of the chak. Irrigation from wells is the same this year as at Settlement and last year the irrigated area was actually larger. Population fell off from 33,043 in 1868 to 30,726 in 1881 (it is now returned at 27,228) or by 7 per cent. Cattle have fallen off from 4,427 at Settlement to 2,758 or by more than a third. 401 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at 3,354 acres or 9 per cent. of the total cultivated area, is now given as 8,843 acres or nearly a fourth of the whole cultivated area, of which three-fourths is recorded in the revenue papers, and nearly three-fourths is held by outsiders. We have granted further reductions for seven years in 36 villages amounting to 9 per cent. of the assessment, and with the permanent reduction causing a decrease in the rent-roll from Rs. 47,144 in 1882-83 to Rs. 39,174 in 1883-84, *i.e.*, by Rs. 7,970 or 17 per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement amounting to nearly half-a-year's *jama*. We recommend remissions for *khari* 1882 amounting to Rs. 13,347 or a fourth of a year's *jama*.

(II.) (See §§ 222 and 223). Fifteen villages assessed in Chaks Bāngar and Dahri of tahsil Nuh were afterwards transferred to tahsil Firozpur and may be considered a Chak by themselves. Their former *jama* was Rs. 5,841, the rates sanctioned for those circles would have given Rs. 9,532 (after deducting that part of Jalālpur whose assessment is fluctuating) and the total fixed assessment is now Rs. 8,030, an increase of 38 per cent. Last year (1881-82) 1,152 acres in ten villages or more than a seventh of the total cultivated area paid cash-rents averaging Rs. 2-3 per acre or more than double the average incidence of the Chak which is Re. 1-1; as a good deal of the land paying rents is among the worst in the Chak, this evidence so far as it goes supports the assessment. In six villages the average rent is more than double the incidence. Cultivation may have been over-estimated, for the area assessed was 7,475 acres, while last year 6,949 acres only were cultivated and this year 6,944. The Chāhi area was over-estimated, for 203 acres were assessed as Chāhi, while only 25 were irrigated at Settlement, 63 last year and 77 this year. But even if we take off on these accounts 150 acres Chāhi @ 1-8 = Rs. 225 and 500 acres *bhūr* at 0-10-6 = Rs. 328, it only reduces the revenue-rate estimate to Rs. 8,979, while the actual *jama* is only Rs. 8,030. The rates however are rather high and the increase was great, and in five villages whose resources seemed in some respects to have been over-estimated we granted reductions for the term of Settlement amounting to Rs. 201 or 3 per cent., and reduc-

Tahsil Firozpur—villages transferred from Nuh.

ing the total assessment from Rs. 8,030 to Rs. 7,829. This sum I would distribute at the following rates on the areas returned at Settlement :—

Cháhf ...	...	203 acres @	Re. 1-8	=	Rs. 304
Dahrf ...	...	509 " "	" 1-3	=	" 6,268
Chiknot and Narmot...	4,769	" "	" 0-12	=	" 1,009
Magda ...	1,345	" "	" 0-6	=	" 243
Bhur ...	649	" "			
Total ...	7,475	"			Rs. 7,824

In this Chak cultivation has fallen off from 7,475 acres at Settlement to 6,949 last year and 6,944 this year, or by 7 per cent. Irrigation from wells has increased from 25 acres at Settlement to 63 last year and 77 this year. Population fell off from 4,629 in 1868 to 3,744 in 1881, but is now returned at 3,962, a decrease of 14 per cent. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 708 to 547, or by nearly one-fourth, six acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at 317 acres or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area is now given as 1,720 acres or nearly one-fourth of the whole area ; and of this nearly two-thirds are recorded in the revenue records and two-thirds are held by outsiders. The increase of assessment in some villages was great and sudden. In consideration of these facts we have granted a further reduction for seven years in ten villages amounting to 10 per cent. of the total jama of the Chak, and with the permanent reduction, reducing the revenue-roll from Rs. 7,852 in 1882-83 to Rs. 6,885 in 1883-84, that is, by Rs. 967 or 12 per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement equal to 20 per cent. of a year's jama, and we recommend remissions from kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,750 or a fourth of a year's jama.

For the whole tahsil of Firozpur the reduction sanctioned last year on Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhyá Parshád's report amounted to Rs. 5,832 for the term of Settlement and (including this) a reduction for different short periods amounting to Rs. 27,880. As directed in the general instructions we have revised these proposals in the direction of greater liberality, and the resulting reductions now recommended for the whole tahsil amount to Rs. 12,940 for the term of Settlement and (including this) to a reduction of the revenue-roll for seven years by Rs. 30,761.

(12) (See § § 198, 217, 222). The 98 villages of the Bángar of tahsil Nuh formerly paid a jama of Rs. 91,373, the sanctioned revenue-rates gave Rs. 1,06,762, and the actual assessment is Rs. 1,04,692, an increase of 29 per cent. The circle is very similar to the Bángar Chak of Palwal and the Punáhána Chak which adjoin it to the east and south ; and indeed all three circles, with the Bángar Chaks of Ballabgarh and Kosí, form one great tract characterised by the prevalence

of the fertile loam here known as *narmot*. This soil forms three-fourths of the cultivated area of the Núh Bángar, and the rate sanctioned for irrigated *narmot* in this Chak is Re. 1-4 per acre against the Re. 1-4 rate in Chak Punáhána and Re. 1-6 in the Palwal Bángar. I have already in discussing those circles adduced reasons, chiefly founded on the prevalent rents and on a comparison with the rates in Ballabgarh and Kosí, for believing that those rates are not too high for the unirrigated *narmot* of Palwal and Punáhána, and those reasons also go to show that the rate of Re. 1-4 is not too high for the exactly similar *narmot* of the Núh Bángar. Turning to the Chak itself we find that last year in 35 villages 7,315 acres or 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the Chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 14,479 and averaging Rs. 2 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-4. But here also much of the land paying cash rents is the inferior *bhúr* and the average rent of such lands is no true measure of the capabilities of the tract. Moreover, many of the rents are customary rents determined only to a small extent by competition, yet showing a decided tendency to rise, for at Settlement (about 1874) in 25 villages 6,164 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-10 per acre, and last year in the same villages 6,123 acres paid rents averaging Rs. 2 per acre. In 25 villages last year the average rent-rate was at least double the incidence of the revenue on cultivation. The rents thus give some support to the assessment. In 12 villages too, jamas higher than those given by the rates had already been paid for years without much sign of over-assessment. In some respects however the resources of the Chak may have been over-estimated. Cultivation was assessed at 85,543 acres, while last year only 80,193 acres were cultivated and this year only 81,367; on the other hand the rate of 10½ annas per acre on *bhúr* was perhaps low enough to allow for some of it falling now and then out of cultivation. The Cháhi area was assessed at 4,335 acres, while only 1,408 acres were actually irrigated at Settlement, 1,613 last year and 1,606 this year. On the other hand 9,974 acres were irrigated from the Agrá Canal last year and 12,145 this year. If, however, we deduct from the revenue-rate estimate 3,000 acres *bhúr* @ 10½ annas = Rs. 1,969, and 2,000 acres Cháhi @ Re. 1-8 = Rs. 3,000, we leave the rate-estimate at Rs. 1,01,793 or about 3 per cent. below the present assessment. Making allowances for possible over-estimates and for great increases in individual villages, we have granted reductions for the term of Settlement in 53 villages amounting to Rs. 4,191 or 4 per cent., and reducing the total assessment from Rs. 1,04,692 to Rs. 1,00,501. This sum I would distribute as follows over the soils returned at Settlement :—

Chahi ...	... 4,335 acres	@ Re. 1-12	= Rs. 7,586
Dahri ...	... 41 "	} " " 1-4	= " 80,275
Chiknot ...	... 2,167 "		
Narmot ...	... 62,012 "		
Magda ...	... 9,940 "	" " 1-0	= " 9,940
Bhur ...	... 7,048 "	" " 0-6	= " 2,643
<hr/>			
Total ...	85,543		Rs. 1,00,444

Cultivation has fallen off from 85,543 acres at Settlement to 80,193 last year and 81,367 this year, a decrease of 5 per cent. Population fell off from 58,338 in 1868 to 46,452 in 1881, and is now returned as 47,937, a decrease of 18 per cent. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 11,255 to 7,401 or by one-third. On the other hand well-irrigation has increased from 1,408 acres at Settlement to 1,613 acres last year and 1,606 this year, and the Agrá Canal irrigated 9,974 acres last year, and this year 12,145 acres or 14 per cent. of the cultivated area: 214 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 3,756 acres or 4 per cent. of the area is now returned as 11,601 acres or 14 per cent., almost all recorded, and much more than half in the hands of outsiders. The increase of assessment was 29 per cent. This tract suffered very much from the fever epidemic of 1878 and 1879, and last one-fifth of its population between 1868 and 1881, but is now recovering. Making allowance in the individual villages for all these signs of weakness, we have granted further reduction for seven years in 76 villages amounting to 10 per cent. of the assessment of the Chak and with the permanent reduction causing a decrease in the revenue-roll from Rs. 1,02,547 in 1882-83 to Rs. 88,651 in 1883-84, a decrease of Rs. 13,896 or 13½ per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement amounting to about a sixth of a year's *jama*. We recommend remissions in *kharif* 1882 amounting to Rs. 29,554 or more than a fourth of a year's revenue.

(13.) (See § § 199, 216, 223). The 106 villages of Chak Dahr formerly paid a *jama* of Rs. 97,810; of this some Rs. 5,000 may be taken as the *jama* of the Kotlá jhíl now under fluctuating assessment, leaving about Rs. 93,000 as the former *jama* of the area now under fixed assessment. The sanctioned rates gave on this area a *jama* of Rs. 1,16,097, and the actual total assessment is Rs. 1,15,097, an increase of 24 per cent. In this circle there is very little land held by tenants-at-will paying cash-rents, and the rents paid are to a great extent customary rents only. Last year (1881-82) in 32 villages 3,106 acres or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 7,810 and averaging Rs. 2-8 per acre, while the average incidence on the cultivation of the Chak is Re. 1-7 or little more than half the average rent. In ten villages the incidence is not more than half the rent-rate. Rents are rising, for at Settlement in 18 villages 1,535 acres paid rents averaging Rs. 2 per acre and last year in the same villages 1,641 acres paid rents averaging Rs. 2-10. In this circle, however, there has probably been an over-estimate of the resources in some respects. Cultivation was assessed at 77,144 acres, while last year only 65,429 acres were cultivated and this year 67,771 acres. It is probable too that, notwithstanding the care taken not to over-estimate the *dahri*, the area assessed at *dahri* rates is greater than the area flooded on an aver-

Tahsil Nuh, Chak Dahr—permanent reductions.

age of years. The Cháhi area too was assessed at 2,721 acres, while only 598 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 1,296 last year and 817 this year, but the area is small and the rate so low that this makes little difference in the total of the circle. It is noteworthy that Mr. Channing's calculations seemed to justify rates of Rs. 2-2 per acre on *dahri*, Rs. 1-8 on *chiknot* and *narmot*, and Re. 0-12-0 on *bhur*, and he proposed these rates, but they were reduced by the Commissioner to Rs. 2, Re. 1-6-6 and Re. 0-10-6 respectively; and that 23 villages had previously been paying higher jamas than those given by these rates. We have made full allowance for possible over-estimates in individual villages and have reduced the jama for the term of Settlement in 99 villages (including Rs. 1,110 in the two villages brought under fluctuating assessment (see § 62) by Rs. 11,861 or 10 per cent. of the assessment of the Chak, which is thus reduced from Rs. 1,15,097 to Rs. 1,03,236. This large reduction is due to the possible over-estimate of the highly assessed *dahri* and to the fact that in the south of the tract a large area of *dahri* and *báráni narmot* is out of cultivation, and although Mr. Channing assessed those villages below rates (§ 223) perhaps even his reduced rates are too high for such bleak soil, so apt to suffer from want of sufficient moisture and to fall out of cultivation. This applies especially to the country within the Chandainí cut and the Kotlá *band*, which prevent the floods from passing over those villages to the Kotlá *jhíl* and deprive the soil of its natural moisture. Some of the villages in this direction, notably Múlab, Akaira, Daháná and part of Ujíná and Sangel, have suffered very much in the late years of drought, while the lowlying portions of the two latter villages suffered from inundation in other years. The reduced assessment of Rs. 1,03,236 I would distribute by the following rates over the soils returned at Settlement, about 5,000 acres *dahri* irrigated from *bands* and canals being assessed at *báráni* rates (§ 216) :—

Chahi ...	2,721 acres @	Rs 2-0 =	Rs. 5,442
Dahri naturally irri-			
gated ...	21,000 " "	" 1-12 =	" 36,750
Chiknot ...	4,609 " "	" 1-5 =	" 48,048
Narmot ...	32,000 " "	" 1-2 =	" 9,199
Magda ...	8,177 " "	" 0-7 =	" 3,836
Bhur ...	8,769 " "		
Total ...	77,276		Rs. 1,03,276

Cultivation has fallen off from 77,144 acres at Settlement to 65,429 last year and 67,771 this year, a decrease of 12 per cent. This is a very serious decrease, for in this chak, unlike most others, a large proportion of the land out of cultivation is good soil, assessed at high rates. The area irrigated from wells has increased from 598 acres at Settlement to 1,296 last year and 817 this year. Population fell off from 54,521 in 1868 to 49,746 in 1881 (it is now returned

Chak Dahri, tahsil Nuh—
temporary reduction.

as 46,041), a decrease of 9 per cent. This tract, always unhealthy, suffered greatly from fever in 1879, and seems also to have lost a number of its population by emigration. Núh and some of the villages near it have had their resources much reduced by the loss of the salt manufacture (§ § 211, 305) which has gradually declined of late years and has now been stopped altogether, thus depriving a large portion of the population of those villages of their usual occupation and means of livelihood and driving them to emigrate. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 10,272 at Settlement to 7,194, a decrease of nearly one-third. Besides the whole villages of Khalípur and Hiranthalá sold by the non-resident Banya proprietors, 704 acres have been sold since Settlement. Mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at 12,948 acres or 17 per cent. of the cultivated area, is now given as 19,133 acres or one-fourth of the area, almost all recorded and three-fifths in the hands of outsiders. Making allowance for such signs of distress and for the great increase of assessment in some villages, we have granted further reductions for seven years amounting to 11 per cent. of the assessment, and with the permanent reduction, bringing the revenue-roll down from Rs. 1,13,013 in 1882-83 to Rs. 89,908 in 1883-84, a decrease of Rs. 23,105 or 20 per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement, amounting to more than a fourth of a year's jama. We recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 32,579 or more than a fourth of a year's jama.

(14) (See § § 197, 215, 221). The 84 villages of Chak Táoru formerly paid a jama of Rs. 31,566. The sanctioned circle-rates gave Rs. 39,789 and the actual assessment is Rs. 38,988, an increase of 23 per cent. The value of the different soils in this chak varies greatly, so that the average rent is not a good measure of the average value. Last year in 43 villages 4,905 acres or an eighth of the cultivated area of the Chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 8,572 and averaging Rs. 1-12 per acre, half of which would be Rs. 0-14, while the average incidence is Rs. 0-15. In twelve villages the average rent was at least double the incidence. Rents are rising, for at Settlement in 23 villages 3,155 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-9, and last year in the same villages 3,698 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-11. The Cháhi area was over-estimated, for 3,746 acres were assessed as Cháhi, while only 2,450 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 2,906 last year and 2,764 this year. The cultivated area was perhaps over-estimated, for the area assessed as cultivated was 40,545 acres, while only 38,398 acres were cultivated last year, and 36,478 acres this year. Much of the *bhúr* along the hills is very inferior and very apt to fall out of cultivation, and perhaps the reduction of the *bhúr* rate made by the Commissioner from 10 annas to 9 annas was not sufficient to allow for this. The *dahri* is mostly very sandy and inferior, but the area is small and the rate not high for *dahri*. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in cases of great increase or seeming over-estimate of resources in 53

Tahsil Núh, Chak Táoru—permanent reductions.

villages amounting to Rs. 2,091, or 6 per cent. of the total assessment which is thus reduced from Rs. 38,988 to Rs. 36,897. This sum I would distribute at the following rates over the areas returned at Settlement :—

Cháhlí ...	...	3,746 acres	@ Rs. 2-1	= Rs. 7,726
Dahri ...	...	886 "	" " 1-8	= " 1,329
Narmot ...	...	812 "	" " 1-2	= " 913
Magdá ...	...	26,299 "	" " 0-14	= " 23,012
Bhúr ...	...	8,802 "	" " 0-7	= " 3,851
Total ...	...	40,545 acres		Rs. 36,831

Cultivation has fallen from 40,545 acres at Settlement to 38,398 acres last year and 36,478 acres this year—a decrease of 11 per cent.; but much of this is in the inferior *bhúr* near the hill which often is left uncultivated. Irrigation from wells increased from 2,450 acres at Settlement to 2,906 last year and 2,764 this year. Population increased from 23,617 in 1868 to 23,896 in 1881, and is now returned at 21,761. I am surprised that the figures do not show a greater falling off, for many of the villages seem half-deserted; but in this parganá, as indeed in the rest of the Meo country, the old Meo villages used mostly to be up on the hill or just at its foot, and in the late more peaceful times, the inhabitants have gradually for convenience sake come down and built new villages in the lower country; their deserted houses being built of stone do not crumble away at once, and remain for years in a half-ruined state, thus giving the old village a dilapidated and deserted appearance. The Táorú parganá, too, is famous as the most healthy part of the district, owing to its high level and the rapidity with which water drains away, and probably it did not lose so many of its population in the fever epidemic as did the more low-lying parts of the district. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 6,837 at Settlement to 3,175, or by more than half, but I think the number at Settlement must have been overstated, for it gives a pair of bullocks to every 12 acres of this light easily-worked soil, while the average for the district was only a pair to every $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres of cultivation. Still, no doubt, the loss of cattle in 1877-78, when this parganá also suffered from drought, must have been very great, and has not yet been recovered. 213 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 2,629 acres or over 6 per cent. of the cultivated area, is now 8,055 acres or a fifth of the area, all recorded in the revenue papers, and three-fourths of it in the hands of outsiders. We have, in consideration of such signs of distress, granted reductions for seven years in 52 villages, amounting to 8 per cent. of the revenue, and with the permanent reduction, bringing the revenue-roll down from Rs. 37,062 in 1882-83 to Rs. 32,130 in 1883-84, by Rs. 4,932, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Remissions have already been granted since Settlement amounting to a seventh of a year's jamá. We recommend remissions in kharíf 1882 amounting to Rs. 9,154, or nearly a fourth of a year's jamá.

The village of Bhangúri transferred from Palwal tahsil stands by itself in the statement. We have reduced its jamá from Rs. 1,032 to Rs. 950 for Settlement, and given a further reduction of Rs. 146 for seven years.

(15.) (See § 241, 255.) The 27 villages of Chak Sailání formerly paid an assessment of Rs. 19,476, the sanctioned circle rates gave Rs. 20,917, and the actual assessment is Rs. 21,941, an increase of 13 per cent. The hillocks of this Chak are very inferior *bhúr*, while the low-lying tracts are generally good moist soil; an average rate is therefore not a good criterion of the pitch of the revenue. However, last year 4,067 acres in 19 villages, or more than a fourth of the total cultivated area of the Chak, paid rents aggregating Rs. 8,782, and averaging Rs. 2-2 per acre, while the average incidence of the revenue on cultivation is Rs. 1-7, and the rates on *magdá* and *bhúr* are Rs. 1-4 and 10 annas. As much of the land paying rents is the inferior *bhúr*, this is evidence in support of the assessments, as being at least well below net assets. The rents are gradually rising, for at Settlement 3,642 acres in 16 villages paid rents averaging Rs. 1-15, and now in the same villages 3,824 acres pay rents averaging Rs. 2-3.

This Chak borders on Chaks Dahri, and perhaps Zerkohí of Tahsil Ballabgarh, and its soils are similar; most of the *bhúr*, however, resembling the inferior *bhúr* of the Zerkohí rather than the good moist *bhúr* of the Dahri chak. The rates sanctioned in this chak, and in those similar chaks, are as follows :—

CHAK SAILANI, TAHSIL GURGAON.		CHAK DAHRI, TAHSIL BALLABGARH.		CHAK ZERKOHÍ, TAHSIL BALLABGARH.	
Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.	Soil.	Rate per acre.
Cháhí ...	2-12	.....	3-0	.....	2-12
Dabri ...	2-4	.....	2-8	.....	2-8
Chiknot and } Narmot ... }	1-8	{ Dákar ... } { Rausli ... }	1-10	.....	1-6
Magdá ...	1-4	{ Bhúr ... }	1-0	.....	0-12
Bhúr ...	0-10				

The rates are thus decidedly lighter than those sanctioned for Ballabgarh, and in Ballabgarh the Settlement Officer assessed both these chaks above the rates (§ 236, Delhi Settlement Report) as did Mr. Channing in Chak Sailání. However the increase in those two chaks of Ballabgarh was only 3 per cent., while here it was 13 per cent. I have compared the Village-Note-Books of the border villages of Dehlí and Gurgáon, and am satisfied that if the Sailání villages had been assessed on the same rates and principles as those applied to the

Dahri and Zerkohi Chaks of Ballabgarh, their assessment would have been at least as high as it is now. The sanctioned rates gave a reduction in eight villages. The total increase however is considerable, and there are signs that the resources of the Chak were over-estimated. The cultivated area was assessed at 15,016 acres, while last year only 14,118 acres were cultivated, and this year 13,791. On the other hand the rate of 10 annas per acre on the large area of *bhúr* was perhaps low enough to allow for some land now and then falling out of cultivation. The Cháhí area was assessed at 946 acres, while only 528 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 676 acres last year and 580 this year. Allowing for such possible over-estimates and for the increase in some cases, we have reduced the jamá of 14 villages for the term of Settlement by Rs. 832, or 4 per cent on the total assessment of the Chak, which is thus reduced from Rs. 21,941 to Rs. 21,109. This I would distribute over the areas returned at Settlement at the following rates:—

Cháhí	...	...	...	946 acres @	Rs. 2-12 =	Rs. 2,601
Dahri	...	...	...	3,607 "	" 2-4 =	" 8,116
Chiknot and Narmot	...	...	...	619 "	" 1-8 =	" 929
Magda	...	...	...	4,929 "	" 1-5 =	" 6,469
Bhúr	...	...	...	4,873 "	" 0-10 =	" 3,046
Total	...	...	...	14,974 acres		Rs. 21,161

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 15,016 acres, and was only 14,118 acres last year, and 13,791 acres this year—a decrease of 8 per cent. The area irrigated from wells has increased from 528 acres at Settlement to 676 last year, and 580 this year. Population slightly increased from 8,628 in 1868 to 8,962 in 1881, and is now returned as 8,978. Plough cattle were returned at Settlement as 1,594, and now as 1,256—a decrease of one-fifth. Since Settlement 351 acres have been sold. Before Settlement 440 acres were mortgaged: now 1,320 acres, or 9 per cent of the total area are mortgaged, more than two-fifths to outsiders. We have granted reductions in 15 villages for seven years amounting to 5 per cent of the revenue of the Chak, and with the permanent reduction, reducing the revenue-roll from Rs. 21,439 in 1882-3 to Rs. 19,440 in 1883-84, i.e. by Rs. 1,999 or 9½ per cent. Few remissions have yet been given in this Chak. We recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,863 or 9 per cent. of a year's revenue of the Chak.

(16.) (See § 242, 256). The 28 villages of Chak Sohna formerly paid an assessment of Rs. 14,417; the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 20,051, and the actual assessment is Rs. 19,955—an increase of 38 per cent.; the average incidence is Re. 1 per acre of cultivation. Last year in 15 villages 3,670 acres, or one-sixth of the cultivated area of the Chak, paid rents aggregating Rs. 5,662 and averaging Rs. 1-9 per acre, while the sanctioned rates on *magda* and *bhúr* are Re. 1 and 11 annas. Rents are rising, for at Settlement

Tahsil Gurgáon, Chak Sohna.

in 14 villages 2,888 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-3, and now in the same villages 3,324 acres pay rents averaging Rs. 1-8. The cultivated area was assessed at 19,052 acres, and last year the area cultivated was 18,535 acres only and this year 17,973. The Cháhí area was assessed at 1,650 acres, while the area irrigated at Settlement was only 973, last year 1,228, and this year 1,187; allowing for possible over-estimates and for the great increase we have granted reductions in eight villages amounting to Rs. 715 or 4 per cent., and reducing the jama of the Chak from Rs. 19,955 to Rs. 19,240, which I would distribute at the following rates over the areas returned at Settlement (assessing as Báráń 541 acres then irrigated from *bands*.)

Cháhí	...	1,650 acres @	Rs. 2-10 =	Rs. 4,331
Dahrí	...	741 " " "	1-8 =	" 1,112
Narmot	...	538 " " "	1-4 =	" 673
Magdá	...	8,194 " " "	1-0 =	" 8,193
Bhur	...	7,861 " " "	0-10 =	" 4,913
<hr/>				
Total	...	18,984 acres		Rs. 19,222

The large hill area brings in some small income.

Cultivation was returned at Settlement at 19,052 acres, Chak Sohna—temporary last year it was 18,535, and this year reductions. 17,973, a decrease of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The area irrigated from wells has increased from 973 acres at Settlement to 1,228 last year and 1,187 this year. Population increased from 16,338 in 1868 to 17,113 in 1881, and is now returned at 16,721. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 2,293 to 1,972, a decrease of 14 per cent. Besides two villages sold by comparatively well-to-do land-owners, 312 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at 262 acres, is now given as 2,372 acres, of which however 1,106 acres have been mortgaged by a single owner. Omitting this, the mortgage is 1,266 acres or 7 per cent. of the area, of which three-fifths are held by outsiders. The Ráisiná *band* is now kept in repair, and the new Sohna *band* will benefit some villages. The Chak as a whole has not suffered much, but some villages have, and in some the increase was very great. We have granted reductions for seven years in seven villages amounting to nearly 4 per cent. of the revenue of the Chak, and with the permanent reduction bringing down the revenue-roll from Rs. 19,290 in 1882-83 to Rs. 18,596 in 1883-84, i.e., by Rs. 1,418 or 7 per cent. We also recommend a remission for kharíf 1882 of Rs. 2,257, or 12 per cent. of a year's jama.

(17.) (See § 243, 257). The 22 villages of the Hill Chak formerly paid an assessment of Rs. 10,718. The sanctioned revenue rates gave Rs. 13,064, and the actual assessment is Rs. 12,689, an increase of 19 per cent. Last year cash rents were paid in only three villages, in which 1,861 acres, or a ninth of the total cultivated

Chak Hill, Tahsil Gurgaon.

area of the Chak, paid rents aggregating Rs. 2,814 and averaging Rs. 1-8, half of which is 12 annas, while the average incidence is 13 annas. The sanctioned assessment rates compare as follows with the similar and adjoining Kohi (Hill) Chaks in tahsils Ballabgarh and Dehli:—

CHAK HILL, GURGAON.			CHAK HILL, BALLABGARH.		CHAK HILL, DEHLI.	
Soil.	Rate.		Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.
Cháhi ...	2-8		...	2-8	...	2-4
Dahri ...	1-12		...	2-0	...	2-0
Narmot ...	1-3	}	Rausli	1-2	...	0-15
Magdá ...	0-14					
Bhur ...	0-10					
			Bhur	0-10	...	0-10

The Settlement Officer of Dehli did not nearly assess up to his rates in the Ballabgarh Kohi, but he did in the Dehli Kohi, so that practically his rates in both circles were about the same. His important rate is the Rausli rate which applies to 90 per cent. of the cultivation of the Ballabgarh Kohi, and practically to the whole of the Dehli Kohi. This is evidently the same soil as the *magda* of the Gurgaon Chak Hill, which comprises one-third of the total cultivation, the remainder being almost all *bhur*. The rates then are not high as compared with those of Dehli, and after comparing adjoining villages I have arrived at the conclusion that the Gurgaon Hill villages are not assessed more highly than those of Dehli. Cultivation was possibly over-estimated in this Chak, for while the area assessed is 15,955 acres, the area cultivated last year was 15,362 and this year 14,622, a decrease of 8 per cent., but it was to be expected that much of such inferior land would fall out of cultivation in a bad year. As so large an area is very poor sandy soil much cut up by ravines, perhaps the rate of 10 annas is too high for the *bhur* of this circle, even allowing for the large area of hill. The Cháhi area was somewhat over-estimated, for it was assessed at 700 acres, while only 462 were irrigated at Settlement, 560 last year and 518 this year, but the area is small. Allowing for possible over-estimates and for great increases of jama we have reduced the assessment of ten villages by Rs. 496, or 4 per cent. of the revenue of the circle, which is thus reduced from Rs. 12,689 to Rs. 12,193. This sum I would distribute as follows over the soils returned at Settlement:—

Cháhi	...	700 acres	@	Rs. 2 0	=	Rs. 1,400
Dahri	...	549	"	"	"	1-8 = " 824
Narmot	...	20	"	"	"	0-15 = " 4,270
Magdá	...	4,533				
Bhur	...	10,068	"	"	"	0-9 = " 5,663
Total	...	15,870				Rs. 12,157

Cultivation which at Settlement was returned as 15,955 acres was 15,362 last year and 14,622 this year, a decrease of 8 per cent. Irrigation from Chak Hill—temporary reduction. wells has increased from 462 at Settlement to 560 last year and 518 this year. Population increased from 8,353 in 1,868 to 9,180 in 1881, and is now returned at 8,563. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 1,492 at Settlement to 1,236 a decrease of one-sixth. 1,646 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which was 94 acres before Settlement, is now returned as 748 acres, or 5 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Chak, almost the whole being in the hands of outsiders. The increase of assessment was great in some villages. We have granted further reductions for seven years in 9 villages, amounting, with the permanent reductions, to Rs. 1,309, or 10½ per cent. of the revenue-roll of the circle, which is thus reduced from Rs. 12,321 in 1882-83 to Rs. 11,012 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions of the kharif instalment of 1882 amounting to Rs. 2,765 or a fifth of a year's jama.

(18.) (See § 244, 258.) The 41 villages of Chak Gurgáon formerly paid Rs. 35,667, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 36,348, and the actual assessment is Rs. 38,042 an increase of 6 per cent. Last year in 11 villages 4,397 acres or one-seventh of the area of the Chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 9,575 and averaging Rs. 2-3 per acre, half of which would be Rs. 1-2, while the average incidence of the Chak is Rs. 1-4. Three villages owned by a Banyá family of Bádsháhpur (Tighrá, Tikrí and Shamspur) paid last year rents aggregating Rs. 3,376, while their assessment is only Rs. 1,634, and at sanctioned rates would be Rs. 1,720. Rents are rising, for at Settlement in four villages 1,404 acres paid rents averaging Rs. 2-1 per acre, and last year in the same villages 1,849 acres paid rents averaging Rs. 2-2. In six villages last year the average rent was at least double the average incidence. Allowing for the good land in the hands of the proprietors themselves, and for the low customary rents, these rents seem to justify the assessment of the Chak as a whole. Chak Gurgáon borders on the similar Zerkohí Chak of tashíl Dehli, and the rates compare as follows:—

CHAK GURGAON.			ZERKOHÍ, DELHI.		
Soil.		Rate.	Soil.		Rate.
		Rs.			Rs.
Cháhí	...	2-14	.....		2-12
Dahrí	...	1-12	.....		2-2
Narmot	...	1-3	Rausli	...	1-2
Magdá	...	1-0			
Bhúr	...	0-11			
			Bhúr	..	0-12

The important rate is the Re. 1 on *magda*, which applies to 84 per cent. of the Gurgáon Chak and corresponds to the Re. 1-2 rate on the Delhi light *rausli*, which is the same soil and forms 95 per cent. of the Zerkohí Chak. The Settlement Officer in Delhi assessed slightly above the sanctioned rates, so that, although Mr. Channing went a good deal above his rates in assessing, the Delhi assessments in the Zerkohí are at least as high as those of Chak Gurgáon, and I have satisfied myself that this is the case by comparing the assessments of the villages on both sides of the border. In Chak Gurgáon the cultivated area was not over-estimated, for the area assessed was 30,774 acres, while last year 30,926 were cultivated, and this year 30,651. Nor was the Cháhí area much over-estimated, for the area assessed was 3,096 acres, while at Settlement 2,559 acres were irrigated, 2,820 last year and 2,780 this year. The Chak as a whole then was not over-assessed, indeed some villages might perhaps have safely been assessed higher, for Re. 1 per acre seems a low rate for much of the *magdá*, which is a light easily-worked but fairly fertile soil not very liable to suffer from drought. Mr. Channing did assess it generally about Re. 1, the increase in his assessments over the circle-rate estimate being chiefly in Gurgáon itself. We have reduced the jama for term of Settlement only in 6 villages, in which there seemed a possible over-estimate of resources or in which damage had been done by the sand deposits of the Bádsháhpur Nálá. The total reduction is Rs. 591, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total assessment of the Chak, which is reduced from Rs. 38,042 to Rs. 37,451. This sum I would distribute as follows over the soils returned at Settlement (241 acres *dahri* then irrigated from *bands* being assessed at Barání rates).

			Rs.	Rs.
Cháhí	...	3,096 acres	@ 2-8=	7,740
Dahri	...	747 "	@ 1-8=	1,120
Narmot	...	1,116 "	@ 1-2=	26,957
Magdá	...	22,845 "		
Bhúr	...	2,996 "	@ 0-9=	1,685
Total		30,800 "		37,502

Chak Gurgáon has suffered less than most other tracts. Cultivation is kept up, for the area cultivated at Settlement was 30,774 acres, while last year 30,926 acres were cultivated and this year 30,651. Irrigation from wells has increased from 2,559 at Settlement to 2,820 last year and 2,780 this year. Population increased from 23,098 to 25,975 in 1881, and is now returned as 24,956. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 3,290 at Settlement to 2,944, or by 11 per cent. 714 acres or 2 per cent. of the area have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 455 acres, is now returned as 1,334 acres, or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area. In 6 villages which seemed weakened we have granted reductions for seven years which, with the perma-

nent reductions, cause a decrease in the revenue-roll of Rs. 1,133 or 3 per cent., reducing it from Rs. 36,661 in 1882-83 to Rs. 35,528 in 1883-84. We also recommend a remission of Rs. 947.

(19.) The nine villages of the Chak adjoining Dahr formerly paid a jama of Rs. 11,137, the circle-rates gave Rs. 10,322, and the actual assessment is Rs. 10,725, a decrease of 4 per cent. on the former jama. Rents are not common in this circle, but the large village of Harsarú is owned by a non-resident family and cultivated chiefly by tenants-at-will paying rents in cash or kind. Its former assessment was Rs. 2,611, its present assessment Rs. 2,600, and at circle-rates it would have been Rs. 2,697. The income returned for 1880-81 was Rs. 4,664, and for last year Rs. 4,894, although much land is held by occupancy tenants, and more than a fifth of the area was out of cultivation. A large area of *Dahrí* and *Bádrú* pays cash rents at the rate of Rs. 4-13 per acre while the *Dahrí* rate is Rs. 2-4. The assessment then is at least well below net profits, and it is a reduction on the former jama. The cultivated area was perhaps somewhat over-estimated, for it was assessed at 7,526 acres, while last year 7,067 acres were cultivated and this year 6,959. The *Cháhi* area was not much over-estimated, for it was assessed at 570 acres, and the area actually irrigated was 445 acres at Settlement, 426 last year and 512 this year. We have reduced the jama of only one village by Rs. 106, thus reducing the assessment of the Chak from Rs. 10,725 to Rs. 10,619, and the revenue-roll from Rs. 10,461 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,357 in 1883-84.

This sum I would distribute at the following rates over the areas returned at Settlement :—

Cháhi	... 570 acres @	Rs. 2-12 =	Rs. 1,568
Dahrí	... 844 " " "	2-4 =	" 1,899
Narmot	... 524 " " "	1-8 =	" 786
Magda	... 4,045 " " "	1-5 =	" 5,309
Bhúr	... 1,515 " " "	0-12 =	" 1,136
<hr/>			
Total	... 7,498 "		Rs. 10,698

Cultivation, returned at Settlement as 7,526 acres, was given last year as 7,067 and this year 6,959, a decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but almost the whole of this is in the village of Harsarú, above instanced. Irrigation from wells has increased from 445 acres at Settlement and 426 last year to 512 this year. Population fell off slightly from 4,545 in 1868 to 4,323 in 1881, and is now returned at 4,489. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 849 at Settlement to 703 now, a decrease of one-sixth. Five acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 67 acres, is now returned as 364 acres, or 5 per cent. of the area, two-thirds being held by outsiders. The villages seemed to be doing fairly, and many of them got a reduction of jama at Settlement. We thought no temporary reduction required, but recommend remissions amounting to Rs. 171 for kharíf 1882.

(20.) (See § 247, 261.) The 12 villages of Chak Dahr or Chak-Najafgarh Jhíl formerly paid a jama of Rs. 22,813, of which some Rs. 5,000 may be taken as the jama of the 1,772 acres now under fluctuating assessment, leaving some 17,750 as the former jama of the lands now under fixed assessment. The sanctioned circle-rates gave on this land Rs. 16,594, and the present assessment is Rs. 16,703, a reduction of about 6 per cent. Rents are commonly paid in kind, but in one village 57 acres Cháhí this year paid Rs. 324, averaging Rs. 5-11, against the Cháhí rate of Rs. 3 per acre, and a considerable area of sugarcane paid rents from Rs. 11 to 14 per acre, against the *dahrl* rate of Rs. 2-8, but sugarcane can seldom be grown and on fluctuating-assessment lands pays a revenue of Rs. 6 per acre. The other side of the Najafgarh Jhíl lies partly in the Dehli and partly in the Rohtak District, and the rates here sanctioned correspond as follows with those sanctioned in those districts:—

CHAK DAHRI, TAHSIL GURGAON.		CHAK DAHRI, TAHSIL DEHLI.		CHAK DAHRI, TAHSIL JHAJJAR.	
Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.
Cháhí ...	3-0	.....	3-0	.....	3-0
Dahri ...	2-8	... ..	2-8	.....	2-4
Chiknot ...	1-8	Dákar ...	1-6	Gora ...	1-8
Narmot ...		Rausli ...		Dákar and Matyár ...	1-6
Magdà ...	1-4	.....	.....	Rausli ...	1-2
Bhúr ...	0-10	Bhúr ...	0-12	Bhúr ...	0-12

If allowance be made for the fact that the rates sanctioned gave an increase of assessment in tahsíl Dehli, and a large increase in tahsíl Jhajjar, while in Gurgáon they gave a decrease, it may be said that the Gurgáon rates are not high as compared with those of the other two districts. The cultivated area of Chak Najafgarh Jhíl was over-estimated; it was assessed at 9,186 acres, while last year only 8,913 acres were cultivated and this year 8,435 acres. Some of the *bhúr* about Bhudera and Chandú is very inferior, and now seems almost unculturable. The Cháhí area was over-estimated at 323 acres, the area actually irrigated at Settlement being 188 acres, last year 164 and this year 156 acres. Still, the jamá of the circle was reduced by Mr. Channing. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in six villages, where the resources seemed to have been over-estimated or sand deposits had injured the land. The reductions amount to Rs. 475, or 3 per cent. of the assessment of the Chak, and reduce its

Jamá from Rs. 16,703 to Rs. 16,228, which I would distribute over the soils as follows:—

Chahi	...	323 acres	} at Rs. 2-8 =	Rs. 11,408
Dahrif	...	4,240 "		
Chiknot	}	...	" " 1-8 =	" 981
Narmot		...			654 "
Magda	...	2,484 "	" " 1-5 =	" 3,260
Bhur	...	1,535 "		
			0-6 =	" 576
Total Rs.	...	9,236 "		16,225

Cultivation has fallen off from 9,186 at Settlement to 8,913 last year and 8,435 this year, a decrease of 8 per cent., but this decrease is almost all in the inferior *bhúr*. Irrigation from wells is insignificant. It shows a decrease from 188 at Settlement to 156 this year. Population fell off from 9,232 in 1868 to 8,469 in 1881 (it is now returned at 8,224), a decrease of 8 per cent. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 1,378 to 1,282. 60 acres have been sold since Settlement. Before Settlement 44 acres were mortgaged; now 579 acres, or 6 per cent. of the cultivated area, are said to be mortgaged, but only about a quarter of this is held by outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years in four villages, making with the permanent reductions a decrease of Rs. 1,073, or 6 per cent. of the assessment, and reducing the revenue-roll from Rs. 16,375 in 1882-83 to Rs. 15,911 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions amounting to Rs. 445 for kharif 1882.

(21.) (See § 245, 259.) The 26 villages of Chak Farrukhnagar formerly paid an assessment (including *jágír*) of Rs. 28,305, the sanctioned circle rates gave Rs. 30,502, and the actual total assessment is Rs. 31,954, an increase of 13 per cent. Only a little of the inferior *bhúr* pays cash-rents. Last year 2,296 acres in six villages paid Rs. 2,435, average Rs. 1-1, against the *bhur* rate of 9 annas. The areas may include some better soils, and the lowness of the average rent-rate makes it doubtful whether the *bhur* rate is not too high. If however the returns are to be trusted, the case of Farrukhnagar goes to show that the assessment is below half net assets. The jama of the town-lands (which are held in *istamrár*) would at circle rates be Rs. 3,768, and the actual assessment is Rs. 5,203, of which Rs. 4,365 is on the *istamrár* lands; last year of the cultivated area, which at Settlement was returned as 2,756 acres, only 1,770 acres were cultivated, and yet the *istamrárdár's* income for that year is given as Rs. 10,554, of which Rs. 1,436 is from grazing fees and Rs. 4,216 from cash rents and the remainder from rents in kind. The circle adjoins the Dahri circle in the Jhajjar tahsil of the Rohtak district, the revenue rates of which have already been given. They compare as follows with the rates sanctioned for this circle.

Chak Farrukhnagar, Tahsil Gurgáon.

CHAK FARRUKHNAGAR.		CHAK DAHRI JHAJJAR.	
Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.
Cháhí ...	2-12	.....	3-0
Dahri ...	1-12	.....	2-4
Chiknot and Narmot ...	1-6	{ Gora ...	1-8
Magda ...	0-14	{ Dákar and Matyár...	1-6
Bhur ...	0-9	Rausli ...	1-2
		Bhur ...	0-12

The Jhajjar rates are thus all higher than the Farrukhnagar rates, but possibly the soils of the Jhajjar *Dahri* are better than those of the Farrukhnagar Chak which are almost all inferior of their kinds, and especially the *bhur*. Cultivation was over-estimated in the Farrukhnagar Chak at Settlement, for it was assessed at 31,032 acres, while last year only 23,123 acres were cultivated and this year only 18,889, but much of this enormous decrease is only temporary and owing to the unfavourable rainfall of last year, and especially of this year, which did not make it worth while to cultivate the high-lying *bhur*. On the other hand the Cháhí area was hardly over-estimated, for it was assessed at 4,272 acres, and the area actually irrigated was at Settlement 3,776 acres, last year 3,413 and this year 3,649 acres. We have reduced the jama of 13 villages, chiefly owing to the over-estimate of cultivation, by Rs. 1,433 or 4 per cent. of the revenue of the Chak, which is thus reduced from Rs. 31,954 to Rs. 30,521.

This sum I would distribute as follows :—

Cháhí	... 4,272 acres @ Rs. 2-12	= Rs. 11,748
Dahri	... 1,098 " " " 1-12	= " 1,921
Narmot	... 389 } " " " 1-0	= " 8,260
Magda	... 7,871 }	
Bhur	... 17,306 " " " 0-8	= " 8,653
Total	... 30,936 "	Rs. 30,582

In the rate on *bhur* allowance is made for the 5,000 acres of culturable waste which provides against fallows and brings in some income from grazing.

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 31,032 acres, last year it was only 23,123 and this year only 18,889, a decrease of 39 per cent. This great falling off is probably due rather to the unfavourable seasons than to any great falling off in resources. Irrigation from wells has decreased only from 3,776 acres at Settlement to 3,413 last year and 3,649 this year or by 4 per cent. Population fell off from 24,182 in 1868

Chak Farrukhnagar—temporary reduction.

to 22,271 in 1881 or by 8 per cent.; it is now returned at 20,770. The town of Farrukhnagar lost a fifth of its population, chiefly by fever, within the year 1879. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 2,474 at Settlement to 2,310; many of these, however, are used in the salt manufacture. 1,084 acres have been sold since Settlement, or 3 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Before Settlement 925 acres had been mortgaged, now the area mortgaged is returned as 1,339 acres or 4 per cent. of the area. The Sultānpur salt manufacture which is still carried on (§ 305) has helped several of the villages to maintain their position. But the loss of their cultivation and population has told upon others, and remissions equal to about two-fifths of a year's jama have been given since Settlement and two villages, Jauniáwās and Fázilpur, have been taken under direct management. We have granted reductions for seven years to 18 villages which, with the permanent reductions, come to Rs. 4,339 or 16 per cent. of the khálsá revenue and reduce the Revenue-Roll from Rs. 26,933 in 1882-83 to Rs. 22,594 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharíf 1882 amounting to Rs. 5,142 or nearly a fifth of the year's jama.

(22.) (See §§ 238, 252). The 22 villages of Chak Síhí formerly paid a jama of Rs. 13,244, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 15,429, and the actual assessment is Rs. 15,381, an increase of 16 per cent. The rates are very low, and gave a reduction on the former jama in six villages, but perhaps the *bhúr* rate of 10 annas per acre, which applies to nearly two-thirds of the whole area, was not low enough to allow for the large areas of this inferior soil which fall out of cultivation in bad years such as the last two, when the cultivated area, which at Settlement was assessed as 17,065 acres, fell off to 14,994 and 13,693 acres respectively. The Culturable area left unassessed was only 792 acres. The Cháhí area was over-estimated at 2,040 acres, for at Settlement only 1,456 acres were irrigated, last year 1,500 and this 1,547 acres, but the Cháhí rate is not high. Where cultivation or irrigation seemed to have been over-estimated, we have granted reductions in 14 villages for the term of Settlement aggregating Rs. 835 or over 5 per cent. of the revenue of the circle, which is thus reduced from Rs. 15,381 to Rs. 14,546. This sum I would distribute as follows on the areas returned at Settlement:—

Cháhí	...	...	2,040 acres	@ Rs. 2-4	= Rs. 4,590
Dahri	...	...	25 "		
Narmot	...	...	11 "	" " 0-14	= " 4,188
Magdá	...	...	4,750 "		
Bhur	...	...	10,210 "	" " 0-9	= " 5,746
Total			17,042 acres		Rs. 14,524

Cultivation was given at Settlement as 17,065 acres; last year it was 14,994 and this year 13,693, a decrease of 20 per cent. Irrigation from wells is kept up; at Settlement it was 1,456 acres, last year

Chak Síhí—temporary reductions,

1,500 and this year 1,547. Population fell off from 8,344 in 1868 to 8,046 in 1881, a decrease of 4 per cent. ; it is now returned at 7,183. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 1,556 to 882, a loss of one-third : 310 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 75 acres, is now 728 acres or 4 per cent. of the cultivated area, almost all in the hands of outsiders. We have granted further reductions amounting to Rs. 2,194 or 15 per cent. of the Revenue-Roll, which is thus reduced from Rs. 14,551 in 1882-83 to Rs. 13,731 in 1883-84. We also recommended remissions for the kharif of Rs. 4,548 or nearly a third of a year's jama.

(23.) (See §§ 239, 253). The 12 villages of Chak Kásan formerly paid a jama of Rs. 6,800, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 9,065, and the present assessment is 8,652, an increase of 27 per cent. The rates are low on account of the great increase. Little culturable land was left unassessed, and cultivation was over-estimated at 10,665, for last year only 9,596 acres were cultivated and this year 8,970. The Cháhi area was somewhat over-estimated at 423 acres, for only 289 were irrigated at Settlement, 383 last year and 366 this year. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in four villages, amounting to Rs. 427 or 5 per cent. of the total assessment, which is reduced from Rs. 8,652 to Rs. 8,225. This sum I would distribute at the following rates.

Cháhi	...	...	...	423 acres @ Rs. 2-0	= Rs.	846
Magdá	...	...	...	7,534 " " " 0-13	= "	6,121
Bhúr	...	...	...	2,708 " " " 0-7½	= "	1,269
Total	...	...	...	10,665 acres	Rs.	8,236

Cultivation, which at Settlement was 10,665 acres, was only 9,596 last year and 8,970 this year, a decrease of 16 per cent. Irrigation has increased from 289 at Settlement to 383 last year and 366 this year. Population fell off from 4,658 in 1868 to 4,441 in 1881, or by 5 per cent. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 619 to 391 or by more than a third : 39 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 53 acres, is now returned at 708 or 7 per cent. of the cultivated area, all held by outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years in seven villages which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 1,040 or 12 per cent., and reduce the Revenue-Roll from Rs. 8,356 in 1882-83 to 7,316 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 3,914 or nearly half a year's jama.

(24.) (See §§ 240, 254) The 17 villages of Chak Sáhíbi formerly paid a jama, (including jágir, of Rs. 15,233, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 17,966, and the actual assessment is Rs. 19,270, an increase of 26 per cent. The rates were very low, and that Mr. Channing

Chak Kásan—temporary reduction.
Chak Sáhíbi, tahsil Guráon.

thought so is evident from his having assessed 7 per cent. above them. They compare as follows with those of the similar Jhajjar Chak Dahri in Rohtak district which adjoins this Chak on the north and west.

Chak Sâhibî Gurgâon			Chak Dahri Jhajjar.		
Soil.		Rate.	Soil.		Rate.
Châhî	...	Rs. 2-4	...		3-0
Dahri	...	" 1-10	...		2-4
Chiknot and Narmot	}	" 1-4	Gorâ Dâkar and Matyâr	}	1-6
Magdâ	...	" 1-1	Rausli		1-2
Bhûr	...	" 0-9	Bhûr		0-12

The Gurgâon rates are thus in every case much below those of Jhajjar.

Last year 1,583 acres or an eighth of the area paid rents aggregating Rs. 3,338 and averaging Rs. 2-2 per acre, while the average incidence is Rs. 1-9, but much of the land paying rents is inferior *bhûr*, so that the average rent is no good index of the capabilities of the circle. The village of Siwârî in this Chak is held in *istamrâr*. The sanctioned rates give a jama of Rs. 1,493, and the actual assessment is Rs. 1,716. The *istamrârdâr's* income from rents in cash and kind and grazing fees is returned as follows for the last three years: Rs. 3,181, Rs. 3,203, Rs. 3,387, so that the revenue-rate jama is well below half net assets and the actual assessment hardly above it.

Cultivation was perhaps over-estimated at 12,097, for last year only 10,907 acres were cultivated and this year 10,301. The Châhî area was hardly over-estimated at 3,581 acres, for at Settlement 3,264 acres were irrigated, last year 3,250, and this year 3,444; the Châhî rate too was very low, even allowing for the saltiness of the wells.

We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in only four villages amounting to Rs. 397 or 2 per cent., and reducing the assessment of the Chak from Rs. 19,270 to Rs. 18,873. This sum I would distribute as follows over the areas.

Châhî ...	...	3,581 acres	@	Rs. 2-8 =	Rs. 8,952
Dharî ...	...	2,876 "	"	1-12 =	" 5,033
Chiknot and Narmot	...	931 "	"	1-4 =	" 1,164
Magdâ ..	...	2,838 "	"	1-1 =	" 3,015
Bhûr ...	...	1,826 "	"	0-6 =	" 685
Total ...	...	12,052 acres			Rs. 18,849

Cultivation, returned at Settlement as 12,097 acres, was 10,907 last year and 10,301 this year, a decrease of 14 per cent. Irrigation has increased from 3,264 acres at Settlement to 3,250 last year and 3,444 this year. Population was 6,009 in 1868 and 6,019 in 1881 and is now returned at 5,881. Plough-cattle were given a

Chak Sâhibî—temporary reduction.

1,464 at Settlement and 1,434 now. 395 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 104 acres is now returned at 916 or 7 per cent. of the cultivated area, of which three-fourths is held by outsiders. The increase of assessment was 26 per cent. We have granted reductions for seven years in nine villages, amounting, with the permanent reductions, to Rs. 1,751 or 11 per cent., of the Revenue-Roll, which is reduced from Rs. 15,941 in 1881-83 to Rs. 14,190 in 1883-4. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,751 or 11 per cent. of a year's jama.

(25.) (See §§ 237, 251). The 11 villages now in this circle formerly paid a jama of Rs. 18,716, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 22,997 and the actual assessment is Rs. 22,120, an increase of 19 per cent. Cultivation was over-estimated at 16,498 acres, for last year only 14,136 were cultivated and this year 12,962. The Cháhí area was somewhat over-estimated at 2,043 acres, for only 1,598 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 1,629 last year and 1,512 this year. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in five villages amounting to Rs. 872 or 4 per cent. of the total assessment, which is thus reduced from Rs. 22,120 to Rs. 21,248. This sum I would distribute as follows over the areas given at Settlement.

Cháhí	...	...	2,043	acres	@	Rs. 2-12	=	Rs. 5,618
Dahri	...	...	4,548	"	"	" 1-12	=	" 7,959
Narmot	...	...	35	"	"	" 1-0	=	" 6,028
Magdá	...	...	5,993	"	"	" 0-7	=	" 1,696
Bhúr	...	...	3,877	"	"	"	=	"
Total...	...	...	16,496	acres				Rs. 21,301

Cultivation at Settlement was returned as 16,498 acres, last year it was only 14,136, and this year 12,962, a decrease of 21 per cent. Irrigation from wells increased from 1,598 acres at Settlement to 1,629 acres last year, and this year was 1,512 acres. Population fell off from 8,918 in 1868 to 7,572 in 1881, a decrease of 15 per cent., and is now returned at 7,608. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 1,356 at Settlement to 1,066, a decrease of nearly a fourth : 100 acres have been sold since Settlement. Before Settlement there was no mortgage, and now 103 acres are returned as mortgaged. We have granted reduction for seven years in all the villages amounting, with the permanent reductions, to Rs. 2,713 or 13 per cent. of the Revenue-Roll, which is reduced from Rs. 21,442 in 1881-82 to Rs. 18,729 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 3,654 or a sixth of a year's jama.

(26.) The 15 villages transferred from tahsils Gurgáon and Núh may be taken as forming a circle by themselves. With the exception of four which formed part of the Táorú assessment circle, they all were reported on as part of Chak Bahorá in Gurgáon

Tahsil Rewári. Villages transferred from other tahsils.

(q. v.) Their former assessment was Rs. 10,774, the circle rates gave Rs. 13,486, and their present assessment is Rs. 12,595, an increase of 17 per cent. One-third of the total area is unirrigated *bhúr*, and as a rule it is this inferior soil which is held by tenants-at-will paying cash-rents. In 1882-83 in five villages 534 acres paid rents aggregating Rs. 780 or Re. 1-7 against the average incidence of Re. 1-4, the *magdá* rate of Re. 1 and the *bhúr* rate of 10 annas. Rents seem to be increasing, for in three villages at Settlement 551 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-2, and last year in the same villages 456 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-9. Cultivation was perhaps over-estimated at 10,256 acres, for last year only 9,140 acres were cultivated and this year 8,569. Well-irrigation was over-estimated at 1,971 acres, for only 1,777 were irrigated at Settlement, 1,300 last year and 1,443 this year, but much of the decrease last year and this is due to the fact that a large area of Cháhí land in two villages (Lokrá and Mau, some 450 acres) was flooded by a stream and did not require to be irrigated from the wells, so that the Cháhí area assessed was probably not much above the average area irrigated at Settlement. The *bhúr* in some of these villages is very inferior and not often cultivated. Allowing for these possible over-estimates and for some injury done by sand-deposits since Settlement, we have granted reductions for term of Settlement in eight villages amounting to Rs. 607 or 5 per cent., and reducing the total revenue from Rs. 12,595 to Rs. 11,988, which may be distributed at the following rates on the areas returned at Settlement :—

Cháhí	... 1,971 acres @	Rs. 2-8 =	Rs. 5,174
Dahri	... 1,179 " " "	1-8 =	" 1,768
Narmot	... 112 " " "	1-0 =	" 3,401
Magdá	... 3,289 " " "		
Bhúr	... 3,703 " " "	0-7 =	" 1,621
Total ... 10,254 acres			Rs. 11,964

Cultivation was returned as 10,256 acres at Settlement, and last year only 9,140 acres were cultivated and this year 8,569, so that 16 per cent. is out of cultivation. The area irrigated from wells has fallen off from 1,777 acres at Settlement to 1,300 last year and 1,443 this year, but as already explained almost the whole of this decrease is due to the Cháhí lands of two villages having been irrigated by floods. Population was 4,679 in 1868 and 4,625 in 1881, and is now returned at 4,590. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 946 to 890 or by 6 per cent. : 62 acres have been sold since Settlement and 14 mortgaged. The worst feature here is the large area of land which has been out of cultivation for some years. To judge from their appearance too some of the villages are much reduced ; and in some the increase of assessment was considerable. We have granted reductions for seven years in eight villages amounting, with permanent reductions, to Rs. 1,480 or 12 per cent. of the Revenue-Roll, which is reduced from Rs. 12,336 in 1882-83 to

Villages transferred.
Temporary reductions.

Rs. 10,856 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,864 or 15 per cent. of a year's jama.

(27.) (See §§ 272, 283). The 56 villages of Chak Sâhibî formerly paid a jama (including jâgr) of Rs. 61,345, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 63,194, and the actual assessment is Rs. 62,671, an increase of 2 per cent. Here too the evidence given by the average rent-rate is no good guide, as the soils vary much in value, and the land paying cash-rents is of all descriptions, but seemingly for the most part consists of the inferior soils. In 1881-82 in 35 villages 4,798 acres or an eighth of the total cultivated area of the chak paid rents aggregating Rs. 9,934 and averaging Rs. 2-1 per acre against the average incidence of Rs. 1-9, the *Magdâ Bârânî* rate of Re. 1-2 and the *bhûr* rate of 12 annas. In seven villages the average rent is double the average incidence. Rents are rising for at Settlement in 14 villages 2,972 acres paid rents averaging, Re. 1-6 and last year in the same villages 3,609 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-11. According to the patwârî's returns for the villages of Bapâs, Turkiâwâs and Jaitpurâ, each of which is owned jointly, and therefore has a joint account for the whole village, the income of the proprietors last year in cash and kind amounted to Rs. 6,283, while the jama of these three villages is Rs. 3,486, and at circle-rates would have been Rs. 3,026.

The sanctioned rates compare as follows with those for the similar and adjoining Chak Dahri in the Jhajjar tahsil of the Rohtak district :—

REWARI, CHAK SAHIBI.		JHAJJAR CHAK DAHRI.	
Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.
	Rs. As.		
Châhîf ...	3 0	.....	3 0
Dahri ...	1 10	.....	2 4
Chiknot ...	1 8	Gora ...	1 8
Narmot ...	1 2	Dakar and ...	1 6
Magdâ ...	0 12	Matyar ...	1 2
Bhûr ...		Rauslî ...	0 12
		Bhûr ...	

So that the rates, with the exception of that on *dahri*, are almost exactly the same.

Cultivation was somewhat over-estimated at Settlement at 39,912 acres, for only 36,594 acres were cultivated last year and 35,030 this year, and the rate of 12 annas on the *bhûr* is high. The Châhîf

area was hardly over-estimated at 10,841 acres, for 8,720 acres were actually irrigated at Settlement, 9,825 last year and 10,016 this year. The *dahrf* is precarious and poor, but the rate of Re. 1-10 is low for *dahrf*. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in 15 villages, chiefly on account of injury done lately by sand-deposits brought down by the *Sáhibí* and other streams, amounting to Rs. 1,298 or 2 per cent., and reducing the total assessment from Rs. 62,671 to Rs. 61,373 or the same as it stood before. This sum I would distribute at the following rates:—

Cháhl	...	10,841	acres at Rs. 3-0 =	Rs. 32,523
Dahrf	...	1,191	"	} " 1-8 = " 7,804
Chiknot	...	556	"	
Narmot	...	3,448	"	
Magdá	...	13,119	" " 1-2 =	" 14,759
Bhúr	...	10,696	" " 0-9 =	" 6,016

TOTAL ... 39,859 acres Rs. 61,102

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 39,912 acres; last year only 36,594 were cultivated and this year 35,030, a decrease of 10 per cent. The Chak *Sáhibí*—temporary relief. area irrigated from wells has increased from 8,720 acres at Settlement to 9,825 last and 10,016 this year, an increase of 15 per cent., which perhaps counterbalances the falling off in cultivation. Population fell off from 30,222 in 1868 to 27,121 in 1881, a decrease of 10 per cent., and is now returned at 26,025. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 4,513 at Settlement to 3,854 now, a decrease of 15 per cent.: 2,831 acres or 7 per cent. of the total area have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned as only 123 acres, is now given as 5,175 acres or 13 per cent. of the total cultivated area, more than half recorded in the revenue papers and almost all in the hands of outsiders. These transfers are very serious, and show how much the past bad years have told upon the villages. We have granted reductions for seven years in 26 villages which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 4,755 or 8 per cent. of the Revenue-Roll, and reduce it from Rs. 59,618 in 1882-83 to Rs. 54,863 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for *kharf* 1882 amounting to Rs. 4,299 or 7 per cent. of a year's *jama*.

(28.) (See §§ 278,289). The 41 villages of Chak Rewárf formerly paid a *jama* of Rs. 23,729, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 22,415 and the actual assessment is Rs. 23,322, a decrease of 2 per cent. In 25 villages, in 1881-82, 1,985 acres or a ninth of the total cultivated area, mostly consisting of inferior soil, paid rents aggregating Rs. 3,088 and averaging Re. 1-9 against the average incidence of Re. 1-4, the Magda rate of Re. 1-0, and the *bhur* rate of 12 annas. Rents would seem to be about stationary, for at Settlement in 11 villages 879 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-10, and last

year in the same villages 1,220 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-9. According to the patwārī's return the income of the land of Rewārī Khās was Rs. 8,821 last year; the circle rates gave a demand of Rs. 4,212 and the assessment fixed was 6,125, (the former jama having been Rs. 7,025). The cultivated area of the Chak was perhaps over-estimated at Settlement at 18,676 acres, for only 17,619 acres were cultivated last year and 16,329 this year. The area irrigated from wells was not over-estimated at 3,527 acres, for 3,079 were irrigated at Settlement, 3,500 last year and 3,650 this year. We have granted reduction for term of Settlement in only one village, amounting to Rs. 39 and reducing the total assessment from Rs. 23,322 to Rs. 23,283, which I would distribute as follows:—

Chahī	...	3,527 acres	at Rs. 2-14 =	Rs. 10,140
Chiknot	...	1 acre		
Narmot	...	280 acres	} „ 1-2 = „	7,338
Magda	...	6,242 „		
Bhūr	...	8,565 „	„ 0-11 = „	5,888
<hr/>				
TOTAL	...	18,615 acres		Rs. 23,366

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 18,676 acres; last year it was 17,619 and this year 16,329, a decrease of 12 per cent. Irrigation has increased from 3,079 acres at Settlement to 3,500 last year and 3,650 this year, an increase of 18 per cent. Population increased from 32,182 in 1868 to 32,223 in 1881, and is now returned as 31,818. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 1,547 at Settlement to 1,449 or by 6 per cent. : 822 acres or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cultivated area have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage which before Settlement was returned as 692 acres, is now given as 3,984 acres or 21 per cent. of the cultivated area, almost all in the hands of outsiders, but only 1,407 acres or 7 per cent. of the area is recorded as mortgage in the revenue papers. We have granted reductions for seven years in 13 villages which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 1,388 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Revenue-Roll and bring it down from Rs. 21,269 in 1882-13 to Rs. 19,881 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for the kharīf of 1882 amounting to Rs. 1,425 or 7 per cent. of a year's jama.

(29.) (See §§ 276, 287). The 74 villages of Chak Magda shor formerly paid a jama (including jagir) of Rs. 53,248, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 49,354, and the actual assessment is Rs. 51,354, a decrease of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the former jama. In 1881-82 in 38 villages 4,569 acres or an eighth of the total, cultivated area of the Chak, much of it consisting of the poorer soils, paid rents aggregating Rs. 7,696 and averaging Re. 1-11 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-8, the *Magda* rate of Re. 1-3 and the *bhur* rate of 12 annas. According to the patwārīs the income of Dāliāki and Gajuwās, held by non-resident

Chak Magda shor, tah-
sil Rewārī

owners, last year came to Rs. 1,042, the sanctioned rates gave a jama of Rs. 750 for these two villages, and their actual assessment is Rs. 565. In this circle the great justification for the rates and the assessment is the reduction they gave on the former assessment. In 46 villages the rates gave a reduction and in 45 villages the present actual assessment is less than it was before Settlement. Cultivation was not much over-estimated at 34,764 acres, for last year 33,668 were cultivated and this year 33,206; nor was the Cháhi area much over-estimated at 8,461 acres, for at Settlement 7,508 were irrigated, last year 7,528 and this year 7,881. Some villages however are much weakened, and the assessments of some are undoubtedly high. We have granted reductions for Settlement in 13 villages amounting to Rs. 539 or one per cent. of the assessment of the circle which is thus reduced from Rs. 51,354 to Rs. 50,815. This sum I would distribute over the soils at the following rates:—

Cháhi	...	8,461	acres	@	Rs. 2-8	=	Rs. 21,152
Chiknot and Narmot	...	3,210	"	"	1-6	=	" 4,414
Magda	...	17,433	"	"	1-4	=	" 21,791
Bhúr	...	5,660	"	"	0-10	=	" 3,538
Total				...	34,764	acres	Rs. 50,895

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 34,764 acres, last year the area cultivated was 33,668 and this year 33,206, a decrease of 4 per cent. Irrigation has slightly increased from 7,508 acres at Settlement to 7,528 last year and 7,881 this year. Population fell off from 24,082 in 1868 to 21,846 in 1881 or by 9 per cent., and is now returned at 21,605. Plough-cattle are said to have fallen off from 3,367 at Settlement to 3,047, a decrease of 10 per cent., 1,555 acres or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cultivated area have been sold since Settlement; and mortgage, which before Settlement was given as 1,882 acres, is now returned as 4,605 acres or 13 per cent. of the total cultivated area, four-fifths of this being recorded in the revenue papers and more than five-sixths in the hands of outsiders. Many of the peasants have become heavily burdened during the last few years. We have granted reductions for seven years which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 2,719 or 6 per cent. of the Revenue-Roll, and bring it down from Rs. 44,618 in 1882-83 to Rs. 41,899 in 1883-4. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 2,935. or 7 per cent. of a year's jama.

(30.) (See §§ 277, 288). The 35 villages of Chak Pálhawas formerly paid a jama of Rs. 28,222, the circle rates gave Rs. 29,306, and the actual assessment is Rs. 29,281, an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the former jama. In 25 villages in 1881-82, 3,745 acres or a seventh of the area, mostly consisting of the most inferior soils, paid rents aggregating Rs. 4,391 and averaging Re. 1-3 against the average incidence of Re. 1-2, the *magda*

Chak Magla shor—
temporary reduction.

Chak Pálhawas, tahsil
Rewári.

rate of Re. 1 and the *bhúr* rate of 12 annas. Rents show some sign of falling, for at Settlement in 12 villages 2,265 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-2, while last year in the same villages 2,405 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1 only. The rates compare as follows with those of the neighbouring Chak Bhúr Cháhát Pukhta of tahsil Jhajjar in the Rohtak district.

REWARI CHAK PALHAWAS.		JHAJJAR BHUR CHAHAT PUKHTA.	
Soil.	Rate.	Soil.	Rate.
Cháhí ...	2-4	.....	2-4
Chiknot and Narmot.	1-6	Gora ...	1-4
Magda ...	1-0	Dakar and Matyar ...	1-0
Bhúr ...	0-12	Rauslí ...	0-13
		Bhúr ...	0-11

The Rewarí rates are thus, with exception of the Cháhí rate, decidedly above the Jhajjar rates, but they gave a reduction in 15 villages, and the jama was actually reduced in 9 villages. The cultivated area at Settlement was probably over-estimated at 26,173 acres, for last year only 22,294 were cultivated and this year only 20,224. The Cháhí area was somewhat over-estimated at 4,944 acres, for only 4,465 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 4,222 last year and 4,236 this year, but the rate on Cháhí is low, while the rate on *bhúr* is high for so much inferior soil. We have reduced the assessment of 14 villages for term of Settlement by Rs. 683, or 2½ per cent. on the total assessment of the Chak, which is thus reduced from Rs. 29,281 to Rs. 28,598, or practically much the same as before. This I would distribute as follows:—

Cháhí	... 4,944 acres	@ Rs. 2-6 = Rs 11,742
Narmot	... 534 "	} " " 1-1 = " 8,735
Magda	... 7,688 "	
Bhúr	... 12,988 "	" " 0-10 = " 8,118
Total	... 26,154 "	" 28,595

At Settlement, cultivation was returned as 26,173 acres; last year

only 22,294 acres were cultivated and this year 20,224, a decrease of 23 per cent. Irrigation from wells has fallen off from 4,465 acres at Settlement to 4,222 last year and 4,236 this year, a decrease of 5 per cent. Population fell off from 9,905 in 1868 to 9,028 in 1881, a decrease of 9 per cent. and is now returned at 8,651. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 1,826 at Settlement to 1,525, a decrease of one-sixth. 1,314 acres, or 5 per cent. of the cultivated area, have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement

Chak Palhawas—temporary reduction.

was 896 acres, is now returned as 2,693 or 10 per cent. of the area, of which more than two-thirds is recorded in the revenue-papers, and five-sixths is held by outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 3,968, or 14 per cent. of the revenue-roll and reduce it from Rs. 28,754 in 1882-83 to Rs. 24,786 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 2,495, or 9 per cent. of a year's jama.

(31.) (See § 279, 290). The 23 villages of Chak Múndi formerly paid a jamá of Rs. 23,608 (including jágir); the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 24,818 and the actual assessment is Rs. 24,925, an increase of 5 per cent. In 1881-82 in 13 villages 2,486 acres or 11 per cent. of the total cultivated area, mostly the poor soils, paid rents aggregating Re. 3,358 and averaging Re. 1-5 per acre against the average incidence of Rs. 1-1, the *magdá* rate of Rs. 1 and the *bhúr* rate of 12 annas. Rents seem to be rising, for in eight villages at Settlement 1,693 acres paid rents averaging 15 annas, and last year in the same villages 1,967 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-7. According to the patwáris' papers the income last year of the jágir village of Gopálpura Piránpurá was Rs. 1,986 (of which Rs. 1,640 was from cash-rents and the rest from rents in kind at one-third of the gross produce) while the assessment is only Rs. 946, and the sanctioned rates would have given only Rs. 826. The rates are high as compared with those (given above) of the Jhajjar Chak Bhúr Cháhát Pukhta which adjoins this Chak on the north, but they gave a reduction in nine villages, and the assessment was actually reduced in five villages. Cultivation was perhaps over-estimated at 23,224 acres, for last year only 21,464 were cultivated, and this year only 18,563. Irrigation from wells was somewhat over-estimated at 3,360 acres, for only 3,064 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 3,119 last year and 3,129 this year. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement in ten villages amounting to Rs. 524, or 2 per cent. of the total assessment, which is thus reduced from Rs. 24,925 to Rs. 24,401. This sum I would distribute as follows:—

Cháhí	...	3,360 acres	@ Rs. 2-9	= Rs. 8,610
Narmot	...	275 "	" " 1-1	= " 6,100
Magda	...	5,466 "	" " 0-11	= " 9,728
Bhúr	...	14,143 "	" " "	"
<hr/>				
Total	...	23,244 "	"	" 24,438

At Settlement cultivation was returned at 23,224 acres; last year only 21,464 were cultivated and this year 18,563, a decrease of 20 per cent. Irrigation has increased slightly from 3,064 acres at Settlement to 3,119 last year and 3,129 this year. Population was 10,566 in 1868 and 10,531 in 1881, and is now returned as 10,299. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 1,992 at Settlement to 1,736, or by 12 per cent. 792 acres, or 3 per cent. of the total culti-

Chak. Múndi—temporary reductions.

vated area, have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was returned at only 49 acres, is now given as 2,286 acres, or 10 per cent. of the total area, five-sixths of this being recorded in the revenue-papers and almost all of it in the hands of outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years which, with the permanent reductions, amount to Rs. 2,871, or 12 per cent. of the revenue-roll and reduce it from Rs. 24,417 in 1882-83 to Rs. 21,546 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for the kharif amounting to Rs. 3,041 or an eighth of a year's jamá.

(32.) (See § 273, 284). The 17 villages of Chak Kasáoti formerly paid a jamá of Rs. 27,227, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 26,717, and the actual assessment is Rs. 27,323, or practically the same as before. In 1881-82 in 11 villages 1,911 acres, or a twelfth of the total cultivated area, paid rents aggregating Rs. 2,820 and averaging Re. 1-8 per acre against the average incidence of Re. 1-3, the *magdá* rate of Re. 1-2 and the *bhur* rate of 10 annas. Rents are perhaps rising, for at Settlement in 16 villages 669 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-7 and last year in the same villages 1,456 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1-8. The sanctioned rates are a good deal higher than those of the adjoining Chak Bhúr Cháhát Pukhta in Jhajjar (already given), but they gave a decrease in ten villages, and the jama was actually reduced in six villages. Cultivation was over-estimated at 23,125 acres, for last year only 20,710 acres were cultivated and this year 18,306. The Cháhát area was over-estimated at 3,686 acres, for at Settlement only 3,371 acres were irrigated, last year only 3,312 and this year 3,113. We have granted reductions for term of Settlement amounting to Rs. 640, or 2½ per cent. on the total assessment, which is reduced from Rs. 27,323 to Rs. 26,683. This sum I would distribute as follows:—

Cháhát	...	3,686	acres	at	Rs. 3-0	=	Rs. 11,058
Chiknot and Narmot	...	1,140	"	"	"	1-8	= " 1,710
Magdá	...						
Bhúr	...	5,073	"	"	"	1-2	= " 5,707
	...	13,234	"	"	"	0-10	= " 8,271
Total	...	23,133	"	"			Rs. 26,746

Cultivation was returned at Settlement as 23,125 acres; last year only 20,710 acres were cultivated and this year 18,306, a decrease of 21 per cent. Irrigation has fallen off from 3,371 acres at Settlement to 3,312 acres last year and 3,113 this year, a decrease of 8 per cent. Population fell off from 12,793 in 1868 to 11,504 in 1881, a decrease of 10 per cent. and is now returned as 11,656. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 1,970 at Settlement to 1,558, a loss of more than a fifth. 471 acres or 2 per cent. of the cultivated area have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was 6 acres only, is now 1,386 acres, or 6 per cent. of the total cultivated area, all

Chak Kasáoti, Tahsil Rewáii.
Chak Kasaoti—temporary reductions.

recorded in the revenue papers and three-fourths of it in the hands of outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years in 13 villages amounting, with the permanent reductions, to Rs. 2,883, or 11 per cent. on the revenue-roll which is reduced from Rs. 26,449 in 1882-83 to Rs. 23,566 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 3,894 or 15 per cent. of a year's jama.

(33.) (See § 275, 286). The 39 villages of Chak Hill formerly paid a jamá of Rs. 32,733, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 34,668, and the present actual assessment is Rs. 34,157, an increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In 1881-82 in 23 villages, 4,022 acres, mostly inferior soil, paid rents aggregating Rs. 4,896 and averaging Re. 1-3 against the average incidence of 14 annas, and the *bhúr* rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ annas. Rents seem to be rising, for at Settlement in 14 villages 1,500 acres paid rents averaging Re. 1, and last year in the same villages 2,485 paid rents averaging Re. 1-1. The sanctioned rates gave a reduction in 19 villages, and the jamá was actually reduced in 14 villages. The village of Nagla Máen owned by Banyás is let by them to Ahírs who take rent in kind at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the gross produce from under-tenants and pay the owners a cash rent which is Rs. 575 this year, and was Rs. 602 last year and the year before; the jama of the village at the sanctioned rates would be Rs. 378, and the actual assessment is Rs. 366. The cultivated area of the Chak was perhaps over-estimated at Settlement at 38,506 acres, for last year only 35,850 acres were cultivated and this year 32,097 acres. The Cháhi area was somewhat over-estimated at 4,263 acres, for only 3,688 acres were irrigated at Settlement, 3,793 last year and 3,698 this year. We have reduced the assessment for term of Settlement in 19 villages by Rs. 1,162, or 3 per cent., bringing down the assessment from Rs. 34,157 to Rs. 32,995, or nearly the same as before. This sum I would distribute as follows:—

Cháhi	...	4,263	acres	@	Rs. 2-8	=	Rs. 10,658
Magda	...	4,604	"	"	" 1-0	=	" 4,604
Bhúr	...	29,675	"	"	" 0-9½	=	" 17,619

Total	...	38,542	acres				Rs 32,881
-------	-----	--------	-------	--	--	--	-----------

Some little may be assessed on the 10,479 acres of Hill.

At Settlement cultivation was returned at 38,506 acres; last year only 35,850 acres were cultivated and this year only 32,097, a decrease of 17 per cent. Well irrigation has slightly increased from 3,688 acres at Settlement to 3,793 acres last year and 3,698 this year. Population fell off from 17,196 in 1868 to 17,041 in 1881, and is now returned at 16,113. Plough-cattle fell from 2,822 at Settlement to 2,301, a decrease of nearly one-fifth. 974 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total cultivated area, have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement was only 7 acres, now covers 2,840, or 7 per cent. of the area, three-fourths of it being in the

Chak Pahár—temporary reduction.

hands of outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years, amounting, with the permanent reductions, to Rs. 3,838, or 12 per cent. of the revenue-roll, which is reduced from Rs. 33,227 in 1882-83 to Rs. 29,389 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 5,279, or a sixth of a year's jamá.

(34.) (See § 274, 285). The nine villages of Chak Sháhjahánpur formerly paid a jama of Rs. 11,152, the sanctioned rates gave Rs. 11,141 and the present assessment is Rs. 11,199, an increase of Rs. 47 only. In 1881-82 in six villages 2,214 acres, or a fourth of the cultivated area, mostly inferior soil, paid rents aggregating Rs. 3,404 and averaging Re. 1-9 against the average incidence of Re. 1-4, the *magdá* rate of Re. 1-3 and the *bhúr* rate of 10 annas. The circle-rates gave a reduction in three villages, and the jamá was actually reduced in three. Cultivation was not much over-estimated at 8,785 acres, for 8,511 were cultivated last year, and 8,090 this year. Irrigation from wells was not much over-estimated at 1,017 acres, for 820 were irrigated at Settlement, 969 last year and 940 this year. We have granted reduction for term of Settlement in two villages amounting to Rs. 93, and reducing the assessment from Rs. 11,199 to Rs. 11,106 which I would distribute as follows :—

Cháhí	...	1,017 acres @	Rs. 3-0	=	Rs. 3,051
Narmot	...	690 " " "	1-6	=	" 949
Magda	...	4,820 " " "	1-3	=	" 5,724
Bhúr	...	2,247 " " "	0-10	=	" 1,404
Total	...	8,774 acres			Rs. 11,128

At Settlement cultivation was returned as 8,785 acres; last year 8,511 were cultivated and this year 8,090, a decrease of 8 per cent. Irrigation has increased from 820 acres at Settlement to 969 last year and 940 this year. Population fell off from 8,936 in 1868 to 8,541 in 1881, a decrease of 4 per cent., and is now returned at 8,487. Plough-cattle have fallen off from 943 at Settlement to 839, a loss of one-ninth. 181 acres have been sold since Settlement, and mortgage, which before Settlement covered 114 acres, is now returned at 435 acres, or 5 per cent., all recorded in the revenue-papers and half of it held by outsiders. We have granted reductions for seven years in four villages which, with the permanent reductions amount to Rs. 636, or 6 per cent. of the revenue-roll, and reduce it from Rs. 10,935 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,299 in 1883-84. We also recommend remissions for kharif 1882 amounting to Rs. 209.

CHAPTER IV.—Miscellaneous.

61. (See § 220, 300). In 97 villages in the Gurgáon, Núh and Firozpur tahsils, whose lands are subject to excessive inundation, a condition sanctioned by Government has been recorded in the ad-

Remissions in case of submersion.

ministration-paper entitling them to remission of revenue when more than 10 per cent. of the whole cultivated and fallow area is submerged. This system is a great improvement on the former custom of reporting only cases of very serious inundation, and has been a great boon to many villages, but is not sufficiently liberal. For instance in the village of Indri, which has 1,026 acres assessed as naturally irrigated, in several years since Settlement about 300 acres have been submerged, and yet no remission has been given because the area submerged did not exceed 10 per cent. of the whole cultivated and fallow area, which is 4,004 acres. Again it has been customary in such cases to allow only for such land as was supposed to have been submerged too late for cultivation, and no allowance was made for land out of cultivation from other causes. It is very difficult however to say where the line should be drawn, and a more liberal rule would benefit the cultivators and remove a cause for discontent without any appreciable loss to Government. I would propose the following rule instead of that at present in force, *viz*: In villages liable to submersion a remission shall be granted when more than 10 per cent. of the area assessed as naturally irrigated is out of cultivation owing to submersion or for any other reasonable cause, unless the area so left uncultivated is less than three per cent. of the total cultivated and fallow area of the village; such remission shall be calculated on the whole *dahri* area out of cultivation at Mr. Channing's *dahri* rate for the village.

62. (See § 193, 220, 223). Portions of seven villages (Meoli, Chak Jhil Kotla, Fluctuating Assessments, Muhammadpur, Kotla, Akaira, Jalálpur, Khánpur, and Multhán), which form the basin of the Kotla Jhil on the border of the Núh and Firozpur tahsils, were placed under fluctuating assessment at Settlement, the proprietors engaging to pay Rs. 2 per acre besides cesses for all land cultivated within the year. The land revenue realised from the Jhil on this system has been as follows:—

<i>Agricultural year.</i>				<i>Land Revenue realised.</i>
1877-78	...	...	...	Rs. 9,980
1878-79	...	...	...	" 9,060
1879-80	...	...	...	" 3,759
1880-81	...	...	...	" 10,353
1881-82	...	...	...	" 9,779
Average	...	...	...	Rs. 8,586

The all round rate of Rs. 2 seems to have proved too high as an average rate for the crops grown, which, owing to the presence of *reh* in the soil, are often very inferior, and especially for the *bájra* and *moth* which are sown round the sandy margin of the depression when the floods have not been extensive enough to cover that part of it. In order to give still greater relief to these villages we recommend for sanction the following rates and rules for this Chak:—

(1). The crops of each harvest to be measured up separately, and the revenue and cesses of each harvest to be levied separately, but land

which has paid for a kharif crop not to be charged for a crop sown in the following rabí.

(2). All land which, whether sown or not, produces no crop, to be left free of assessment.

(3). The following rates, besides cesses, to be levied on all lands producing a crop :—

	Rate per Acre.	Rate per bigha.
(a).—Wheat and other first-class crops such as sugarcane, rice, cotton, and wheat and barley mixed	Rs. 1-12	1-1-6
(b).—Barley and other second-class crops such as gram and gram and barley mixed	" 1-8	0-15-0
(c).—Jawár, moth, bájra and other inferior crops	" 1-0	0-10-0

These rates applied to the area sown during the past kharif and rabí (1882-83) give a total land revenue of Rs. 1,874 against the Rs. 2,719 which would be given by the former rate of Rs. 2 per acre.

We have also recommended that that part of two of these villages, Kotla and Muhammadpur, which has been kept under fixed assessment should be included in the Jhil Chak and placed under the same rules of fluctuating assessment: because, although not subject to inundation, it is a strip of very inferior *reh*-infected soil, apt to fall out of cultivation, and those two villages are so much broken-down that it will be difficult for them to pay a reasonable fixed assessment for some years to come. This change involves the striking of the Chak Bángar of those two villages off the fixed revenue-roll, and as the proprietors themselves wish it, it seems highly desirable that this should be done. As these changes will, if sanctioned, affect the arrangement by which half the income of the Kotla Jhil Chak is made over to the District Committee, we have reported them separately for sanction (Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner, No. 233, dated 7th July 1883). I thought the rates proposed might be regarded as exceptionally low for fluctuating-assessment rates and reconsidered after seven years, but Mr. Roberts thinks it will be safer to adopt them for the term of Settlement.

63. Parts of five villages (Budhera, Mánkraula, Daulatábád, Dharmpur, Arázi Naubarámad) liable to frequent submersion on the Najafgarh Jhil in the Gurgaon tahsil were also placed under fluctuating assessment (see § 261) at Settlement. The realisations have been as follows since—

Agricultural Year.	Other fluctuating assessments.	Realisations.
1877-78	...	Rs. 2,834
1878-89	...	" 2,754
1879-80	...	" 8
1880-81	...	" 3,439
1881-82	...	"
Average	...	Rs. 1,807

Notwithstanding some grumbings on the part of the villagers the system appears to have worked well and to have afforded great relief as compared with the previous custom of recommending remissions only in case of excessive inundation.

We have not found it necessary to recommend the introduction of fluctuating assessments into any other village. We considered the advisability of placing some of the most broken-down villages under some such system, but the people were opposed to it, and we thought that the liberal reductions granted to such villages for seven years would be sufficient to restore them to something like their former condition. The two villages of Jauniáwás and Fázilpur, which were under direct management, have been restored to the proprietors who applied to be re-admitted to engage at the reduced assessment.

64. The people are generally more than content with the aid afforded them by Government, which is more liberal than they had hoped for. Only in some 15 villages have appeals been preferred against the orders passed, some by jagírdárs objecting to the reduction of the assessment, and some by proprietors finding fault with the distribution of assessment or the smallness of the reduction granted them. It must be remembered however that the relief given, liberal though it is, is not sufficient to provide against the necessities of bad seasons, especially while the district is in its present depressed condition. It will be necessary to watch the progress of the villages very carefully, especially for the next few years, and to grant suspensions promptly whenever the crop is seriously below the average. Many villages, which could ordinarily pay the demand even though their crop were a poor one, are at present so crippled as to be unable to pay it without injury unless the crop be nearly up to the average. There is reason to believe that, unless some very exceptional calamity occur, there will be no further need of remissions, and that the villages, if thus carefully handled, will in the course of seven years have recovered sufficiently to pay the reduced assessments now fixed for the term of Settlement, that is, to bear the enhancement at present fixed to take place on the expiry in rabí 1889 of the seven-year period for which special reductions have now been granted. The present reductions, temporary and permanent, are meant to be final, so far as our present knowledge goes. It is impossible however to judge with any certainty of the condition which the different villages will have attained seven years hence, and H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that the special reduction granted for seven years shall be prolonged until the Deputy Commissioner can certify that the village can bear the increase which, according to the present proposals, would then take place.

65. It is then of the greatest importance, in the interests both of Government and of the peasants, that the condition of the villages should be carefully watched and the facts evidencing their progress

A continuous record of material progress necessary.

gress fully recorded. We have with a great deal of trouble got together a number of fairly trustworthy figures showing the condition of each village within the last two years, and these will form a good basis for such a record. They will be found entered in English in the Note-book of each village, but it is of great importance (1) that they should be made available to the tahsildars who have most directly to do with the administration of the individual villages; and (2) that they should be kept up to date. I understand that the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture is preparing a scheme for keeping up a continuous record of such facts for the whole Province, but the matter is of such exceptional importance in this district at present that, unless the scheme is likely to be soon brought into operation, I would urge that arrangements should at once be made to secure such a record in the Gurgaon district.

66. Owing to there having been no annual field-inspection during Settlement operations, owing to the great number of deaths in 1878 and 1879, and to the Census operations in 1881, the patwáris' papers have fallen much into arrears, and it will be impossible to bring them satisfactorily up to date without special supervision. I would strongly urge that Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhya Parshád, who has during the last fifteen months inspected so many of the villages of the district and learned its wants so thoroughly, should be left here for at least another year as Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner to assist in inspecting the crop, in watching the progress of the villages at the present most critical time, in supervising the preparation of the patwáris' papers on a trustworthy basis, in establishing a system for continuously recording the condition of each village, the area annually cultivated and irrigated, the rents paid, the land sold and mortgaged, and all other facts bearing on its material progress, and in placing such a record within the reach of the tahsildars. For this purpose it is essential that he should be burdened by no criminal or civil work and be left to devote his whole attention to the Revenue Administration.

67. I take this opportunity of bringing to special notice the good service done by Ajudhya Parshád in the present operations. He has been indefatigable in inspection work in all weathers, and has collected a great deal of trustworthy information about the villages he saw. His proposals have seemed to the Deputy Commissioner and myself characterized by good sense and impartiality. His knowledge of Settlement procedure and of ordinary agricultural conditions has been of great use, and the assistance he gave in attesting the mortgaged holdings and in other matters of detail alone made it possible to complete the redistribution of the assessments in time for the rabi instalment.*

68. The revision of assessments may be said to have commenced in February 1882 when Extra Assistant Commissioner Ajudhya Parshád was deputed
Cost of operations.

* NOTE.—Ajudhya Parshád has since died from illness chiefly brought on by exposure during his work in Gurgaon—18-3-84.

to this district, but the greater part of the work has been done since November last, so that the assessments of 1,264 villages have been revised, announced and distributed in about nine months.

The expenditure has been as follows :—

				Rs.
Establishment	...	...	...	1,476
Travelling allowances	...	...	...	231
Contingencies	...	...	...	893
Total				2,600

So that, including the pay of the Extra Assistant Commissioner since February 1882, with the exception of two months when he was on duty in the Delhi district, and my own pay since 1st November 1882, the total cost of the revision of assessment has been Rs. 15,500.

69. The proposals made in the present report for which sanction is required are as follows :—

Points requiring sanction.

(1). The reduction of the total assessment of the district from Rs. 12,78,113 to Rs. 12,27,424, involving a reduction in the fixed Revenue-Roll from Rs. 12,23,525 to Rs. 11,79,242. (See § 24 and App. II).

(2). A further reduction for seven years ending *rabī* 1889 which brings down the Revenue-Roll from Rs. 11,79,242 to Rs. 10,85,436 (See § 24 & App. II).

(3). A change of instalments in 15 villages to take effect from *kharif* 1883, and raising the Revenue-Roll of 1883-84 from Rs. 10,85,436 to Rs. 10,85,769 (See § 32 & App. III).

(4). The amended Revenue-Roll of 1883-84 showing a reduction from Rs. 12,28,525 in 1882-83 to Rs. 10,85,769 in 1883-84 (See § 24 & 32 & App. IV).

(5). Remission of balances (See § 25 & App. V).

(6). Remission in the *rabī* instalment of 1883 and the *kharif* instalment of 1883 of Rs. 13,774 and Rs. 326 respectively in order to give effect to the reductions from *kharif* 1882 (See § 25 & App. V.)

(7). Change in the rule for remissions in case of submersion (See § 61).

(8). Reduction of the fluctuating assessment rates of Chak Kotla Jhil and the striking of two parts of villages off the fixed Revenue-Roll (see § 62).

(9). Adoption of a scheme for the better record of facts evidencing the progress of the individual villages (see § 65).

(10). Retention of Munshi Ajudhya Parshād as Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner (see § 66).

Mr. Roberts, Deputy Commissioner, concurs with me throughout in making these proposals.

J. WILSON,

GURGAON, 7th August 1883.

Settlement Officer.

APPENDICES
OF
REPORT
ON
REVISION OF ASSESSMENT
OF THE
GURGAON DISTRICT.
1883.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

I. Explanation of difference between printed Statement E and the total assessment of 1882-83. See § 34 (not printed).

II. Reductions of Assessment (Form G). See § 24 (village details not printed).

III. Change of Instalments. See § 32 (not printed).

IV. Amended Revenue-Roll for 1883-84. See § 24 and 32 (not printed).

V. Remissions recommended. See § 25 (village details not printed).

VI. Comparison of Resources (Form E). See § 23 (village details not printed).

VII. Assessments compared with those of previous Settlement (§ 39).

VIII. Cash rents. See § 56 (village details not printed).

IX. Soil rates for distribution of assessment (§ 60).

X. Report on Tahsíl Núh by Munshi Ajudhya Parshád, Extra Asst. Commissioner. See § 34 (not printed).

APPENDIX II.

Form G.

REDUCTION OF ASSESSMENT.

DISTRICT TOTALS.

SECTION 24.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.			ASSESSMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1882-83, ACCORDING TO THE RENT-ROLL SANCTIONED BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER IN NO. 1289, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1882.								
Tahsil.	Number of villages.	NAME.	Assigned.					Unassigned.			
			Jagir and Mufat.	Indams.	Zaildār allowance.	Ala Lambardār allowance.	Gardens.	Total.	Temporarily remitted on well lands.	Due to Government for 1882-83.	Total assessment.
Palwal.	138	Bāngar ...	493	...	2,101	1,372	398	4,364	1,372	2,06,612	2,12,348
	21	Bhuder ...	...	...	131	78	...	209	109	12,655	12,973
	9	Dahri ...	10	...	176	158	13	357	40	17,231	17,634
	12	Khādar ...	...	...	125	82	21	228	31	11,770	12,029
	15	Bāngar Khādar ...	...	...	302	191	198	691	190	29,671	30,498
	195	Total tahsil Palwal...	503	...	2,835	1,881	630	5,849	1,748	2,77,885	2,85,482
Firozpur.	89	Pūnātānā ...	...	480	752	572	55	1,859	582	73,682	76,121
	23	Chiknot ...	...	...	200	165	...	425	158	25,375	25,958
	28	Mandikhera ...	100	...	278	206	57	641	26	27,217	27,884
	31	Landotha ...	...	100	513	356	30	1,005	178	50,343	51,521
	58	Bhuder ...	42	...	479	304	390	1,215	683	47,144	49,041
	15	Transferred from Nūh	...	...	87	49	...	130	48	7,852	8,632
	244	Total tahsil Firozpur	142	580	2,363	1,652	538	5,275	1,675	2,31,613	2,38,563
Nūh.	98	Bāngar ...	...	150	1,044	702	30	1,926	219	1,02,547	1,04,602
	84	Taurū ...	1,086	...	376	196	...	1,658	263	37,062	38,881
	100	Dahar ...	18	...	1,151	811	99	2,079	5	1,13,013	1,13,697
	1	Transferred from Palwal	...	...	10	10	...	20	...	1,012	1,032
	289	Total tahsil Nūh	1,104	150	2,581	1,719	129	5,683	492	2,53,634	2,59,808
Gurgaon.	11	Bahora ...	46	...	218	144	29	437	241	21,412	22,120
	22	Hill ...	...	...	126	83	...	209	159	12,321	12,680
	12	Dahar or Najafgarh jhil	21	...	167	124	...	312	16	10,375	10,793
	28	Sohna ...	35	...	197	98	63	393	272	19,290	19,955
	22	Sihī ...	2	...	148	88	...	238	592	14,551	15,381
	27	Silani ...	...	...	218	126	...	344	158	21,439	21,941
	17	Sahibi ...	2,804	...	163	64	...	3,031	298	15,941	19,272
	26	Farrukhnagar ...	3,882	...	274	140	51	4,353	608	26,933	31,954
	12	Kasan ...	...	...	87	57	...	144	152	8,356	8,632
	41	Gurgaon ...	22	...	374	220	117	733	648	36,001	38,041
	9	Adjoining Dahar ...	...	...	106	61	...	167	97	10,461	10,725
	227	Total tahsil Gurgaon	6,812	...	2,078	1,211	260	10,361	3,301	2,03,770	2,17,432
Rewari.	35	Palhawās ...	9	...	293	138	18	458	69	28,754	29,281
	39	Pahar ...	136	...	335	155	11	637	293	33,227	34,157
	41	Rewari ...	1,215	...	212	49	191	1,667	386	21,269	23,521
	9	Shahjahanpur ...	7	...	112	90	1	210	54	10,935	11,199
	56	Sahibi ...	1,631	...	617	302	74	2,624	429	59,018	62,675
	17	Kasauli ...	89	...	271	215	41	616	258	26,449	27,345
	74	Magdashor ...	5,628	...	457	183	21	6,289	447	44,618	51,354
	23	Mūndī ...	30	...	247	120	24	433	75	24,417	24,945
	15	Transferred villages	14	...	126	51	2	193	66	12,336	12,595
	309	Total tahsil Rewari...	8,765	...	2,670	1,309	383	13,127	2,077	2,61,623	2,76,521
	1,264	Total district	17,326	730	12,527	7,772	1,940	40,295	9,293	12,28,525	12,78,110

DIX II.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ASSESSMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1883-84, AS IT WOULD BE IF NO TEMPORARY REDUCTION WERE GRANTED.									REDUCTION PROPOSED FOR SEVEN YEARS ENDING WITH RABI 1889.	
Assigned.						Unassigned.		Total assessment as now proposed.	Per cent. on amount due to Government, column 20.	Reduction on amount due to Government, column 20.
Jagir and Muzafi.	Inams.	Zaildar allowance.	Ala Lambardar allowance.	Gardens.	Total.	Temporarily remitted on well leases.	Due to Government for 1883-84.			
489	...	2,066	1,342	398	4,295	1,329	2,03,099	2,08,723	8	16,039
...	...	122	71	...	193	90	11,969	12,252	12	1,367
10	...	172	154	13	349	46	16,875	17,270	7	1,144
...	...	113	74	21	208	31	11,001	11,240	10	1,142
...	...	288	182	198	668	190	28,379	29,237	9	2,514
499	...	2,761	1,823	630	5,713	1,686	2,71,323	2,78,722	8	22,206
...	480	723	553	55	1,811	560	70,640	73,011	12	8,515
...	...	247	100	...	407	149	24,228	24,784	11	2,619
100	...	271	201	57	629	26	26,428	27,083	4	1,043
...	100	477	332	36	945	178	40,601	47,784	9	4,022
42	...	439	281	390	1,152	660	43,320	45,132	10	4,950
...	...	79	48	...	127	48	7,654	7,829	11	859
142	580	2,236	1,575	538	5,071	1,621	2,18,931	2,25,623	11	22,008
...	150	1,001	672	30	1,853	204	98,444	1,00,501	11	10,953
1,013	...	358	187	...	1,558	268	35,071	36,897	10	3,578
18	...	1,037	726	92	1,873	5	1,01,358	1,03,230	13	13,510
...	...	10	10	...	20	...	930	950	16	146
1,031	150	2,406	1,595	122	5,304	477	2,35,803	2,41,584	11	28,187
46	...	210	137	29	422	241	20,585	21,248	9	1,856
...	...	122	81	...	203	152	11,838	12,193	8	887
21	...	161	119	...	301	10	15,911	16,228	4	609
25	...	189	95	63	372	272	18,596	19,240	4	771
2	...	138	83	...	223	592	13,731	14,546	10	1,427
...	...	210	122	...	332	147	20,630	21,109	7	1,250
2,701	...	100	64	...	2,925	293	15,055	18,873	11	1,663
3,881	...	260	138	51	4,330	650	25,541	30,521	12	3,085
...	...	83	53	...	136	144	7,945	8,225	8	666
22	...	367	216	117	722	648	36,081	37,451	2	667
...	...	105	60	...	165	97	10,357	10,619	...	...
6,698	...	2,005	1,168	260	10,131	3,252	1,96,870	2,10,253	7	12,831
9	...	287	136	18	450	69	28,079	28,598	13	3,582
136	...	323	150	11	620	293	32,082	32,995	10	3,091
1,215	...	213	50	191	1,660	342	21,272	23,283	7	1,503
7	...	111	89	1	208	54	10,844	11,100	5	583
1,631	...	596	288	74	2,589	411	58,373	61,373	7	3,845
89	...	265	211	41	606	244	25,833	26,683	9	2,358
3,533	...	451	180	21	6,185	443	44,187	50,815	6	2,673
36	...	244	124	24	428	67	23,906	24,401	11	2,570
14	...	119	48	2	183	66	11,739	11,988	8	893
8,670	...	2,609	1,276	383	12,938	1,989	2,56,315	2,71,242	8	21,158
17,040	730	12,017	7,437	1,933	39,157	9,025	11,79,242	12,27,424	9	1,06,440

APPENDIX II.—(Continued.)

			24	25	26	27	28	29
Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		Balance due to Government for Financial Year 1883-84	Additional amount due from mortgagees to whom temporary reduction is not granted.	Total sum realisable to be sanctioned as the Rent-Roll for 1883-84.	Decrease in Government demand, i.e., difference between columns 11 and 26.	INSTALLMENTS OF TOTAL SUM REALISABLE COLUMN 26.	
	Number of villages.	NAME.					Rabi.	Kharif.
Palwal.	138	Bangar	1,87,060	1,589	1,88,649	17,963	79,320	1,09,329
	21	Bhuder	10,602	39	10,641	2,014	4,130	6,511
	9	Dahri	15,731	97	15,828	1,403	7,495	8,333
	12	Khadar	9,859	178	10,037	1,733	6,654	3,383
	15	Bangar Khadar	25,865	309	26,174	3,443	13,270	12,904
	195	Total tahsil Palwal ...	2,49,117	2,212	2,51,329	26,556	1,10,869	1,40,460
Firozpur.	89	Punahana	62,125	962	63,087	10,595	23,709	39,378
	29	Chiknot	21,609	669	22,278	3,097	12,995	9,283
	28	Mandikhera	25,385	380	25,765	1,452	15,229	10,536
	31	Landoha	42,639	1,024	43,663	6,080	23,016	20,647
	58	Bhuder	38,370	804	39,174	7,970	15,995	23,179
	15	Transferred from Nuh ...	6,795	90	6,885	967	2,404	4,481
	244	Total tahsil Firozpur ...	1,96,923	3,929	2,00,852	30,761	93,348	1,07,504
Nuh.	98	Bangar	87,491	1,160	88,651	13,896	33,859	54,792
	84	Taori	31,493	637	32,130	4,932	8,085	24,045
	106	Dahar	87,848	2,060	89,908	23,105	45,955	43,953
	1	Transferred from Palwal	784	.....	784	228	294	490
	289	Total tahsil Nuh ...	2,07,616	3,857	2,11,473	42,161	88,193	1,23,280
Gurgaon.	11	Bahora	18,729	...	18,729	2,713	10,874	7,855
	22	Hill	10,951	61	11,012	1,309	1,811	9,201
	12	Dahar or Najafgarh jhll	15,302	...	15,302	1,073	9,203	6,079
	28	Solna	17,825	47	17,872	1,418	5,627	12,245
	22	Sihl	12,304	53	12,357	2,194	3,782	8,575
	27	Silani	19,380	60	19,440	1,999	10,022	9,418
	17	Sahibul	13,992	198	14,190	1,751	9,490	4,700
	20	Furukhnagar	22,456	138	22,594	4,339	10,729	11,865
	12	Kasan	7,279	37	7,316	1,040	974	6,342
	41	Gurgaon	35,414	114	35,528	1,133	14,893	20,635
	9	Adjoining Dahar ...	10,357	...	10,357	104	6,290	4,067
	227	Total tahsil Gurgaon ...	1,83,989	708	1,84,697	19,073	83,695	1,01,002
Rewari.	35	Pathawas	24,497	289	24,786	3,968	14,938	9,848
	39	Pahar	28,991	398	29,389	3,838	13,689	15,700
	41	Rewari	19,709	172	19,881	1,388	12,342	7,539
	9	Shahjahnpur	10,261	38	10,299	636	5,433	4,866
	56	Sahibi	54,528	335	54,863	4,755	37,012	17,851
	17	Kasauli	23,475	91	23,566	2,883	13,902	9,664
	74	Magdashor	41,514	385	41,899	2,719	25,998	15,901
	23	Mundl	21,336	210	21,546	2,871	11,541	10,005
	15	Transferred villages ...	10,846	10	10,856	1,480	5,971	4,885
	309	Total tahsil Rewari ...	2,35,157	1,928	2,37,085	24,538	1,40,826	96,259
	1,264	Total district ...	10,72,802	12,634	10,85,436	1,43,089	5,16,931	5,68,505

APPENDIX V.

REMISSIONS RECOMMENDED.

DISTRICT TOTALS.

SECTION 25.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		BALANCE DUE ON 31ST MARCH 1883 FOR			PROPOSED FOR	
	No.	Name.	Former years.	Rabi 1882.	Kharif 1882.	Former years.	Rabi 1882.
Tahsil Palwal.	1	Bángar ...	.....	.....	26,911-0-0	.....	.....
	2	Bhuder ...	.....	.....	3,845-0-0	.....	.....
	3	Dáhrí ...	.....	.....	1,241-0-0	.....	.....
	4	Khádar ...	.....	.....	733-0-0	.....	.....
	5	Khádar Bángar ...	.....	.....	4,560-0-0	.....	.....
		Total tahsil Palwal	.....	.....	37,290-0-0	.....	.....
Tahsil Firozpur.	1	Punahána ...	.....	614-0-0	19,782-0-4	.....	614-0-0
	2	Chiknot ...	.....	.....	7,269-3-6	.....	.....
	3	Mándikherá ...	266-0-0	.....	3,144-1-0	266-0-0	.....
	4	Landohá ...	290-4-0	404-1-0	9,398-11-4	290-4-0	404-1-0
	5	Bhuder ...	227-0-0	418-0-0	16,798-10-0	227-0-0	418-0-0
	6	Transferred from Nuh.	.....	.....	1,915-8-0	.....	.....
		Total tahsil Firozpur.	783-4-0	1,436-1-0	58,608-2-2	783-4-0	1,436-1-0
Tahsil Nuh.	1	Bángar ...	15-0-0	2-0-0	31,691-0-0	15-0-0	2-0-0
	2	Táoru ...	.....	76-0-0	9,492-0-0	.....	76-0-0
	3	Dahar ...	1,142-0-0	1,605-4-9	39,479-0-0	194-0-0	1,155-4-9
	4	Bhanguri transferred from tahsil Palwal.	.....	.....	633-0-0	.....	.....
		Total tahsil Nuh	1,157-0-0	1,683-4-9	81,295-0-0	209-0-0	1,233-4-9
Tahsil Gurgáon.	1	Bahorá ...	.....	.....	7,077-0-0	.....	.....
	2	Hill ...	.....	.....	3,682-0-0	.....	.....
	3	Dahr ...	.....	.....	503-0-0	.....	.....
	4	Sohná ...	.....	2-0-0	6,855-0-0	.....	.....
	5	Sihí ...	.....	.....	6,091-0-0	.....	.....
	6	Sailánf ...	.....	758-0-0	6,931-0-0	.....	758-0-0
	7	Sáhibi ...	271-0-0	499-0-0	3,834-0-0	271-0-0	399-0-0
	8	Farrukhnagar ...	.....	19-0-0	8,948-8-3	.....	.....
	9	Kásan ...	.....	.....	5,699-0-0	.....	.....
	10	Gurgáon ...	.....	.....	1,680-0-0	.....	.....
	11	Adjoining Dahr ...	.....	.....	195-0-0	.....	.....
		Total tahsil Gurgáon.	271-0-0	1,278-0-0	51,495-8-3	271-0-0	1,157-0-0

DIX V.

District Totals (See § 25).

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
REMISSION.			Portion of arrears which should now be realised.	DETAIL OF REMISSION OF KHARIF 1882.		
Kharif 1882	Rabi 1883.	Kharif 1883		Fraction remitted.	Total of fraction.	Realised from outsiders.
18,798-0-0	2,673-0-0	.....	8,113-0-0	.....	20,409-0-0	1,611-0-0
2,299-0-0	78-0-0	.....	1,546-0-0	.....	2,464-0-0	165-0-0
1,181-0-0	254-0-0	.....	60-0-0	.....	1,293-0-0	112-0-0
347-0-0	386-0-0	.....	386-0-0	.....	437-0-0	90-0-0
1,517-0-0	659-0-0	.....	3,043-0-0	.....	1,892-0-0	375-0-0
24,142-0-0	4,050-0-0	.....	13,148-0-0	.....	26,495-0-0	2,353-0-0
16,996-12-4	225-0-0	.....	2,785-4-0	.....	18,706-8-0	1,709-11-8
5,471-12-6	.....	.....	1,797-7-0	.....	6,981-15-0	1,510-2-6
2,124-4-10	45-0-0	.....	1,319-12-2	.....	3,212-0-0	1,087-11-2
6,800-10-4	161-0-0	.....	2,598-1-0	.....	8,756-3-3	1,955-8-11
13,346-10-0	69-0-0	.....	3,452-0-0	.....	15,361-10-0	2,015-0-0
1,750-4-0	.....	.....	165-4-0	.....	1,893-4-0	143-0-0
46,490-6-0	500-0-0	.....	12,117-12-2	.....	54,911-8-3	8,421-2-3
29,554-0-0	114-0-0	.....	2,137-0-0	.....	31,642-0-0	2,088-0-0
9,154-0-0	166 and suspend 379	30-0-0	338-0-0	.....	11,093-0-0	1,939-0-0
32,579-0-0	44-0-0	.....	8,292-0-0	.....	37,503-0-0	4,924-0-0
615-0-0	.....	.....	18-0-0	.....	633-0-0	18-0-0
71,902-0-0	324 and suspend 379	30-0-0	10,791-0-0	.....	80,871-0-0	8,969-0-0
3,654-0-0	167-0-0	.....	3,423-0-0	.....	3,663-0-0	9-0-0
2,765-0-0	.....	152-0-0	917-0-0	.....	2,961-0-0	196-0-0
445-0-0	393-0-0	.....	58-0-0	.....	450-0-0	5-0-0
2,257-0-0	181-0-0	.....	4,600-0-0	.....	2,419-0-0	162-0-0
4,548-0-0	111-0-0	.....	1,543-0-0	.....	4,750-0-0	202-0-0
1,863-0-0	163-0-0	.....	5,068-0-0	.....	1,926-0-0	63-0-0
1,751-0-0	67-0-0	.....	2,183-0-0	.....	1,902-0-0	151-0-0
5,142-0-0	447-0-0	.....	3,825-8-3	.....	5,374-0-0	232-0-0
3,914-0-0	43-0-0	.....	1,785-0-0	.....	4,138-0-0	224-0-0
947-0-0	284-0-0	70-0-0	733-0-0	.....	1,063-0-0	116-0-0
171-0-0	52-0-0	.....	24-0-0	.....	174-0-0	3-0-0
27,457-0-0	1,908-0-0	222-0-0	24,159-8-3	.....	28,820-0-0	1,363-0-0

APPENDIX

Remissions Recommended—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.		BALANCE DUE ON 31ST MARCH 1883 FOR			PROPOSED FOR	
	No.	Names.	Former years.	Rabi 1882.	Kharif 1882.	Former years.	Rabi 1882.
Tahsil Rewari.	1	Pálhawas ...	.....	.....	2,495-0-0	.....	.....
	2	Pahár ...	.....	.....	5,596-0-0	.....	.....
	3	Rewari ...	.....	.....	1,445-0-0	.....	.....
	4	Shahjahánpur ...	.....	.....	209-0-0	.....	.....
	5	Sáhibi ...	.....	.....	5,018-0-0	.....	.....
	6	Kasáoti ...	.....	.....	4,007-0-0	.....	.....
	7	Magdá shor ...	.....	.....	3,200-0-0	.....	.....
	8	Múndi ...	.....	.....	3,113-0-0	.....	.....
	9	Mushtariká ...	.....	.....	1,864-0-0	.....	.....
		Total tahsil Rewari.	.....	.....	26,947-0-0	.....	.....
		Total district Gurgaon.	2,211-4-0	4,397-5-9	2,55,635-10-5	1,263-4-0	3,826-5-9

The balance shown in this Statement as due on 31st March 1883, agrees with that shown in
BALANCE OF FORMER YEARS.—

In Revenue Report
Deduct deposit in the case of Indr Narayan since credited
Leaves Balance as shown in this Statement

BALANCE OF 1882-83—

In Revenue Report
Deduct remissions for Rabi, 1882, already sanctioned
Nominal balance due to diluvion
Leaves in train
Add nominal balance due to diluvion
Makes unremitted balance as shown in this Statement
Of which the detail is Rabi 1882
Kharif 1883

V.—(Continued.)

District Totals (See § 25).—(Continued.)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
REMISSION.			Portion of arrears which should now be realised.	DETAIL OF REMISSION OF KHARIF 1882.		
Kharif 1882.	Rabi 1883.	Kharif 1883.		Fraction remitted.	Total of Fraction	Realised from outsiders.
2,495-0-0	1,295-0-0	.....	.....	.....	2,611-0-0	116-0-0
5,179-0-0	1,163-0-0	74-0-0	317-0-0	.....	5,834-0-0	555-0-0
1,425-0-0	635-0-0	.....	20-0-0	.....	1,660-0-0	235-0-0
209-0-0	126-0-0	.....	.....	.....	246-0-0	37-0-0
4,290-0-0	781-0-0	.....	719-0-0	.....	4,611-0-0	312-0-0
3,894-0-0	230-0-0	.....	113-0-0	.....	4,281-0-0	387-0-0
2,935-0-0	1,919-0-0	.....	265-0-0	.....	3,364-0-0	429-0-0
3,041-0-0	715-0-0	.....	72-0-0	.....	3,287-0-0	246-0-0
1,864-0-0	128-0-0	.....	.....	.....	1,893-0-0	29-0-0
25,441-0-0	6,992-0-0	74-0-0	1,506-0-0	.....	27,787-0-0	2,346-0-0
1,95,432-6-0	13,774 & suspended 379	326-0-0	61,722-4-5	.....	2,18,884-8-3	23,452-2-3

the Revenue Report for 1882-83, as thus explained :—

...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,375
...	...	...	...	...	" 2,164
...	...	...	...	...	" 2,211
...	...	...	...	...	" 3,14,272
...	...	...	...	...	" 54,239
...	...	...	...	...	" 24
...	...	...	...	...	" 2,60,009
...	...	...	...	...	" 24
...	...	...	...	...	" 2,60,033
...	...	...	...	...	" 4,397
...	...	...	...	...	" 2,55,636

APPENDIX VI.

Form E.

COMPARISON OF RESOURCES.

DISTRICT TOTALS.

SEE SECTION 23.

Taluk.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Number of villages.	Prevalent rate of owners.	TOTAL CULTIVATION IN ACRES.			Area assessed at Chab rates.	AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED FROM WELLS			AREA IRRIGATED FROM AGRA CANAL			Popo.
				At Settlement.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.		At Settlement.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	In 1883-84.	
Palwal.	Bangar ...	138	Jat, Brahmin and Gújar	1,51,104	1,42,404	1,45,144	13,738	8,096	5,875	5,057	23,517	24,377	1,14,189	
	Bhóder ...	21	Jat.	12,175	11,122	10,300	1,144	640	521	568	...	...	6,682
	Dahri ...	9	Gaurwa.	17,543	17,155	16,939	1,855	1,176	937	1,087	38	14	5,411	
	Khadar ...	12	Jat.	5,329	5,624	6,027	1,101	1,047	835	554	...	...	6,072
	Bangar Khadar ...	15	Jat.	20,513	17,485	17,450	2,070	1,693	1,467	1,332	1,020	1,987	16,704	
	Total tahsil Palwal ..	195	Jat.	2,04,016	1,80,130	1,90,849	20,888	12,621	9,445	8,618	25,494	26,372	1,13,100	
Ferozpur.	Punahana ...	25	Meo.	60,406	56,035	57,926	3,084	894	1,856	1,788	2,227	2,414	45,359	
	Chiknot ...	23	Meo.	17,351	15,429	16,111	314	132	112	108	...	...	10,704
	Mandikhera ...	28	Meo.	14,811	14,534	14,469	936	611	579	468	...	...	11,141
	Landoha ...	31	Meo.	25,950	23,348	23,209	1,112	1,522	1,142	940	...	...	19,665
	Bhóder ...	58	Meo.	38,927	32,600	31,072	1,681	2,194	2,505	2,688	...	...	21,041
	Transferred from Nuh	15	Meo.	7,475	6,940	6,944	203	25	63	77	...	...	4,659
	Total tahsil Ferozpur	244	Meo.	(a) 1,64,920	1,48,904	1,49,886	12,424	5,378	6,115	5,489	2,297	2,414	1,36,601	
Nuh.	Bangar ...	98	Meo. Jat and Rajput.	85,543	80,193	81,367	4,335	1,408	1,513	1,606	9,074	12,145	52,138	
	Taorú ...	84	Meo.	40,545	38,398	36,478	3,746	450	3,906	2,764	...	...	21,611
	Dahar ...	106	Meo.	77,144	65,420	67,771	2,721	598	1,926	817	...	...	24,511
	Transferred from Palwal ...	1	Jat.	908	617	776	21	...	...	...	...	...	260
	Total tahsil Nuh ...	289	Meo and Jat.	(a) 2,04,140	1,84,637	1,86,392	10,823	4,456	5,815	5,187	9,074	12,145	1,36,745	
Gurgaon.	Bahora ...	21	Jat and Ahir.	16,428	14,136	12,962	2,043	1,598	1,620	1,512	...	...	8,916
	Hill ...	22	Gujar and Ahir.	15,055	15,362	14,622	700	462	560	518	...	...	8,111
	Dahar or Najafgarh jhil ...	12	Jat and Rajput.	9,186	8,913	8,435	323	188	164	156	...	...	9,738
	Sohna ...	28	Rajput and Gújar.	10,059	13,535	17,973	1,650	973	1,228	1,187	...	...	16,110
	Sihí ...	22	Ahir	17,065	14,994	13,691	2,040	1,556	1,900	1,547	...	...	8,146
	Silani ...	27	Jat and Rajput.	15,016	14,118	13,791	946	528	676	580	...	...	8,008
	Sahibi ...	17	Rajput.	12,007	10,027	10,301	3,581	3,268	3,750	3,444	...	...	6,000
	Farrukhnagar ...	26	Ahir and Jat.	31,012	23,123	18,889	4,272	3,776	3,411	3,049	...	...	24,150
	Kasan ...	12	Ahir and Rajput	10,665	9,506	8,970	493	289	383	366	...	...	4,618
	Gurgaon ...	41	Jat and Ahir.	30,774	30,026	30,751	3,096	2,559	2,820	2,780	...	...	23,098
	Adjoining Dahar ...	9	Jat.	7,526	7,067	6,952	570	445	426	512	...	...	4,545
Total Tahsil Gurgaon	327	Jat, Ahir, Gújar and Rajput	1,84,848	1,62,698	1,57,346	17,644	15,638	16,040	16,251	...	...	1,22,701	

DIX VI.

LATION.		PLOUGH CATTLE.		Sales since Settlement.	MORTGAGES.					Total remissions granted during 5 years ending rabi 1885.	TOTAL JAMA.				Proposed reduction for 7 years per cent.
In 1881.	In 1883.	At Settlement.	In 1883.		Before Settlement.	In 1883					Of previous Settlement	By revenue rates.	By sanctioned revenue roll of 1882-83.	Now proposed for Settlement.	
						Recorded.		Unrecorded.							
						To co-sharers.	To out-siders.	To co-sharers.	To out-siders.						
1,07,154	1,00,225	18,300	12,463	2,379	3,603	6,394	6,858	3,241	3,613	4,436	1,54,210	2,19,733	2,12,348	2,08,723	8
6,124	5,973	1,152	822	23	21	69	356	248	165	...	11,020	30,901	12,973	12,252	12
7,581	7,270	1,538	1,277	33	158	148	657	120	29	...	17,603	17,567	17,634	17,270	7
5,847	5,736	1,574	1,054	29	674	750	1,393	...	25	...	8,006	13,072	12,029	11,240	10
15,552	14,181	2,860	1,837	719	523	880	1,141	268	209	872	22,837	30,501	30,498	29,237	9
1,42,258	1,33,385	25,424	17,453	3,183	4,980	8,241	10,410	3,977	4,041	5,308	2,14,668	2,93,774	2,85,482	2,78,722	8
38,705	36,772	7,620	4,767	71	4,761	2,207	5,841	1,403	2,788	14,320	56,120	78,290	76,123	73,011	12
10,666	8,558	2,197	1,535	18	3,753	1,843	3,489	650	491	17,124	23,006	28,272	25,958	24,784	11
13,908	11,787	2,238	1,339	105	3,760	243	3,752	398	378	2,300	31,500	26,220	27,884	27,083	4
10,593	14,657	3,188	2,003	2,620	3,942	1,768	4,299	717	837	18,635	47,852	53,296	51,586	47,784	9
30,726	27,228	4,427	2,758	101	3,354	1,727	5,020	1,158	938	22,441	44,438	49,511	49,042	45,132	11
3,744	3,962	708	547	6	317	261	769	314	376	1,594	5,841	9,532	8,030	7,829	11
1,14,342	1,02,964	20,378	12,949	2,921	19,896	10,237	23,170	4,640	5,808	76,420	2,08,759	2,45,121	2,38,563	2,26,623	11
46,452	47,937	11,255	7,401	214	3,756	4,615	6,444	182	360	18,779	81,373	1,06,762	1,04,692	1,00,501	11
23,896	21,761	6,837	3,175	213	2,620	1,910	6,145	...	...	2,732	31,566	39,789	38,988	36,897	10
49,746	46,041	10,272	7,184	3,253	12,948	7,054	11,450	183	346	31,899	97,810	1,10,097	1,15,097	1,03,236	13
170	131	62	46	...	...	...	25	...	...	379	611	1,277	1,032	950	16
1,20,264	1,15,870	28,426	17,806	3,680	19,333	13,879	24,064	365	706	50,789	2,11,360	2,63,925	2,59,809	2,41,584	11
7,572	7,608	1,356	1,066	100	...	85	...	...	18	2,737	18,716	22,997	22,120	21,248	9
9,180	8,563	1,592	1,236	164	78	114	625	2	7	76	10,718	13,064	12,689	12,193	8
8,469	8,224	1,378	1,282	60	44	308	111	60	100	1,963	22,801	16,594	16,703	16,228	4
17,115	16,721	2,293	1,972	4,259	262	334	1,808	159	68	512	14,417	20,051	19,955	19,240	4
8,046	7,183	1,260	882	309	75	14	706	4	4	608	13,244	15,429	15,381	14,546	10
8,969	7,978	1,594	1,256	351	440	672	424	81	143	871	19,476	20,917	21,941	21,109	7
6,021	5,881	1,464	1,434	395	104	...	613	202	180	1,793	15,233	17,966	19,270	18,873	11
22,271	20,770	2,474	2,311	1,084	925	188	1,080	...	71	1,276	28,305	30,502	31,954	30,521	12
4,441	4,407	619	391	39	53	...	500	...	208	469	6,800	9,065	8,652	8,225	8
25,975	24,956	3,290	2,944	714	455	234	604	50	346	477	35,667	36,348	38,042	37,451	2
4,323	4,489	849	703	5	67	79	205	40	40	49	11,137	10,322	10,725	10,619	..
1,22,371	1,16,780	18,167	1,5476	7,480	2,501	2,028	6,676	598	1,105	22,233	1,96,514	2,13,255	2,17,432	2,10,253	7

Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Number of villages.	Prevalent caste of Owners	TOTAL CULTIVATION IN ACRES.			Area assessed at Chahi rates.	AREA ACTUALLY IRRIGATED FROM WELLS.			AREA IRRIGATED FROM AGRA CANAL		Popu
				At Settlement	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.		At Settlement.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	In 1881-82.	In 1882-83.	
Rewari.	Palhawas ...	35	Ahir.	26,173	22,294	20,224	4,944	4,465	4,822	4,236	...	...	9,991
	Pahar ...	39	Ahir and Rajput.	38,506	35,850	32,097	4,263	3,688	3,793	3,698	...	...	17,190
	Rewari ...	41	Ahir.	18,676	17,619	16,320	3,527	3,079	3,500	3,650	...	...	32,180
	Shahjahanpur ...	9	Rajput and Ahir.	8,785	8,511	8,090	1,017	820	969	940	...	...	8,996
	Sahibi ...	56	Ahir.	30,912	36,594	35,030	10,841	8,720	9,825	10,016	...	...	30,220
	Kasaoti ...	27	Ahir.	23,125	20,710	18,306	3,686	3,371	3,312	3,113	...	...	12,793
	Magda Shor ...	74	Ahir.	34,704	33,668	33,206	8,461	7,508	7,528	7,881	...	...	24,082
	Mundi ...	23	Ahir.	23,224	21,464	18,563	3,360	3,064	3,119	3,129	...	...	10,566
	Transferred villages	15	Ahir and Jat.	10,256	9,140	8,565	1,971	1,777	1,300	1,443	...	...	4,679
	Total tahsil Rewari	309	Ahir.	2,23,421	2,05,850	1,90,414	42,070	36,492	37,568	38,106	...	...	1,50,539
				(a)			(b)				(c)	(c)	(d)
Total district		1,264	Meo, Ahir and Jat.	9,81,345	8,96,219	8,74,887	1,03,849	74,585	75,192	73,691	37,765	40,033	6,88,310

(a) Besides 5,374 acres under fluctuating assessment in the Kotla Jhil and 1,725 acres in the Najafgarh Jhil.

(b) Besides some 600 acres irrigated from *kachha* wells, but assessed as *barani*.

DIX VI.—(Continued.)

LATION.		PLOUGH CATTLE		Sales since Settlement.	MORTGAGES.						Total remissions granted during 3 years ending Rabi 1882.	TOTAL JAMA.				Proposed reduction for 7 years per cent.
In 1881.	In 1883.	At Settlement.	In 1883.		Before Settlement.	In 1883				Of previous Settlement.		By revenue rates.	By sanctioned Revenue Roll of 1882-83	Now proposed for Settlement.		
						Recorded.		Unrecorded.								
						To co- sharers.	To out-siders.	To co- sharers.	To out-siders.							
9,008 17,041	8,651 16,113	1,826 2,822	1,525 2,381	1,314 974	806 7	332 735	1,556 2,105	62 ...	743 ...	...	28,222 32,733	29,306 34,668	29,281 34,157	28,598 32,995	13 10
32,223 8,541	31,818 8,487	1,547 943	1,449 839	823 181	692 114	128 204	1,270 231	67 ...	2,510 ...	...	23,729 11,152	22,415 11,141	23,322 11,199	23,283 11,106	7 5
27,121 11,504 21,846 10,531 4,625	26,025 11,656 21,605 10,209 4,590	4,513 1,970 3,367 1,992 946	3,854 1,558 3,047 1,736 800	2,831 471 1,555 792 62	123 6 1,882 49 ...	260 302 587 178 ...	2,590 1,084 3,187 1,770 14	...	2,316 ...	...	61,345 27,227 53,248 23,608 10,774	63,194 26,717 49,354 24,818 13,486	62,671 27,323 51,354 24,925 12,595	61,373 26,683 50,815 24,401 11,988	7 9 6 11 8
1,42,460	1,39,244	19,926	17,279	9,002	3,769	2,735	13,816	251	6,616	...	2,72,038	2,75,099	2,76,827	2,71,242	8	
(d) 6,41,695	6,08,243	1,12,321	80,963	26,266	50,481	36,820	78,136	9,831	18,276	1,54,750	11,03,339	12,91,174	12,78,113	12,27,424	9	

(c) Generally counting *dofasli* irrigation only once.

(d) The census totals of 1868 and 1881 are 6,89,034 and 6,41,848,—the difference is insignificant.

APPENDIX VII.

ASSESSMENTS
COMPARED WITH THOSE
OF
PREVIOUS SETTLEMENT.

SECTION 39.

APPENDIX VII (§39).

Assessments compared with those of previous Settlement.

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Total No. of villages.	No. of villages in which the revenue-rates gave a decrease.	No. of villages in which the jama was actually decreased.	No. of villages in which the jama was increased more than 5 per cent.
Palwal.	Bángar	138	11	2	130
	Bhuder	11	6	.....	5
	Dahrí	9	7	6	1
	Khádar	12	1	1	11
	Bángar Khádar	15	2	2	13
	Total tahsíl Palwal	195	27	11	160
Fírozpur.	Púnaháná	89	9	1	81
	Chiknot	23	5	2	19
	Mándíkhérá	28	25	19	3
	Landohá	31	5	4	17
	Bhuder	58	17	1	40
	Transferred from Núh	15	2	1	12
	Total tahsíl Fírozpur	244	63	38	172
Núh.	Bángar	98	13	.....	90
	Táorú	84	6	2	78
	Dahar	106	26	11	77
	Transferred from Palwal	1	.....	.....	1
	Total tahsíl Núh	289	45	13	246
Gurgáon.	Bahorá	11	1	1	10
	Hill	22	5	2	17
	Dahar or Najafgarh jhíl	12	9	9	1
	Sohná	28	1	.....	27
	Síhí	22	6	.....	18
	Sailání	27	7	1	21
	Sáhibí	17	7	.....	15
	Farrukhnagar	26	6	5	18
	Kásan	12	.....	.....	12
	Gurgaon	41	10	3	22
	Adjoining Dahar	9	5	5	2
	Total tahsíl Gurgaon	227	57	26	163

APPENDIX VII (§39).—(Continued.)

Assessments compared with those of previous Settlement.—(Continued.)

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Total No. of villages.	No. of villa- ges in which the revenue- rates gave a decrease.	No. of villa- ges in which the jama was actually decreased.	No. of villa- ges in which the jama was increased more than 5 per cent.
Rewari.	Pálhawas ...	35	14	9	17
	Pahár ...	39	19	13	20
	Rewari ...	41	14	12	19
	Sháhjahánpur ...	9	3	3	4
	Sáhibi ...	56	28	24	18
	Kasáoti ...	17	10	7	6
	Magda Shor ...	74	46	40	13
	Múndi ...	23	8	5	11
	Transferred villages ...	15	1	1	11
	Total tahsil Rewari ...	309	143	114	119
	Total district Gurgaon ...	1,264	335	202	860

APPENDIX VIII.

CASH RENTS.

DISTRICT TOTALS.

SECTION 56.

Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Total number of vil- lages.	COMPARISON OF RENTS AT SETTLE				
			No. of villa- ges.	AT SETTLEMENT.			Average per acre.
				Area	Rent.		
Tahsil Palwal.	Bangar ..	138	41	26,128	74,687	2 13	
	Bhuder ...	21	1	216	603	2 13	
	Dahrī ...	9	...	...	...	...
	Khadar ...	12	4	1,434	3,881	2 8	
	Khadar Bangar ...	15	8	7,698	23,928	3 2	
	Total tahsil Palwal ...	195	54	35,476	1,03,059	2 15	
Tahsil Firoz- pur.	Punahana ...	89	5	1,472	4,111	2 13	
	Chiknaut ...	23	...	...	...	...
	Mandkhera ...	28	2	149	530	3 9	
	Landoha ...	31	2	3,082	9,617	3 2	
	Bhuder ...	58	5	825	1,823	2 3	
	Transferred from Nuh ...	15	1	320	506	1 9	
	Total tahsil Firozpur ...	244	15	5,848	16,587	2 13	
Tahsil Nuh.	Bangar ...	98	25	6,164	10,004	1 10	
	Taorū ...	84	23	3,155	5,017	1 9	
	Dahrī ...	106	18	1,535	3,077	2 0	
	Bhanguri transferred from tahsil Palwal ...	1	1	494	587	1 3	
	Total tahsil Nuh ...	289	67	11,348	18,685	1 10	
Tahsil Gurgaon.	Bahora ...	11	1	844	1,766	2 1	
	Hill ...	22	2	208	353	1 11	
	Dahr or Najafgarh jhil ...	12	...	...	...	...
	Sohna ...	28	14	2,888	3,377	1 3	
	Sihī ...	22	2	403	430	1 1	
	Sailani ...	27	16	3,642	7,135	1 15	
	Sahibi ...	17	5	684	846	1 4	
	Farrukhnagar ...	26	4	1,600	1,523	0 15	
	Kasan ...	12	...	...	...	...
	Gurgaon ...	41	4	1,404	2,917	2 1	
	Adjoining Dahr ...	9	...	...	...	...
	Total tahsil Gurgaon ...	227	48	11,673	18,347	1 9	

DIX VIII.

MENT WITH RENTS LAST YEAR.			TOTAL RENTS PAID IN 1881-82.				Average incidence of revenue on cultivation at Settlement.
IN 1881-82.			No of villa- ges.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	
Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.					
23,627 121 ... 1,272 6,976	80,870 353 ... 3,707 23,591	3 6 2 15 ... 2 15 3 6	93 8 2 8 12	35,935 1,258 364 1,925 7,240	1,16,530 2,397 1,018 6,098 24,285	3 4 1 15 2 13 3 3 3 6	1 7 1 1 1 8 1 7 1 8
31,996	1,08,521	3 6	123	46,722	1,50,328	3 3	1 6
1,455 ... 179 3,077 893 133	3,892 ... 720 11,347 2,153 300	2 11 ... 4 0 3 11 2 7 2 4	59 7 23 16 22 10	11,384 728 2,499 6,015 5,186 1,152	26,330 3,681 15,263 23,548 12,917 2,536	2 5 5 0 6 1 3 15 2 8 2 3	1 4 1 7 1 14 2 0 1 4 1 1
5,737	18,412	3 3	137	26,964	84,275	3 2	1 7
6,123 3,698 1,641 544	12,025 6,347 4,296 1,096	2 0 1 11 2 10 2 0	35 43 32 1	7,315 4,905 3,106 544	14,479 8,572 7,810 1,096	2 0 1 12 2 8 2 0	1 4 0 15 1 7 1 2
12,006	23,764	2 0	111	15,870	31,957	2 0	1 4
589 231 ... 3,324 500 3,824 913 1,772 ... 1,849 ...	1,118 332 ... 5,015 477 8,396 1,082 1,794 ... 3,929 ...	1 14 1 7 ... 1 8 0 15 2 3 1 3 1 0 ... 2 2 ...	1 3 ... 15 2 19 7 6 1 11 ...	589 1,861 ... 3,670 500 4,067 1,583 2,296 400 4,397 ...	1,118 2,814 ... 5,662 477 8,782 3,338 2,435 440 9,575 ...	1 14 1 8 ... 1 9 0 15 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 3 ...	1 5 0 13 ... 1 0 0 14 1 7 1 9 1 0 0 13 1 4 1 7
13,002	22,143	1 11	65	19,363	34,641	1 13	1 3

APPENDIX

Tahsil.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLE.	Total number of villages.	COMPARISON OF RENTS AT SETTLEMENT.			
			No. of villages.	AT SETTLEMENT.		
				Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.
Tahsil Rewari.	Palhawas	35	12	2,265	2,584	1 2
	Hill	39	14	1,500	1,504	1 0
	Rewari	41	11	879	1,483	1 10
	Shahjahanpur	9	5	2,102	3,129	1 8
	Sahibi	56	14	2,972	4,178	1 6
	Kasauti	17	6	669	947	1 7
	Magdashor	74	17	3,350	5,557	1 11
	Mundi	23	8	1,693	1,618	0 15
	Transferred villages (Mushtarka)	15	3	551	611	1 2
Total tahsil Rewari ...		309	90	15,981	21,611	1 6
Total district Gurgaon ...		1,264	274	80,326	1,78,289	2 4

VIII.—(Continued.)

MENT WITH RENTS LAST YEAR.			TOTAL RENTS PAID IN 1881-82.				Average incidence of revenue on cultivation at Settlement
IN 1881-82.			No. of villa- ges.	Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.	
Area.	Rent.	Average per acre.					
2,405	2,480	1 0	25	3,745	4,391	1 3	1 2
2,485	2,677	1 1	24	4,022	4,896	1 3	0 14
1,220	1,940	1 9	25	1,985	3,088	1 9	1 4
2,162	3,341	1 9	6	2,214	3,404	1 9	1 4
3,609	6,238	1 11	36	4,798	9,934	2 1	1 9
1,456	2,183	1 8	11	1,911	2,820	1 8	1 3
3,492	5,833	1 11	38	4,569	7,696	1 11	1 7
1,967	2,800	1 7	13	2,486	3,358	1 5	1 1
456	710	1 9	5	534	780	1 7	1 4
19,252	28,202	1 7	183	26,264	40,367	1 9	1 4
81,993	2,01,042	2 7	619	1,35,183	3,41,568	2 10	1 5

APPENDIX IX.

SOIL RATES.

SECTION 60.

APPENDIX No. IX (§ 60.)

Statement showing for each Assessment Circle the sanctioned Revenue rates (in upright type) and the rates at which the assessment now fixed for term of Settlement may be distributed over the areas returned at Settlement (in italics.)

Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	Cháhl.	Dahri.	UNBRIEGATED.		
				Chiknot and Narmot.	Magda.	Bhúr.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Palwal.	Bángar ... {	2 12 0 <i>2 2 0</i>	2 0 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 8 0</i>
	Bhúder ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 2 0</i>	... <i>...</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Dahri ... {	2 12 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	2 4 0 <i>2 2 0</i>	1 5 0 <i>1 7 0</i>	1 1 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 13 0 <i>0 12 0</i>
	Khádar ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 0 0</i>	... <i>...</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	... <i>...</i>	... <i>...</i>
	Bángar Khádar ... {	2 10 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	... <i>...</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 7 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
Ferozpur.	Púnahána ... {	2 8 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	2 2 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 1 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 8 0</i>
	Chiknot ... {	2 12 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	2 0 0 <i>1 10 0</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 8 0</i>
	Mándikhera ... {	3 8 0 <i>3 0 0</i>	2 0 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 13 0</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 7 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 1 0</i>
	Landoa ... {	3 8 0 <i>3 0 0</i>	2 8 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 10 0</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>0 14 0</i>
	Bhúder ... {	3 0 0 <i>2 12 0</i>	2 4 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 10 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>1-1-0 & 0-10</i>
	Transferred from Náh ... {	Various.		1 3 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
		1 8 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	0 12 0	0 6 0
Náh.	Bángar ... {	2 10 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 1 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 6 0</i>
	Táorú ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 1 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 14 0</i>	0 9 0 <i>0 7 0</i>
	Dahar ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 0 0</i>	2 0 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	1 6 6 <i>1 5 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 10 6 <i>0 7 0</i>
		2 0 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	1 2 0	0 7 0
Gurgaon.	Bahora ... {	3 0 0 <i>2 12 0</i>	1 14 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 7 0</i>
	Hill ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 0 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 3 0 <i>0 15 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>0 15 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 9 0</i>
	Dahar or Najafgarh Jhil ... {	3 0 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	2 8 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 5 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 6 0</i>
	Sohna ... {	2 12 0 <i>2 10 0</i>	1 10 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 3 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 11 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Sihí ... {	2 8 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>0 14 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>0 14 0</i>	0 13 0 <i>0 14 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 9 0</i>
		2 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 9 0

APPENDIX No. IX (§ 60).—Continued.

Statement showing for each Assessment Circle the sanctioned Revenue rates (in upright type) and the rates at which the assessment now fixed for term of Settlement may be distributed over the areas returned at Settlement (in italics).—Continued.

Tehsil.	Assessment Circle.	Chahil.	Dahli.	UNIRRIGATED.		
				Chiknot and Narmot.	Magda.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gurgaon.—(Concluded)	Sailánf ...	2 12 0 <i>2 12 0</i>	2 4 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 5 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Sáhibf ...	2 4 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	1 10 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	1 1 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	0 9 0 <i>0 6 0</i>
	Farrukhnagar ...	2 12 0 <i>2 12 0</i>	1 12 0 <i>1 12 0</i>	1 6 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 14 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 9 0 <i>0 8 0</i>
	Kásan ...	2 4 0 <i>2 0 0</i>	...	...	0 14 0 <i>0 13 0</i>	0 9 0 <i>0 7 6</i>
	Gurgáon ...	2 4 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	1 10 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	1 1 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 11 0 <i>0 9 0</i>
	Adjoining Dahar ...	2 12 0 <i>2 12 0</i>	2 4 0 <i>2 4 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 4 0 <i>1 5 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 12 0</i>
Rewari.	Pálhawas ...	2 4 0 <i>2 6 0</i>	...	1 6 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Pahár ...	2 8 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	...	...	1 0 0 <i>1 0 0</i>	0 10 6 <i>0 9 6</i>
	Rewári ...	2 10 0 <i>2 14 0</i>	...	1 6 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 11 0</i>
	Sháhjahánpur ...	3 0 0 <i>3 0 0</i>	...	1 6 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 3 0 <i>1 3 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Sáhibf ...	3 0 0 <i>3 0 0</i>	1 10 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 8 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 9 0</i>
	Kasáotf ...	3 0 0 <i>3 0 0</i>	...	1 8 0 <i>1 8 0</i>	1 2 0 <i>1 2 0</i>	0 10 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Magda shor ...	2 6 0 <i>2 8 0</i>	...	1 6 0 <i>1 6 0</i>	1 3 0 <i>1 4 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 10 0</i>
	Mundí ...	2 8 0 <i>2 9 0</i>	...	1 6 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	1 0 0 <i>1 1 0</i>	0 12 0 <i>0 11 0</i>
	Transferred villages	Various.				
		2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 7 0

